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# ACCOMPANYING PAPER 

(Continued)

## ETHNOLOGY OF THE KWAKIUTL

BASED ON DATA COLLECTED BY GEORGE UUNT

By FRANZ BOAS

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# ETHNOLOGY OF THE KWAKIUTL 

By Franz Boas
VII.-THE SOCIAL DIVISIONS OF THE KW̄G•UL

Divisions and Names of Ciliefs

1. GWETELA (KWEXAMŌT)
2. Maămtag•ila

| Child: Name for- | Male. <br> Wāwall-‘inē | Female. <br> Wāwalk-inega | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Youth: | L!ēsdaq | Xǔsela | 1 |
| Prince or princess: | Yāqōlas | $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !ēdēlēeslak ${ }^{\text {u }}$ |  |
| Chief or chieftainess: | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭyalidzē |  |  |
| Feast: |  |  | 5 |
| Warrior: |  |  |  |
| Gwēgǔtsa | $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !ānamaxsta | K-!enga |  |
| Ceremonial: | Hămsbēe | Hămasewīdē |  |
| (Socicty) : | (Hămshămts!Es) | (Hămshămts!Es) |  |
| House: | ${ }^{\text {E }}$ nen | älacelas | 10 |
| Dog: | Wā |  |  |
| Canoe: | L!āq |  |  |
| Place of origin: | K. 0 |  |  |
|  | 2. Lōyalalaw |  |  |
| Child: | Wālaganem | Wāhagānemga | 15 |
| Youth: | K !enwis | G-Elexwits!a |  |
| Prince or princess: | L!āqusclēselas |  |  |
| Chief or chieftainess: | Ts! $\mathrm{Ex}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e}$ d | Lelētelas |  |
| Feast: | --...-. --.... | ----..---....-. |  |
| Warrior: | - | - | 20 |
| Ģwēgŭtsa: | Hanāg•ats!ē | $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !ānawēga |  |
| Ceremonial: | ${ }^{\text {E naxwis }}$ | Tōgŭmālis |  |
| (Society) : | (Hămshămts!Es) | (Tōx ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ wid) |  |
| House: | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ miemx-âsgem |  |  |
| Dog: | L!āgegwatstē $\quad 25$ |  |  |
| Canoe: | L!åqwasgem |  |  |
| Place of origin: | K !ōdagala |  |  |

## 3．G•ēxsem

| Name for－ | Male． <br> Wägedayo | Female． <br> Wägedayugwa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Child： |  |  |
| louth： | Q！ōmas | Ts！Ex＇ts！ēk ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Prince or princess： | （iayolelas | ${ }^{\text {¢ maxxŭlayuğa }}$ |
| 5）（hief or chioftainess： | K－imkeqtwid | Ts！ets！âlal |
| Feast ： |  | －－．－－－－－．－－－－ |
| Warrior： | K「îlsmālag ôlis |  |
| Gwegritsa ： | X ${ }^{\text {a }}$ waats！ē | Qwēqŭloyō |
| （＇eremonial： | İgés | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ¢āwis |
| 10）Society）： | （Hămshămts！${ }^{\text {ass）}}$ | （Hămshămts！es） |
| IIousa： |  |  |
| $1) \mathrm{og}$ ： | Ciegexsta |  |
| Canoe： | Alēwats！ē |  |
| Place of origin： | $\mathrm{K} \cdot!$ āq！ |  |
| 15 | 4．Kŭkwāk！um |  |
| Child： | G－iyaqa | Gīyaqaga |
| Youth： | Wābidō ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | K EL！ă |
| Prince or princess： |  |  |
| Chief or chieftainess： | Neqāp！enk＇eın | X＇ix＇emg＇ilayugwa |
| 20 Feast： |  | Maloue |
| Warriur： |  |  |
| Giwegŭtsa： | T！ēt！esemx ts＇ūna | QEWegrm |
| Ceremonial： | L！üx Elag îlis | Hëlik＇îmeg•ílis |
| （Society）： | （Inimatsta） | （K＇înqŭlacela） |
| 25 House： | Hamanokwila I）zōnoq＇wa |  |
| 1）og： | T！ext！äq！ōd |  |
| （＇anoe： | Edemkwäq |  |
| Place of origin | Waiq！anak＊ |  |
| 5．Sênl．！tm |  |  |
| 30 Child： | Wadzid | Wādzidalag̣a |
| Youth： | L！EWElS | Q！Exmēn |
| Prince or princess： | Wätewjd |  |
| Chief or chieftamess： | ${ }^{\text {E DEmongw }}$ | L！āqwig＇ilayugwa |
| Foast： | Кwaxilanokume ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Menledzas |
| 35 Warrior： |  | －－－－－－－．－－－－－ |
| Gwegutsa： | Ts！iiqa | L！Emat ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Ceremonial： |  | Mayalik•ēdē |
| Society）： | （Jămh⿺̆mts！Es） | （Hayalik ilal） |
| House： | ＇T＇ōt！osscem |  |
| 40 log ： | sēun．${ }^{\text {è }}$ |  |
| Canor： | Memxūsela |  |
| Place of origin： | Y＇iq！！ãmen |  |

6. Lāălax $s^{\varepsilon}$ Endayo

Name for-
Child:
Youth:
Prince or prince
Chief or chieftai
Feast:
Warrior:
Gwēgŭtsa:
Ceremonial:
(Society):
House:
Dog:
Canoe:
Place of origin:

Male.
Adaxalis
Hămdzalats!ē
Q!ŭmx’ōd
ц!āqwalal
Kwax ${ }^{\text {sē}}$ estāla

HōLelid
${ }^{\text {twālas nānē }}$
(Bear)

Female.
Āduxalisga
Tselx̣u
Kwākwadekwilayugwa
Wāyats!ōlíclaku
5
Pōpelelas
Xŭxwanelq!ela
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wĩlenkŭlag-îlis
(Tōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid wŭq !ēs)10

Q!ōmogwats!ē
Q!ŭmx'Elayo
Łฺāw Euukâla
Tayagōı,
7. Elgŭnwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$

Child:
Youth:
$\mathrm{G} \cdot \mathrm{i}^{\varepsilon}$ yaxalis
${ }^{\text {En }}$ nemgwanāl
Prince or princess: Lālax $s^{e}$ Endayo
Chief or chieftainess: G•ēxk•înis
Feast:
....................
G•īyaxalisga
Ts!atslayem
Āāk $\mathfrak{l l a y u g ̣ a ~}$
Ălāg•îmil

Warrior:
G̣wēgŭtsa:
Ceremonial:
(Sociely) :
Dämīs
Nōt ${ }^{\text {Fidd }}$
(Nūłmal)
$\qquad$

Dãlemaku
L!emelxelag-îlis
(Hămshămts!es)
House:
Dog:
K!wats!ē
Kwanesawe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$
(no caloe name)
Tayagōo
11. Q!ōMOYÀ $\hat{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \mathrm{E}$ (KWEXA)

1. Kŭkwā $k$ !um

2. Haanaṭēnâ

1

Name for-
Child:
Youth:
Prince or princess:
5 Chief or chieftainess:
Feast:
Warrior:
GWēgŭtsa:
Ceremonial:
10 (Societ $\mathfrak{y}^{\circ}$ ):
House:
Dog:
Canoe:
Place of origin:
15
Child:
Youth:
Prince or princess:
Chief or chieftainess:
20 Feast:
Warrior:
G̣wēgŭtsa:
Ceremonial:
(Society):
25 House:
Dog:
Canoe:
Place of origin:

Male.
Idag. ilis
Ximayo
Tsex wid
Yax'len

Nux̣unemis Hëlek•!alaga
${ }^{\text {nonix}}$ newīselag•ilis
(Hămshămts!es)
Female.
Idag îlisga
X'imayugwa LElk !Elyugwa
Lēlelk•!āla

Nawalakumē
(Tōẹ ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wid)

Qtaats!ē
Hanlembé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$
Siseyulemãa
Hānaṭēnewaas

## 3. Yaēx $\mathfrak{l}$ gemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$

| Tsoolasōe | Tsōlasōga |
| :---: | :---: |
| Xwãt!a | Tsak us |
| Yagolasemés | Q!èx ${ }^{\text {caalaga }}$ |
| L!āqōtas | Mōk!ưxwiflak ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Kwākŭx âlas | Pōṭidē |
| Qäqfesbendāla | Ts!Ex'inxtōselas |
| ${ }^{\text {Enāx }}$ ! ! eselag-îlis | Hëlik-imêrr îlis |
| Amxsem g ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{k}^{4}$ |  |
| G'ōgŭndzēs, Q 'E'ltsen |  |
| Winarate |  |
| X̣ŭdzedzâlis |  |

4. Haăyalik:awe

30 Child:
Youth:
Prince or princess:
Chief or chieftainess:
lieast:
35 Warrior:
Gwēgŭtsa:
Ceremonial:

Wīsadzē
$\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !emāxu
L! !ā! !alawis
Häxŭyōsemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$
Ḡฺฺxŭlayäg îlis
Yalela
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ na ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nōgwis

Genaga
Menga

Hayolik'awēga

Plelaela
Nenx-nengrilis

| Name for(Society): | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Male. } \\ & \text { (Hămshǎmts!es) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Female. } \\ & \text { (Bear) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| House: |  | Hëleg'ats!ē |
| Dog: |  | Hëlēg•anō |
| Canoe: |  | G̣wēx'sEmāla |
| Place of origin: |  | ŁEthād |

## 5. Lâxsää ${ }^{1}$

| Child: | Witâlâ\} | Genagalâł |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Youth: | Bāgwane ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ | Ėk!axta | 45 |
| Prince or princess: | Lālak ots!a | Lex ${ }^{\text {leg }}$-īdzeniga |  |
| Chief or chieftainess: | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māạŭyaliseme ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | $\varepsilon_{\text {Hāx }}$-nag ${ }^{\text {em }}$ |  |
| Feast: | Kwāx ${ }^{\text {cese }}$ ¢ $\mathrm{sta}_{\text {la }}$ | L! !enk Elas |  |
| Warrior: | ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{y} \overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{g} \cdot \mathrm{e}$ edenō ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
| G̣wēgŭtsa: | X'ix EqEla | Dādoxsemé | 50 |
| Ceremonial: <br> (Society): | Nenōlogeme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (Nūlmaí) | Nōlemēéstalīdzemga (Nōlem) |  |
| House: | Hōqŭlaēlas |  |  |
| Dog: | Q!eltsem |  |  |
| Canoe: | (No canoe-n | ame) | 55 |
| Place of origin : | LE ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ]ād |  |  |

6. G•īgîlgam

| Child: | Nōētlak ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Wīnaga |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Youth: | Memtsāla\} | Māmana |  |
| Prince or princess: |  | ${ }^{\text {E Wā }}$ astāla | 60 |
| Chief or chieftainess: | K!wāk!wabalaseme ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Lēténox ${ }^{\text {u }}$ |  |
| Feast: | Pōledésstala | Mentēdaas |  |
| Warrior: | Wālebâ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē |  |  |
| G̣wēgŭtsa: | Wābetōls | ${ }^{\text {E nemxsaxiäls }}$ |  |
| Ceremonial : | Nenk $\mathrm{as}^{\text {sob }}$ | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nā ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ naqqwayēd | 65 |
| (Society) : | (Bear) | (Paxălalal) |  |
| House: | $\mathrm{G} \cdot 0$ ōkŭstâlis |  |  |
| Dog: | Yāselana |  |  |
| Canoe: | Alēwats!ē |  |  |
| Place of origin: | $\mathrm{K} \cdot \stackrel{\text { āq }}{ }$ !a |  | 70 |

[^0]1. Dzendzenx $q$ !ayo

| Child: | Dēyadeas gٌiyadzē | G*īyaga |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Youth: | Sexălas | Wābidō ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Prince or princess: | Hayałk'Engeme ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |

[^1]| Name lor－Male． |  | Female． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Chief or chieftainess： |  | Hăwēpâlayugw |
| Feast： | Melnēdzadzè | HōgwèqElas |
| Warrior： | K－îlew |  |
| Gwegrytsa： | Manag id | Łalk ！${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 10 Ceremonial： | （iwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yökǔlag＇îlis Cēwas | L．＇．aqoselag＇ilis |
| （Society）： | （Iämats ！a） | （Hămshămts！es） |
| House： | ${ }^{\text {¢ Dawalagwats！}}$ |  |
| Dogr | Yixumlats！ē |  |
| 15 Canoe： | Kwekumana |  |
| Place of origin： | ц！āL！¢qq！ŭx |  |
| 2．Wāwǎlibâtye（and Hēmaxsıō） |  |  |
| Child： | Aadol | Adāgalōl |
| Youtla： | ${ }^{\text {m mek }}$（âla | リ̌̄SEk |
| 20 Primee or princess： | Aūmak＇En | L！ā＇qwäl |
| Chief or chieftainess： | Yāqals Enāła | 1．！āqwaèl |
| Feast： | Melmēdzas | Māmenlô |
| Warrior： | Hēnotelasó |  |
| （iwegŭtsa： | Sūdzenod | Pēpexăla |
| 25 Ceremonial： |  | S＇īts ！ānēdé |
| （Society）： | （Hămshămts ！es） | （Tox ${ }^{\text {¢ wid）}}$ |
| House： |  |  |
| I）org： | K•âākwa |  |
| Catme： |  |  |
| 30 I＇ane of origin： |  |  |

3．G•exsem

| Child： | G．jeyaqa |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| louth： | K ！wēte ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Wagalōs |
| l＇rince or princess： | 「āqólas | ${ }^{\text {ema }}$ mạ̀ŭlayugwa |
| 35 Chicf or chieftainess： | LàLelìm！a | Telts！aas |
| Feast ： | Kwax＇séstāladze | EL！Enk elas |
| Warrior： | K•èalclayo |  |
| （iweryutsal | L！Emsētasō ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | K•¢̄k＇ExElaga |
| Ceremonial： | ${ }^{\text {E nax }}{ }^{\text {－}}$ dauadzē | G＊i¢̧ămēq ！ōlela |
| 10 （Society）： | （IIămslıămts！Es） | （Nūlemal） |
| House： |  |  |
| 1）ogr | T＇sōkŭye |  |
| Crume： | Jēwats！e |  |
| Place of origin： | $\mathrm{K} \cdot \mathrm{ãq}$ ！a |  |

## 

## 1. Ļēq!Em

Name for-
Child:
Youth:
Prince or princess:
Chief or chieftainess:
Feast:
Warrior:
Giwēgŭtsa:
Ceremonial:
(Society):
House:
Dog:
Canoe
Place of origin:

Male.
$\overline{\text { A }}{ }^{-\varepsilon} \bar{e}^{s}$ stala
Metsa
G•ayosdēdzasemēe
Haētekume ${ }^{\varepsilon}$
Menlēd
Qenkŭlag- ̂̂lidzem
Qāselas
Nōleme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ stalis or Hēlēk'adzēl

Female.
Ālēesstālaga
Masmenga
L!āqwaga
Qāselas
Pōlelas

Xewęqu
Nōleme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ stalidzenga 10
(Nōlem, or Păxelalał)
Lēgemats!ē g•ōkwa Läqax sāla
SīsEyūLemāla
Osequ

## 2. Lētegèd

| Child: | $\bar{O}^{\text {c magrorlis }}$ | Oºmag•ilisga |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Youth: | Māx ${ }^{\varepsilon} \overline{e r}^{\text {nox }}{ }^{\text {u }}$ | L!ālaga |  |
| Prince or primcess: |  | Lēlelayugwa | 20 |
| Chief or chieftainess: | Łālep!ālas | Yemgwas |  |
| Feast: | Pōıid | Hōq !ưlclas |  |
| Warrior: | ĢWāxŭLEYäg•̂lis |  |  |
| Gwēgŭtsa: | L!Em ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yāla | L!Emts! ${ }^{\text {! }}$ nak ${ }^{-11}$ |  |
| Ceremonial: | L!āqŭselag•ilis | Wine $\overline{-s}^{\text {s }}$ stalis | 25 |
| (Society) : | (Hămshămts!es) | (Hawitnalal) |  |
| House: | $\mathrm{G} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{ok}}$ |  |  |
| Dog: | P!a' |  |  |
| Canoe: |  |  |  |
| Place of origin: | Oseq |  | 30 |

## Anelestors and Places of Origin of the Numayms

## 1．GWETHEL

1 Lṓralal，the founger brother of L＇tigwagila．Ilis father was smāsuryalidze．that is Mantagrila．He lirst built his house at $\mathbb{K}$ ！oclagala．$\hat{X}$ gwilaygwa was a girl among the chaldren of Mantagrila，that is smax̣yyalidzē，at K ！odagala．Lenslendzem
5
 is $\varepsilon_{\text {maxeñyalidze．Who had three }}^{\text {a }}$ sons and one daughter．
Kükwäk！um，the lirst wne came down at the place called｜Wäq！a－ mak＂．
10 semb！em，the first whe came down at a place called Viytamen． Lălax sendayo came down at Tayagot in the bay of Tansis． Elğnºwe also came down at Tayagōl．for he was the younger brother of｜Lālax $\mathrm{s}^{\text {E }}$ Endayo．

## 

15 Kŭkwank＇！um，the first one came down at the place called Waig ta－ naku，for the kñkwh！um first scattered when ${ }^{\text {E max̣an }}$ chicf of the Maamtagrila of the Kiwag ul，was｜killed．｜
Hănatēna，the lirst one came down at the place called｜Hana－ ！ēnewaas．！

## 1．GWETTELA


 Ărwilayugwa；wă，hë́em ts！edăq！egēs sāsema Mātag ila，yíx
 sāss：mas Mātagrila，vîx smāxŭyalidzē，yūdukwe begwānzm

Kǔkwāk！um，yixs häe g’ạaxalise grāläsēxa ăwinagwise lēgades Wन̈q！anaki．
 men．

 Lălax＇s＇endayo．

> 11. Q'omostives


 g•ul．
 Hanatēnewats．

Yaēx•agemē．He came down at X̣̆udzedzâlis at the lower side of 20 the river of｜Lex＇siwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ．｜
Haňalik awe the first one came down at a place called！Łeflad．｜
Lâxsä．These also came down at Łetand，for \｜Lâxsä was the 25 younger brother of Hëlik＇awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ．
G＇igrilgam，the first one came down at the place ealled｜ $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ ！aq！a，
 seattered when ${ }^{\text {m}}$ maxwa was killed，and they went to the Q！omorat $\hat{y}^{\varepsilon}$＇ $\bar{e}$ ，though some of the G＇ig＇îlganm came from the Q！ōmovâs yē．\｜And therefore Maēmatp！engem was sent away 30
 Q！ōmoy ấyē．｜

11I．${ }^{\varepsilon}$ WĀLaS KW．ī＇1L

Dzenx q！ayo，the first one eame down at a place called｜c！āde－ q！ŭxta，inside the bay of Tsaxis．｜｜
Wālib $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon} y \bar{e}$ ，the first one came down at the place ralled｜${ }^{n}$ nalax－ 35 Lala：half way up Knight Inlet．｜
Hèmaxsiō，the first one also came down at ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nālaxtala，for he was the younger brother of wābibat $\hat{y}^{\varepsilon} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ．
G＊ig•ilgam，the first to come down was ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwax＇ilanokumé， the father of＂Omaxt ！ālace ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ at the place named K•taq！a． 40

Y̌aēx agemē，yîxs häē g＇āyaxalisē Xŭcłzedzâlis lāx gwāk’！ōtas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wäs 20 Lex sīwaryē．
Ha＇yalik＇awē，yixs häē g‘āyaxalisē g’āläsēxa ăwñogwisē teēgades ŁE $E^{\varepsilon}$ ā̄dē．
Lâxsä，ŷ̂xs hësmaaxat！grāraxalisē Le ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lādē，yîxs ts！āe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yanukwaē Hëlik｀aw：${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas Lâxsü．
G•īg•îlgam，yīxs häe g＇āyaxalisē g•âläsēxa ăwīnagwise leēgades

 Q！ōnoyâtyē，quxs lāxelaēxa g•āyutē lāxa G īg îlğămaxa Q！ōmo－ yâtyē．Wü，hësmis lăg itas k ayōlemē Maēmalp！engemdäsēs 30
 rầ $\hat{\mathrm{a}}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{y}$ e．

1II．${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālas KWīg＇Ll
Dzenx•q！ayo，yixs häē g•āyaxalisē g•āläsēxa ăwīnagwisē lēgates L！āц！eq！ŭxlea lāx ōxṭalisas T＇sāxis．
Wālibấyē，yîxs häē g‘āyaxālisē g＇ãläsēxa ăwīnagwisē teēgades 3亏 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nālaxtāla lāxa negoyit ${ }^{t}$ yasa wŭnāhdemsas Dzāwadē．
Hēmaxsdō，yîxs hë́maaxat！g’āyaxīlise g•āläsē enālaxtā̄la，qaxs ts！！áyaas Wālibà ${ }^{s} y$ ē．
 Ṓmaxt！ālacēcéxa ăwinnagwisē teēgades K•！āq！a．

 gave the name Gexsem to his younger brother. When ${ }^{6}$ maxwwa was killed, |some of the Gexesem went to the Gwettela of the Kwāg ul. Therefore the Gwētela have Gंēxsem, and thes also went to the (ionsgimmx ${ }^{\text {u }}$. The G•exasmax $\mathrm{s}^{\varepsilon}$ anal are Crexsfm, and there are also $\mid G \cdot \overline{e x s e m}$ of the NăqEmg ilicăla, nud Geexsem of the L!al!asiqwăla, and \| Gexsem of the Nā-
 of the Hax̧wanis, and G•exsem of the Wiwäqē. And all these are $\|$ referred to by the G•exsem of the $\varepsilon_{\text {wālas }} \mathrm{K} w \overline{\mathrm{n}}-$ grul, as born of these Gexsem, | all those whom I have named among the different tribes.

This is referred to by the old people of the Kwag ul as "blown away by the past chicf emaxwa," when he was killed. And also the same happened to the numaym of the G.ig•llgam, for they $\|$ all come from the numaym of Omaxt tālace $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$. They seattered to all the tribes beginning | at the time when ${ }^{\text {Emax̧wa was }}$ killed, for there was only one numaym \| G•īg•îl-


## 

60 Leqq!em, the first one came down at the place called Òsf.qu. Leelegēd, they also staid at Osequ, for léq!em was his elder brother.
$41 \mathrm{G} \cdot \mathrm{ex} x \mathrm{~m}$, yixs hëemanat! grāyaxalisē $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !āq !a, yix ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas ${ }^{\text {E }}$ nemōgwis,

 ${ }^{\text {ºnuxxwa }}$ laè mâxt!ēda waōkwè Grēxsem lūxa Gwēteläsa Kwāg ulē, lāg iłas G•ēxsemmukwa Gwētela. Hë́misa lā laxa


 ( 'ēxsemasa Hăx̣āmis Lō $^{\varepsilon}$ G•ēxsemasa Wiwäqē. Wä, yuwistaem gwe ${ }^{\epsilon}$ ŷ̂sa G•ēxsemasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wā]as Kiwāg ulē maemyutema


Hërm gwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yâsa q!ŭlsq!ŭlyaxdäsa Kwăg ule yâmēstanōsa g•i-








1v. Q!ōmк'!uttes
 цētēgèdē, hëemxar lä Ōsrqu, yîxs nölanokwas ṭëq!em.

Paintings and House Disies of the Social Divisions of the Kwã ${ }^{\text {ctr }}$

## I. GWETELA

1. Maamtagila. The front board of the house is painted with 1 coppers, | one on each side of the door of the house. The posts ! on each side of the rear are grizzly bears, below on the floor, and eagles are sitting on the | heads of the grizzly bears, and there is a copper on the chest of each eagle.||
And on the grizzly bear also stands a man, | and red cedar bark 5 is around the heads of the men. | They are speaking-posts and therefore | the two posts on each side of the door of the houss are named "speaking-posts." | These were obtained as supernatural treasures by l!aqwag ila at the river of K !odagala. This is the great|| house named enemsgemsalaleklas. There are four | house 10 dishes in the large house, two eagle dishes, | and one grizzly-bear dish, and one | wolf dish. They just stay in the house, and the people | talk about them. I do not know why the chief of the\| numaym Maămtag'ila, ${ }^{\text {emanxŭyualidzē, never gave a feast. That is } 15}$ all | about this. This is called $q!E l s E m$ (that is "rotten face," one who gives no feast).
2. Lotyalaława. On the outside of the front boards of the house of | Ts!exed, their chief, is the doublheaded serpent lying across

## Paintings anid House Dishes of the Sucial Divisioxs of the Kwag'te

## 1. GWETELA

1. Maămtag ila, yîxs k'lātemalaē tsāgemasēs g'ōkwaxa l!āqwa 1
 sōtēwalilàs nānēda banenxälīle. Wä, lä k!ŭdzetấya kwēkwē lāx ōxıä́yasa nānē. Wä, lä pēpaq!ŭpelēda kwēkwēkwaxa L!āu!'eqwa.

Wä, lāxaē nānē banenxalił̂äsa begwānemê la taxaŭtewēx ōx̣lä- 5 ${ }^{\text {sconasa }}$ yanē. Wä, laem l!āgexubōłē qēqexamáyasa hēbegwānemē. Wä, la $a^{\varepsilon}$ mêsē yäq!ent teqqa. Wä, hësmis lāg iłas t.ēgadēda mã-







 laem lāba laxēq.-Hëem teègades q!elsem.
2. Lōyalaława, yîx gwäłaasas Llāsanấcyas tsāgemas g'ōkwas

the top｜of the front bourds of the house，and the thunder－bird 20 sits on the head of the man in the middle of the double headed serpent．There is no painting on the front boards of the house This house was given in marriage by Hōxawid to his princess Lelehalas．for loxawid was chief of the numaym Grigr Elgam of the llăwamis．There are four house dishes in the house，one a
25 griz\％ly－hear dish，one a b beaver dish，one a Dzonoq＇twa dish， 1 and one a wolf dish．And the name given in marriage is ！Kwakwa－ xalas，a feast name of Chiof Ts！exeed．｜That is all about this．
30 3．Gexsem．The way the front of the house of \｜Chief K＇emke－ qEwed is painted is agriza－bear painting on each side of the front of the house．It is not known where he got it．｜or whether he obtained it in war．That is all that is sad about this．

4．Kükwāk！um．They have no painting on the front of｜their house，but they have posts．They are Dzonoq！was standing on 35 grizzly bears，one on each side of the door，inside house，and in the rear of the house there are hox ${ }^{4} h^{-4}$ sitting on grizzly bears．｜This house was given in marriage by Yaqa\}enlidzē, a chief who lived long ago and was chief of the numaym｜Mēmu－ grins of the Qwéqusot ！enox ${ }^{u}$ ，for Nequp！Enk＇Em took for his wife 40 Yaqalénlidzès princess，whose name was Ltāēlilayugwa．and therefore the house was given 10 him in marriage．In the house








 \イia，laem ǧwāl lāxēy．


 wīnānemaq．Wia，laEm wālē wāldeme qāe．








aro |four house dishes, one of the great house dishes is a 1 )zō- 41 nog! wa, | one of them a grizzly bear, and one a $\mid$ whale, and one a | killerwhale. These are the four house dishes given in marriage by Chief \| Yaqalenenlidzē for his princess Lan̄ētīayugwa when sho 45 married | Neqap!enkem. That is all I know about the numaym Kйkwāk!um of the Gwētela, for nothing was obtained as supernatural treasure by their aneestors. |

5 . Senn!em. They hare painted on the front of their house two | suns, one on each side of the front of the outside $\|$ of the 50 house. The house has no earred posts, and there are two house dishes inside, both doubleheaded scrpents. | These were also obtained in marriage by Chief Tsex ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}{ }^{\text {wed }}$ from the chief $\mid$ of the numaym Nōnemaseqâlis of the Lawēts!ēs, Lelākenēs, for T'sex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wēd had for his wife the princess of Lelākenēs, \| L!āx L? elēdzenga. 55 However, they never talk about the house given in marriage by Lelākenès, for the sun painting of the house belongs to the SēnL!em. That is all about this. |
6. Laŭlax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Endayu. Their ehief L!āqualal has no painting on the house, | but seren birds are sitting on || top on the edge of the 60 outside of the house front. This was obtained as supernatural treasure by | LātēliL'it, who was known as a great sea-hunter.

 $\varepsilon_{\text {nemēxla }}$ lōqwalīl gwey yema; wä, hësmēsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemēxıa lōqwah māxēnoxwa. Wai, mewēxlēda kōlqwalī̌ē lōqwaxläsa g īgămayōtē
 Neqāp!enk'Emōłē. Wä, hëem wāxen q!ātē lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon} 11 e^{\varepsilon} m e ̄ m o t u s a ~ K ̌ u ̆-~$

5. Sēnl!enı, yîxs k-!ātemalaē tsāgemas g-okwasēxa máltsemē
 ${ }^{2}$ yasa g'ōkwē. Wä, la k’!eâs k'!äs țētēmas g`ōkwas. Wä, lä malex- 50
 q'wa. Laemxaē lōqwaxtē lāxa grīgănayōlaê 'Tsex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wēdōła yîs g•īgămayōłasa $\varepsilon_{\text {neE }}{ }^{\text {moēmotasa Nōnemasequâlisasa łāwēts!ēsē, yîx Lelāk-- }}$

 ${ }^{e}$ yas Lelāk'enēswŭlé quass hăśmaaxa Sēmn!emē L!ēsela k !ātemēsēs g*őkwē. Wä, laemxaē gwāh laxēq.
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasē $L$ !āqwalal, yixs $k$ !wāsäxt $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon} y$ ēda ăṭebōsgemẽ ts!ēk!wa lāx ōgwäxt $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon}$ yas tsāgemas L!āsanâtyas g•ōkwis. Hë́m tōgwēs lāle- 60


62 Lālelic!a was the younger brother of $L$ !āqwalat, L!āqualat sent his younger brother cālelis!a to | hunt seals at Sālots!a, which is called Nomas. He started from | Lex'siwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, for it is said that the
65 ancestors of the numaym Laălax ${ }^{\text {sendendayu lived there. | The name }}$ of the steersman of madelic!a is not given. It was | evening whou they started for the island Sulots!a. The tide began to run out, and the canoe was being turned aromed Then | LābēliL!a warned his steersman, and told him not to be afraid. because sea-hunters are not afraid of anything. Then they saw many
70 birds'gathering at the plare where they were being gathered ahead of the bow of the $\mid$ small hunting canoe. Then lātēliz!a and his steersman paddled quickly. | Then they nearly arrived at (the place) where there were | many birds gathered. Then the top of the front | of a large house appeared from out of the sea. It was not there
is for a long time. The house came $\|$ out of the sea like an island. This was the house of Q!omogwa|which was seen by Latelic!a. Then he ran into the sea into the | door of the great house coming out of the sea. Then Lalelinda told | his steersman that they would go into the great house that came out of the sea. | The so steersman said. "Go on. Just paddle." Thus he said. Then they paddled, going with the tide, which ran into the door of the great house that had come up from the sea. | Then he went in with his small hmeing canoe. | And it stood at the right-hand side of the
 ălex̣wax mēgwata lāx sālots'axa gweéyowe Nōmas gragrelis lāx



















great house that had come up from the sea. | Then Lāelic!a saw 83 four house dishes standing in the rear | of the great house that had come up from the sea, one a whale dish, $\|$ and one killer- 85 whale dish, and one sealion $\mid$ dish, and one seal dish. Then | Lālelic!a heard what they said. "Now you have obtained as supernatural treasure this house that has come up from the sea, and these four house dishes. Now go on, and club these sea-otters as your | supernatural treasure." Thus said what was heard by him. Immediately Lālelic!a stepped out \| of his little canoe. He 90 clubbed the many sea-otters that were crawling about on the floor | of the house. As soon as his small canoe was full, he went aboard. | Then the sea began to flood the house, and the | little canoe of salelicla floated. Then the great house that had come up disappearerl, | and the canoe just floated on the open sea. || Lā- 95 leliL! a went home to his village at Lex*siwe $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, his canoe full of sea-otters. | Then he reported to his elder brother L!aqwalał that a large house toming up, from the sea had been seen; | that they had gone in, and that he had heard them | saying. "Now you have obtained as supermatural treasure this house that has come up, and these four |house dishes. Now club some of these seaotters here, for you obtained them as supernatural treasures. Thus said what I $\|$ heard," said Lālelic!a to his elder brother L!ā-100 qwalał as he reported to him. | Now he gave what he had obtained by good luck, the sea-otters and the four house dishes, !
laeḿlaē dōqǔlē lālelic!äxa bōelqwalîtē mewēxla hánēl lāxa ōgwi- s3 walîłasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wãlase g.ōkustâla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemèxla gwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ YEm $^{\text {Em }}$ lōquainla,









 nä́nakwē Lālelic!a lāxēs g‘ōkwalasē Lex sīwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ qōt!axa q!āsa. Wä, 95
 qwalatē. Wä, hësmēsēx lémaē laēt lāq. Wä, hë́mis la wŭlela-
 lōqwalīla. Wä, wëg*a kwēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ èd lāxwa q!āsax qas Lōgwaōs, ${ }^{\varepsilon} n e \bar{k} \cdot \mathrm{En}$
 Wä, la $a^{\varepsilon}$ mē lāk !eg'a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ łtsēs

2 to his elder brother ratawala\}, that the house that came uf from the sea should be imitated by him with $\mid$ all the birds sitting on the upper edge of the onter front of the house that came up.
5 falelin.'a did not wish to put to shame his ehler brother r.!āqwa1ał. Therefore he did this with his house that had eome 11p. Now Lālelis!a built a house the that house in | Qālogwis. and he imitated all. the whale dish, | the killerwhale dish, the sen lion dish, and the seal dish. Therefore the | mumaym laalax.semdayu own
10 the hirds sitting on the upper edge of the front outside of their honse in this manner: on the outside from the sea, ting on two of the plate
 They stand in this way: of the house coming op namely, four eranes sitcrosspieces and !on top where the two crosspieees are nailed on an eagle is seated. | That was the style
 of the house coming up from the sea which wats first seen by
15 Landelia!a. || There is nothing (carved) on the posts. There is only one thek beam. Now Qturmxind married the princess of Haettrkum. De was the chief of the numaym teq!em. | The name of his princess was Ómagasemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, and | औaēs.ekum gave
20 his house in marriage to his son-in-law Q!nma od. The posts of the house are flat. There are two in front of the house and two flat posts in the rear of the house. The paintings on the




















posts in the rear are large wolves looking upward, and, grizzly 23 bears are the paintings of the posts on each side of the door. I think that is all.\|
7. Elgŭnw $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\varepsilon}$. These just kept together from the beginning | with 25 the mumaym Laălax•s ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ endayo. And therefore they have no | different house, but Wanuk", who believes that he is now a ehief, | built a house for himself, but there is nothing in the house. |

## II. $q$ ! $\bar{O}$ MOYA $\hat{A}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Y} \overline{\mathrm{E}}$, THE KWEXA

1. Kükwākŭm. They sprung from one somree with the Kŭkwa- 1 k !um of the | Gwètela. They also have no painting on the front boards outside of the house. Their chief I'aqoLadzè took for his wife $\bar{O}^{\varepsilon}$ masqwapelag•ilis, | the princess of Amāan ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yus, ehief ol the mmayin || NaEnsx'a. He gave in marriage the honse with the 5 painting | of the whale on the outside front, and insite there are four | house dishes, one of them a sea-otter honse dish, and one a killerwhale house dish. and one beaver house dish, and | one a whale house dish. Then Yaqolaadzë married again the prineess of || G̣wēx•sēselasemēe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, Ts! Ets!âlat, and | G̣wēx'sēselaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ gare to 10 his son-in-law in marriage his house. And the painting on the outside of the front of the house is a grizzly bear of the sea split
dedzâlēda lēêanmasa ōgwiwalîłaxa ëk•!egemāła ăwâ āLanema. Wä, 22
 lax'staax̣ ${ }^{u \varepsilon}$ mē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wîla.
2. Elgŭnwē, yîxs ấmaē q!ap!aēltsä g'äg•îlela lāxēs ăwānâeyē 25




## 11. Q!ŌnOY $\hat{A}^{\epsilon} \mathrm{Y}$ EXA KWEXA

1. Kŭkwāk!ŭm, yîxs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nems maē g•āyewasas te ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa Kŭkwāk!ŭmasa 1 Gwētela. Wia, laemxaē k’eâs k’!ātemēs tsāgemas l!āsanâctyas

 motasa Naensx•̈̈. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me}$ g'ōkŭlxlālaxa g̣ ōkwē k•育tamalē 5 ts'āgemas l!āsanấyasēxa gwe yemē. Wä, lä hắnēla mewēx ca

 grwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yemē lōqwalīła. Wä, lä ēt!ēd geg'adē Yāqoladzäs k’!ēdelas Ĉ̣wēx'sēesslasema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē yîx Ts!ets!âlatē. Wā, laemxaē g•ōkǔlxyālaxa 10



13 in two. One-half of the grizzly bear of the sea is on the right hand side of the door, and the other half $\mid$ on the left hand side
15 of the door, and their heads touch at the \| door, and the vomiter is on top of the house. That is a carved man, | for when Yaqoladzē gives an oil feast, the oil box $\mid$ is put on the roof. And when they sing the host song of | Yāqouadzē, a man goes up to the roof of the feast house. | There is a gutter on the back of the
20 long square cedar bean. The carred romiting | man is at the other end of it in this manner. ${ }^{1}$ 'Then they put the oil box on the other end of it, and the man who | takes care of it pours the oil into the gutter on the back of the | romiting beam, and the oil runs along the gutter on the back to the hole | behind the head
2.5 and it runs out, being vomited by the vomiter, and it $\|$ runs into the fire in the middle of the feast house. This is called | by the Indians "vomiter-at-smokeliole-of-the-feast-house." There are also two | dishes, one a grizzly-bear house dish, and one a wolf | house dish. That is all. |
2. Hăănateēnâ. The crosspiece on top of the front board out:30 side of the house is the double headed serpent. || They did not get it from anyone. Not ono man ! claims to. know from whom the


$1 \overline{5}$ t!rxila. Wä, lakm hoqwastâleda goōkwēxa k•!ēkwē begwānema,

 dems Yádulataze léda begwanneme hãa ōgwäsasa k!wēlacyats!ē grokwa. Wä, lai xwag'eg'eda g•ilt!a k•!ewelk k'waxcāwa. Wai,
 hănātēda l!ēsmats!âla k !îmyaxıa hax ăpsbáyas. Wä, ấmēsēda be-

 lāx kwāwap!asyas qąs ggraxe hōx widayosa höqwa. Wä, latmē
25 boxxā̄las lāxa laqawaliłasa k!wēladzats!ē grōkwa. Wä, hëеm gwe${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yâsat bäk!umē hōpwastâla k'wēladzats!ē grōkwē. Wë, lä mātexla
 föqulila. Wä, lazmxaè gwāla.




[^2]numayin Häănateenâ got it, and | the painting on their eanoe is the 32 double headed serpent. Therefore it is called the double headed serpent | canoe. I shall not give up to try to learn why | they have the double headed serpent. That is the end.\|
3. Faex-agemé. The paintings on the front board outside of 35 the house | are killerwhales facing each other, for this is the house given in marriage by tho chief $\mid$ of the numaym Kiwek-âaēnox ${ }^{u}$, whose nane is Lek emanxod, which eame from | the history of
 dālayugwa, the princess of Lek'Emāxōd. Therefore \| he gave in 40 marriage the house painted with the killerwhales facing each other | to his son-in-law L!aqolas, chief of the numayn | Yaéx.agemee ${ }^{-6}$, and he obtained at the same time four house dishes with the | house which was given in marriage, one of them is a whale | feasting dish, one a killerwhale feasting dish, one $\|$ a bullhead 45 feasting dish, and one a Dzonoq!wa feasting dish. | That is all about this.
4. Häăyalik awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. The painting on the front outside of the house is a | whale. The house was given in marriage by Wāgridēs, |chief of the numaym Wiwomasgem of the Mamalēlequala, whose name was \| Wāg•idēs. The princess of Wāg•idēs was G̣ivē- 50 $\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{i}^{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{lak}{ }^{u}$, who | was now the wife of Chief Häxwayōseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, who
hëem k- !ātsemēs x̣wāk!ŭnäsēda sīseyulē lāg ilas Leēgades sīseyultse- 32
 las ăxnōgwatsa sīseyūlē. Wä, laem lāba.
3. Yaēx agemé ${ }^{\epsilon}$, yîxs $k \cdot$ !ātemālaē tsāgemas l!āsanât ${ }^{\epsilon}$ yas g•ōkwas 35
 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ Yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{n} E^{\epsilon}$ mēmotasa Ǩwēk âaēnox ${ }^{u}$ xa Lēgades Lek emāxōdēxa g'ayâ
 L!ālemãxodālayuğwa yîx k•!ēdēłas Lek•emāxōdē. Wä, hëध́mis lāg•i-
 māx ${ }^{\epsilon} \overline{e ̄ n o x}^{u}$ lāxēs negŭnpē Liāqōṭas, yîx g•igăma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a s a{ }^{\varepsilon} n E^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon} m e ̄ m o-$ tasa Yaēxagema ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \overline{\text { en }}$. Wä, laemxaē mewēxla lōelqwalīla ${ }^{\text {n nema- }}$
 łōqwalilia ḶE ${ }^{\epsilon}$ Wa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nemēxla māx ${ }^{\epsilon}{ }^{\epsilon}{ }^{n} x^{4}$ łōqwalīta; wä, hë́nuësa ${ }^{\varepsilon} n E-$ mēxla k!ōma lōqwalīła; wä, hësmèsa ${ }^{\text {Enemèxla }}$ Dzōnoq! wa lōqwa- 45 līla. Wä, laemxaē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wī́ $\dagger$ a lāxēq.
 yîsa g̣we ${ }^{\varepsilon} y E m$. Wä, laemlaè g•ōkŭlxṭa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya $g \cdot o ̄ k w a s ~ W a ̃ g \cdot i d e ̄ s x a ~$ g•ĭgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a s a{ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Wîwomasgemasa Mamalēleqǎlaxa Leēgades Wāg•idēs. Wä, hëtmēs k•lēdēlts Wāg•idēsē Gwēk• ${ }^{\epsilon} l a k^{-u}$, yîx la 50 genemsa g'īgăma ${ }^{\epsilon} y \bar{e}$ Häxwayōsema ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{e}$, qaxs hë́maē g'ịgămēsa

52 was chof of the numaym Hăăyalik awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ of the Kwēa. There are four house dishes in the house which was giren in marrage, one is a Iononoq!wa house dish, and a whale, an eagle, and
55 beaver house dish. That's all again.
5. Lâxä̈. They just staid with the numaym Hăăyalik awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, for they have no noble ancestor, and, therefore the numaym Lâsai live in a house with the Hǎyalik awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$,
60 and even at the present $\|$ lay the Lâxsï continue to stay with them. That is all about them.
6. Griprifghm. They have no painting in front of the houso, neither $\mid$ at the present day nor in olden times. Their chief only has around the floor of the | house - I' wa $k$ !wabalaseme ${ }^{\epsilon}$ is their chief-carved men $\mid$ on the boards of the height of tho chost
65 when wo aro $\|$ standing up, and the distance between the carvel men is one fathom. | The carred men begin at the end of a pole placed to the right inside of the door of the house, and going on to the right towards the rear of the house, and around to the
70 left hand side of the door, and their $\|$ distance from the wall boards is one fathom. The carved mon are inside of the boards all around the house, as it is marked here. ${ }^{1}$ | Omaxt!alas.ē ${ }^{\bar{E}}$ did this, placing men all around, ! because this was the way in which
 wēxa kōelqwalì̀ lāxa gookǔlxiáye. Wa, hë́maēda dzōnoq 'wa

5. Wii, lammxae gwāla. $^{5}$
5. Lâxsä, yîxs $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon}$ mae $k$ ! !ŭdenōdzē lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{ne}^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Măy̆yli-



60 shāla lä hëx'säem q!aptēxeyotsa Lâxsä. Wä, laem gwāl lāxéx.
6. Criğ îlgăm, yixs k !eâsaē k !ảtemacye tsāgemasēs ğökwe lāxwa
 g.ōkws K!wāk! wabalasemar ye yix grị̄ămasyas, yîx bex "séstalīlkwaasa la k'!ēk !adzâs yaxa saōkēwxa yō ăwâsgemens dzāmaxg'Ens



 gemxōtstâliflasa t!fxila. Wii, lä 'nemp’!enk bāxeus bātax yix
To wālahasa lax tsaxsēestai 孔wéstelsasa grōkwe. Wä, hëem ketēdzâyratsa bēbegwānema ōts!âwasa tsagema ăwēstaisa qrōkwēxa xelde-



[^3]he invited the chiefs of the tribes | to eat seal at $K$ !anqa. When $\|$ all the men had gone out, he carved the men at the | places where 75 his guests had been sitting. It is as though he had made fun of | the chiefs on account of what he had done when he made carsings of them. | Therefore it is done this way around the house. There are two |house dishes, one a seal house dish, and || the so other one a killerwhale house dish. It also | occurred to Ōmaxt勾lapā ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ to imitate the seal which he had killed \| in making a house dish, and it occurred to him that he would go to the killerwhales after his death, | and therefore he imitated the form of a killerwhale for his house dish| when he gave a feast of many seals at $\mathrm{K} \cdot \mathrm{a} q \mathrm{l}$ !a. That's again all about them. $\|$

## 111. ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ WĀLAS KWĀG UL

1. Dzendzenx quayu. The painting on the front |outside of the 1 house is the Qolos, for the Qōlos is the ancestor of the Dzendzenx"q layo. | There are four house dishes of their ancestor Yāxlen. | One of the house dishes is the Qōlos; and also the clder brother of Qōlos, Thunderbird. If That is another feasting-dish. And the | Thunder- 5 bird, the house dish, is made in the same way as the Qolos house dish is made, and there is a | whale house dish and a beaver. That is all again.
 hōqŭwelsēda énāxwa begwānemxs laē k'!ēdzōtsa begwānemé lāx 75

 hë́mis lāg filas hë gwälē ăwēéstalīłasa g•ōkwē. Wä, lä mātexla ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{ma}$ łōqwahiłas. Wä, hë̉ema ${ }^{\varepsilon} 11$ emēxla mēgwat łōqwalīła. Wä, hë́misa


 Wä, hësmis lāg ilas nānaxts!ewaxa māx ēnoxwē qass lōelqualīlexs laē $k$ !wē̄latsa q!ēnemē mēgwata lax $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !āq!a. Wia, laemxaē lāba.

## H1. ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ WĀLAS KWĀG*UL

1. Dzendzenx q!ayu, yîxs qōlosae k"!ātema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas tsāgemas chāsa- 1 nấyas $\underset{\sim}{r}$ ōkwas, qaxs hë́maē g'îlg alītsa Dzendzenx q qlayoxa qōlosē. Wä, lä mewēxıa lōelqwakiłas g'īgămacyasē Yāxlen, yîxs hë́maē ${ }^{\varepsilon_{n}}$ emēxıa łōqwalīłtsēda qōlosē. Wïi, hë́mēsē $\varepsilon_{n o ̄ l a ̈ s ~ q}$ qōlosa kŭnkŭnxŭlig'ē. Hëem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemēxla lōqwalītts yixs hë́ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maaxat! gwälē yîxa kŭn- 5 kŭnx̣ǔlig'a ${ }^{\epsilon} y$ ē lōqwalīłē gwäłaasasa qōlosē łōqwalīła; wā, hëe mēsa gwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yemē lōqwahila; wä, hëemësa ts !ā̀wē. W"ä, laeinxaē lāba.

S 2. Wāw: ${ }^{2}$ libâtye . The painting on the front outside of the house is | the whale, for the ancestor of their chief was a whale. There-
10 fore $\|$ his name is Yäqalemala. Ind he painted his origin on the outside f front of his house. 'There are four house dishes; one is a | whake house dish, another one a killer-whale house dish, and | one a bullhead house dish, and one a Dzonoq !waf-the-sea homse dish. |
15 The numaym Ilemasxdō keeps together with the \| numaym Wäwalībâece for the Itēmasxdō have no noble ancestor like the slgunwe and the mumaym Laxsü, and they are ashamed to talk about it. That is again all about this.
3. G'exsem. The painting on the outside front | of the house 20 of their chief Lavelicha, is the same as that of the painting on on the outside front of the honse of K Emk EqEwed, who is the chief of the | numaym Gi exsem of the Gwētela. The only difference is that the | G'exsem of the ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kiwăg uł have four house dishes-two | grizzlybear dishes, one wolf homse dish, and one beaver house dish. It is 25 said, that Chief balelic ! a $\|$ obtamed these in mariage from the chief of the numarm K !ck !aenoxu of the Ăwaīıela at Hănwad from the chief who had the name K emged. ; I Iis princess had the name Meledzas, as she was the wife of Lālelis!a. I Then he obtamed in marriagn the house with the crosspiece on top) of the front outside (representing the) double headed serpent, and sitting between the eyes (of the 30 double headed serpent) the thunderbird $\|$ on the head of the man

 10 tēgades Yāqal'enāla. Wä, lä k•就emtsēs grayewase lāx tsãgemas
 gwéyem lōqwalîla lef wa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nemexxa māx enoxwa lōqwalîa le ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ neméxla k!ōma lōqwalîla léewa 'nemēxla Dzōnogwés lōqualīla.

 tasa Hēmaxsdō hë gwēx‘sa elgunnwa'ye Le yixs māx•ts!ōlemaē gwāgwēx‘salasa. Wii, lafmxañ lāba.



 G•ēxsemasa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wālas Kwäg'ul yîxs mewēxuat's toqwalitexa malexla





 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa g'ōkwaxa sīseyulē. Wä, lä k!wāk!wagustấyèda kŭnkŭnx̣uli-
in the middle of the double-headed serpent; and the four | feastingdishes whicli I have just named were also obtained there. 'That's the end.

1v. Q!ōmк゙! !ut!es

1. Leeq!em. The painting on the front outside of the house is 1 the $\mid$ killer-whale, which was ohtained as supernatural treasure by the first chief, Ia étekŭme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, who was | a sea-hmenter. He went hunting seal at night at $\overline{\text { oseq}}{ }^{\text {n }}$. | There he saw a large house at the upper side of $\| \bar{O} S E q$ ", and he saw sparks coming out of the roof. Then |5 Haēeckŭmé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wished to go ashore to look at it. He | arrived at the beach, and he went up the beach. Then he / saw that killer whales were the painting on the outside front of the $\mid$ house. He arrived at the door and looked through a $\|$ hole. Then he heard many men 10 talking | about him, that he was always trying to head off the people when they were out sea-hunting. | He heard one man say, "F wish our friend Haétekŭmē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ would eome so that we might advise him not to head us off when we are hunting; for he will get more \|\| game if he 15 keeps behind us." Thus he said. It that | time Haēe ekume ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ jumped through the door of the house, and | stood at the fire in the middle of the house. He spoke, | and said, "I am Haètekŭmē whom you
 ${ }^{\text {Exwēda mewéxla lōelqwahīa. Wä, hëem g'āyanematsēx. Laem lāba }}$

## 1v. Q!oмк ! ! tes

1. Lē̄q!em, yîxs k'!ātemālaē tsāgemas L!āsanât yas g•ơkwasēsa 1 māx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ēnoxwēxa lōgwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa g'îlgalisasa g'īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasē Haētekŭmē, yîxs ălḗwinoxwaē. Wä, lālaē ălēx̣waxa mēgwataxa gānolé lāx Ōsequ.
 Ōsequ". Wä, lắlaē dōqŭlaqēxs ănōbēxsâlaē säläs. Wä, laeḿlā- 5

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Walelaqēxs māx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ēnoxwaē k! !atama ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas tsāgema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas l!āsanå ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa
 kwậ̣"sâ qaxs wŭLaaxa q!ēnema bēbegwānem yaēq!ent āla gwãgwēx-- 10

 g'āxens, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemukwai' Haēṭekŭma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya qens g'āg'alagema g•āxens, yîxg îns ǎlēxwēk qaxs hälee q'eyōuatsēxa


 Wä, lā́laē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk’a: "Nōgwaem Haēṭekŭmá ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxēs wālagelōs qa
wished to come to be given instructions, frients." Thus he said. 20 Then all the men just hung their heads. Then they lifted their heads, and an ohd man spoke, amd said. "What you say is true, friend. We have all been wishing for you to come into this house of our chief lladestalisela here. Now you have obtaned it as 25 supermatural treasure, and this harpeon that is in it, If and the fom honse dishes one a seatetter house dish, ; one a bullhead homser dish, ont a stomach-of-the-sea-linn house dish, and one whate house dish." Thus he sade. "Sow your name will be 1 !āqwar ila, for that is the name of the owner of this house that you obtained by 30 good lurk. Thus it is said hy our friends here. They wish to alvise gou not to head them off when we are sea-lunting, hat just leerp) close behind us, then you will obtain much \| game. Now you shall sit for four days in the house that you whamed as supernatural $^{\text {s }}$ treasure." 'Thus said the killer-whale man. 'Then all the men 35 went ont of the honse, and went into the water $\|$ at the beach, and killer-whales were spouting. Haéskume ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ just sat in the rear of the hense which he had whtained as supermatural treasure, i and his stecrsman went hack to his house at $\bar{O} \times \mathrm{D} \eta^{u}$. In vain the steersman of llaétekŭmese was questioned. He just | said, "Don't talk ahout 40 him." Thus he said, for he had seen the many men coming out of
















 lak!waēlē IIac̃!




the honse, going down | the beach, and going into the sea; and | 41 they all spouted, and the men turned into killer-whales; | and he also had heard what was sail by the killer-whale | men to Maētekŭmees . Therefore he did not wish them $\|$ to talk about him. When four 45 days had passed, | the steersman of Haēlekumeses arose and went | to the hunting-ranoe of Haétekume ${ }^{s}$. Then he paddled and went to the large house. Before he got near, | he satw the great house; and painted on the outer || froint was a killer-whale. And he saw Haede- 50 kŭmē ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mid$ walking outside. Then he went ashore, and Hatéskume ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ | went to meet him. Then Itaētekŭmēe spoke, and said, "Come, master, and go into this my house which I obtained as supernatural treasure." | Thus he said to him, and immediately the stecrsman followed him, || and they went in. Then Haésekume ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ saw that all 55 the four posts were carved in the form of sea-lions, $\mid$ and there were sea-linns at the ends of the two beams of the house. The hoads of the sea-lions showed outside at the front boards of the house. When he had done this, Haetekame ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ went out of the house; and $\|$ his steers- 60 man spoke, and said,|"O Master Haētekŭmēé stay here and let me ask | our tribe to come and move here." 'Thms he said. | Then he was just tokl by Haētekimēe to go. Immediately | the man went
ts!ēsela lāxa l!emacisē qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s lä hōx ${ }^{u}$ sta lāxa demsxēe ${ }^{\text {equāpa. Wäi, lia } 41}$












 mēq qass lē hōgwīta. Wä, haćmē dōxswalelē Haè





 laxens g•ōkйlōta qa g•āxlag•ēsē méwa lāqu," $\varepsilon_{n e ̄ x}{ }^{\bullet \varepsilon} \mathfrak{l a c e}$. Wä,
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē la lāwelsēda begwānemè qaes lä lāxs lāxēs yā yatstē x̣wā-
(i5) out and went aboard his small canoe $\|$ and paddled. Then he arrived on the beach of the village at OsEqu. Then he was met by his tribe; | and immediately he reported about llaestakumé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, that he had ohtained a large house at Aosayagŭm as supernatural treasure: ant before he ented his report, the tribe pushed their canoes into
Fo) the water and loaded them. They took down their homses and took them to Sosayagom, and thes built the houses of the tribe on each side of the large house. Now the large honse was in the midtle at | Jósayağm. Now Haétekŭmēe was a real chief among his tribe, the ancestors of the numatym teq !em. That is the enal..l
7is 2. bedeged. They have no painting on the outer front of the house of ( Miel lateptatas. A double headed serpent is across the top of the house front, and a wolf stands on the man in the midelle of the double headed serpent. A raven stands at the door of the !
so house, and the raven stands with spreat legs; and || those who go into the housc walk whder them, for that is the doer of the house betwern the feet of the raven. |

## Names of the Kiwig'te Eagles and Ňuayms

1 These are the mames of the Eagles of the Kwang ut:
1 and 2. 1.taqway ila ('opper-Maker) is the first uf the Eagles. Nixt to him is lōquăyes, who is of the numaym Dzendzenx'q!ayo |








 lōta grōilisa ${ }^{\text {E }}$ némemotasa teéq!emé. Wä, laem lāba.
75 2. Lētrgēdē, vins k!câsaē k!ātemēs tsăgromas L!āsanấras




 g'og leğ y isa gwa $\bar{g}^{\varepsilon}$ wina.

Names of the Kwigul liagles and Numarms
1 Gram:m lēteqemsa kwèkwēkwasa Kwākŭg ule:

of the ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwāg* ut, but L!āqwag ila is of the mumaym Maămtag'ila || of the Gwētela.
3. Next to him is K'îmk'EqEwid of the numaym G'exsem | of the Gwētela.
 when property is given to the tribes, when he invites all the If four 10 Kwakiutl tribes at Tsaxis. Emax mewisagemes is of the |nomaym Wāwălibây ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ of the ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwāg uł.
5. Next to ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max ${ }^{u}$ mewisageme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ is ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas. | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālas is Eagle of the numaym G•ig'îlgăm of the $Q$ !omoyâ $\hat{\mathrm{E}}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{ye}$, who were named by the | first people Kiwéxa. ॥l
6. Next to him is Agwilagemē $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, to ${ }^{\varepsilon^{\text {wablas, }}}$ for | Agwilageme $^{\varepsilon}$ is 15 Eagle of the numaym Kŭkwāk !um of the (Q) $\overline{\text { on moyâ }}$ yé.
7. Next to him is Gं éxsēstãlisemē, to $\overline{\text { Igwilageme }} \bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, | for Grexsē${ }^{\text {sstaliseme }}$ is Eagle of the numaym Yaex ageme ${ }^{\epsilon}$ | of the (atomoyà ${ }^{8} \mathrm{ye}$. $\|$
8. Next to him is Neg ädzē (Great-Mountain), to Crexsēs.en- 20 liseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, for $\mid$ Neg ädzē $^{\text {is }}$ Eagle of the mumaym Gexesem of the ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwāg'ul.

These are all the Eagles of the three tribes of the Gwetela, | and Q!ōmoyâ ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \bar{e}$, and ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālas Kwāg ut; and there is no Eagle / among the Q!omk" !ut!es. These are the Eagles of the Kwakintl tribes who

 tela.
 mēsa Gwētela.
 wīdē, yixs yäqwases waē lāx lēlqwăladacyaxs p!ēkwaē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīqlaxa Kwā kŭg'ulaxs mōsgemakwaē lāxg'a Tsāxisek', yixs Wāwălibâya ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\text {é }}{ }^{\text {enne- }} 10$ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mas ${ }^{u}$ mewisagema ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a s a{ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālase liwāg uła.
5. Wä, hë́mis mak'îlax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̣ ${ }^{u} m$ ewisageman ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \mathrm{e}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas, yîxs kwēkwae ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa G'īg'îlgămasa Q!ōmoy $\hat{A}^{s} y$ yexa g̣wes yâsa g'ālē begwānem Kiwèxa.
 $\hat{\text { Igwilagema }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Kǔkwāk!umasa Q!ōmoyâ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yé.

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yēsa $Q$ 'ōmoyâtye.
8. Wä, hësmis māk•îla Neg'ädzē lāx Grēxsēestalisemat yex, yîxs 20


Wä, laem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīlaxa kwēkwēkwasa yūtux̣"smmakwēxa Gwētela
 Q!ōmk•!ut!ese. G•aem kwēkwēx "sa Kwākŭk•ewakwexa g־ōkŭla
 the（ ）＇omk＇！ut ！es have no Eagle．

The orter of the Eagles of the Kwakiutl is not changed when property is given to the tribes when they are invited；for when the namo－keepers make a mistake，and place one Eagle ower another
30 one．the Eagle at onee quarrels with the one who had heen named before him，and often he breaks his eopper，and often he gives the froken piece of copper to the name－keeper，who keeps the order of seats of all the menf for there is one man who is the name－keeper of the（iwetela，of the（）tomoyates，and of the ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wälas
35 Kwag＇ul，and alsu of the（（Q ！omk＇！ut ！is．
And these are newe changed：for when n name－keeper gets weak becanse he is add，he gives the office of name－keeper to his eldest son，for the name－keeper is not a nobleman．Il

The name－keeper of the Gwètela is called Wilteésstana，and his seat is in the numaym Latalax sembayo．

And the name－keeper of the（Qtomoytyes is sexwl，and his seat is in the mumaym［lămane ent．
 seat is in the numaym G＇ig＇îlgam．

And the name－keeper of the Q tomk＇！ut ！es is called Lālep＇alas，and his seat｜is in the mmaym léerged．



 Léqŭlila q！ag！astō lacōtsa enmenōwe kwēk＂lāxa énemōkwe lae


 begwānema，yîxs chaftnemōkwe begwãneme q！āq！ustowasa ciwē－

33）k ！ut ！e：sē．













And that is the way in which property is given to the Eagles when | As property is given to the Kiwakiutl tribes who are insited, for they never $\|\|$ allow any change of the order of their seats.

The Eagle gives his seat to his eldest son; and when | the clelest child of any Eagle is a girl, then | the girl takes the seat of her lather the Eagle, although she has a younger brother, | for they can not give the place of the Eagle to the younger brother $\|$ of the 55 eldest one of the children.

The only time when an Eagle gives his seat to the younger brother of the eldest child | is when that child dies. Then there is no objection on the part of all the people, when they give property to the Eagles.

For that they do not change their names starts from (the time) when long ago $\| \bar{O}^{s}$ maxt talahe $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, the ancestor of the mmaym 60 G'īg îlgam of the Q !ōuoy $\hat{a}^{\epsilon} y \bar{e}$, made the seats of the Eagles; and those went down to the $\mid$ mmayms. And the name-keeper WìtesEstalat says, | "Now our chiefs have been given everything, and I will go right down (according to the order of rank)." | Thnis lie says, when he gives out the property; for I will just name the names |l of one of 65 the liead chiefs of the numayms of the K Kwakiutl tribes. They nerer change their names from the beginning, | when the first human beings existed in the world; for names can not go out | of the family of the head chiefs of the mumams, only to the eddest one of the chideren of the head chief. It

 hēq!āal layaptāa.



 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Hōlast!egmana ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa sāsemasa kwēkwē.









 k-Ewakwexa k'tēsē l!āl!ayoxlälabendalaxes Lēlegemé grägrîlela lāx g'ālaōlē bekumg*alisa bēbegwānemēx, yîxs k'ēsae lâttstâē-
 ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas sāsemasa Leécaxumą yē.

70 And the names can not be givers to the husband of the d daghter, none of the whole number of the names, heginning with the tonmontlis chidd's name until he takes the name of his father', the name of the head chisf. These are called the "myth names."
T5 The only names of the head chief of the momams that ean be given in marriage are the names which he obtains in marrage from his fathers-in-law, and also the privileges, for he can not give his: own priviloges to his son-in-law. |

And when the head chief of a numaym has no $\mid$ som, and his chited is a girl, she takes the place of her father as home rhiof; and when
so the head chief has no child, If and the gomeger brother of the head whef (among the brothers of the man) has a child, eren if she is a girl, then the head chief among the brothers takes the eddest one of the children of his younger bother, and ! plates him or her in his seat as head chiof of the numaym.
s5 Now that finishes our talk about the Eaches, and the thend rhiefs of the numayms of the Ciwetela, for they never change | their order.

Now [ shall talk about the number of numayms of the Gwetela and about the number of names of the head chicfs, begiming from the time when they are born until they become heat chiefs of the -
90 mumaym. |


 méxtẵ lēgema. Wä. hëvm tîgades nūyambalis tētegemē.











 gwègwailalelasē.


 $90^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$ ne: mémotē.

This is the head of the mumayms of the Gwetela: |

1. Man̆mtag'ila. Their head chief is ${ }^{\text {manxunyahidze. This is his }}$ name | when he is head chief of his numarm, the Maamtag ila, and this $\|$ is the name when he invites all the tribes.

And his man's name is Y'aqūas (Place-of-Obtaining-Property) before he | becomes head chiof of the Maămtag ila, for then he gives property to his | tribe the Gwētela. |

And his young man's name is L!essdaq (White-Goose). And L!ēsdaq gives away property to the young men $\|$ - that is, when the 100 young men give to one another paddles and mats, in the way | the first men used to do, for the sake of the greatness of the young man's name, | but in our recent days it is different; for shifts and kerchiefs | aregisen away by the young men for the sake of the greatness of the young man's name, | and nothing is given to old men when the joung men \| give to one another.

And his child's name, when he is ten months old, is Wawalk ine ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ | (Found-by-Good-Luck) ; that is, when they singe off the (hair of the) head, and $\mid$ after they are painted with ocher, and when the thunderbird straps of $\mid$ dressed deer-skin are put on. The ocher is for the greatness of the name Wawalk in $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, \| when the whole tribe come to 10 paint themselves.

## 1. ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{N} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{L}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{NE}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{M}$ EMASA GWETTELA



1. Maămtag-ila, rixs tāxumalaax $\varepsilon_{m a x ̣ ̆ ̆ y a l i d z e ̄ . ~ H e ̈ ́ e m ~ l e ̄ g e m-~}^{\text {gent }}$
 Lēegemsēxs laē lētelaxa $\varepsilon_{\text {māx̣wa }}$ lēlywălaca ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya.

Wä, hësmis q!waxextäyo teēgemsē Yāqōtas, yîx k’!ēsmaē ṭāxumdxēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mémota Maămtag'ila, qaxs laē t tensela p!esaxēs g•ōkǔlōta Gwētela.

Wä, la hëľaxcälax l!ēsdaq. Wä, laem gumyadzexlälax l'ēsda-
 gr•ilasa grālē begwānema qa $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon}$ mayōsēs hëlaxläyowe leègema. Wä,

 Fîxs k!eâsaē lasa q!ulsq!ŭlyakwē bēbegwānem lāxa hă̌yālễagâla gŭmyasap!a.

Wï, hësmis g•inlexläyō lēgemsēxs laē hëlogwila yix WāWalk`ina ${ }^{6} y \mathrm{e}$, yîxs lae gwā\} ts!ex•Eltsemtse wē x•ōmsas ṭōxs lae




11 Ind his first mane is that of the place where he was borne by his mother. When the mother gives birth to her son at 'Taxisis, then his name is Tsaixisalzē; and when | she gives birth to a girl at Tsaxis, then her name is Tanxisga. It
15) Ind his sparrow name during the winter dance is K -anamaxsta.

And he is hamslămts!es, and his mame is łamshese for there are reven names for the head chicfs of the numaym Manmag ilat.

And all these momes do not change. They come from the I family myth: and these are the names of the bead chief of the numam | 20) Mămtag'ila.
$\therefore$. $n$ yalalaswa. Their head chief is Tstresel. That is his name when he becomes head chief of the numaym toyalatewa, and that is his name when he invites all the tribes.
25 Aud his man's manc is a !aqusdeselas. That is before the becomes head chief of the boyalataswa, for then he gives away property to his: | tribe the Giwetelat.

And his young man's name is K !enwes (spider erab), when $\mathrm{K}^{-!}$Enwes grives away to the foung men, when they give to one another paddles and mats, I in the way the people used to do of 30 ohl for the sake of the greatness of the young man's |l name. He has that name when he gives to the young men, | anmely $\mathrm{K}^{\prime!}$ Enw en.




15) Ẅa, lä gwedzExLäla K !ānamaxsta lāxa ts!ëts!çat.




20) ămtag ifa.
2. Loyalabarwa, yixs taxumadax Ts'bxede. Hëem tīgemséxs



 groknhota (iwétela.

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yexa gwegrilasasa g'ā beqwanema qa ómayosés hëshaxayowe
 yî K!!enwisē.

And his child's name when he is ten months old is Walaganem; $\mid 32$ that is, after they singe off (the hair of) the head, and after he is painted with |ocher, and when the thundertird straps of dressed deer-skin are put on. \# That is for the sake of the greatness of the 35 name Waraganem when he is painted, and when his tribe pain themselves.

And his first name when he is brome by his mother is ${ }^{\text {s yolitis }}$ | if that is where he is born. Then his name is ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yifis until the time when he shall be ten months old. \|

And his sparrow name is Hanag ats!e (Advico-Receptacle), for 40 Hanag' ats!e was song-leader in the beginning | in the winter ceremonial, begiming from the time when the myth people first became human beings; and it is only given to the eldest-born $\mid$ children of the first 'Ts!exsed. Therefore he has | the name, Hanāg ats!ē. It

And in the latmshămts !es his name is ${ }^{\text {E naw }}$; | and the name of the 45 head chief of the numaym | boyalalacwa never changes, for he changes his name for a short time only | when he gets a name in marriage.
3. Gexsem. 'Their head ehief is K 'imkeqEwid; that is the name when the is head chief of the numaym Gexsem, and that is his 50 name when | he invites all the tribes.






 bīxēs hëlogwilax demla.

Wä, lä gwèdze xbälax Hanāg ats!ē qaēs gwas× ${ }^{\text {galaē nâgadē Hanā- } 40}$


 g̣ades ITanāg ats!ē.


 séxs teēgemg îlxtalasaē, yîsēs gegoadaasē.




52 And his man＇s name is Gayonelas，before he becomes head chief of his mmaym Grexsem，for then he gives property to his tribe｜ the Gwètela．
55 And his young man＇s name is Q！omas（erab）；and he is named （ 2 ＇omas when the young men give away toone another shirts and kerchiefs for the sake of the greatness of the name（）tomas．

And his child＇s name is Wagedayo when he is ten months old，and when the thunderhird straps of dressed skin are put on，and after
60 he is painted with $\|$ orhre，and after the hair has been singed off．
And when he is born in Ts！amas（Vietoria），then his name is Ts！amas．｜

His name as luamshǎmts！es is İges．！
And his warrior name is K îlemālag îlis，for he has beren a warior｜l 6．5 ever since the mytle people became homan beings．｜

4．Kükwäk！um．Their head cheof is N゙Eqap！benk＇Em．This is his name｜as head chief of the numaym Koukwak！um；that is when he invites all the tribes，and he takes the place of his father．
70 And his man＇s name is＇Tsex wid before he becomes if head chief of the numaym Kablwak！um；for then he gives away property to his／tribe the Giwetela．

 にずa（iwètela．

 ṓmayōsēs Lēgemé（Q！masē．



Wä，lä māyọtem lāxa T＇s！amasē，wii，hëfmis teēgemsē＇Ts！amasē．

Wii，ha Lēgades Ígēsē lāxēs hămshămts！ets！ēna ye．



1．Kökwāk！um，yixs tãx̣malaax Neqāp！enkeme hëem lēgem－



W̌ä，hḗmis q！waxexlà yo
 ğoknlota Gwētela．

And his young man's name is Wabidō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$; that is, when the young 72 men give to one another paddles | and mats, in the way the people used to do of olden times, for the sake of the greatness of the | young man's name. \||

And his warrior name is | Y'ag is. And he only takes the name 75 Yag is when he has killed a man, and when he keeps the I sealp of the one whom he has killed in the way it was done by his ancestors, for | there is not one of the generations of chiefs Neqāp!Enk' Em who has not | killed a man; therefore their boxes were filled with If scalps of the men they killed, and | therefore he is called Yag is. | so

And his feast name is Kwāx $\hat{\text { lan lano kumē. | }}$
And his child's name is Griyaqia when he is ten months old.
And his sparrow name in the winter ceremonial is T !ettesemx ts!āna. ||

When he is hāmats !a he has the name l !äx elag illis. | 8.5
And when he was borne by his mother in Xǔlku, at the mouth of the river $\mid G w a \bar{n} \bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, then his name is taken from the place where he was borne by his mother until he is ten months old. Then he has the name X Xulku. |
5. Sent? ${ }^{2}$. Their head chief is ${ }^{\text {Enemoghe }}$. That is his name when $\|$ he inrites all the tribes, and when he is head chief of his | 90 numaym Sēnl!em.

 Läyowē lēgema.

 x’ōmsasēs k•!elāg•îkwe lāx gwēg•ilasas g•ilg`alisa wīwōmps, yt̂x
 fax ${ }^{-\varepsilon \text { īdxa }}$ begwānemē, lāg-ikas hëmenałaem fōt!ēs g'îldasaxa sābekwē l!ētsōx $x$ oomsasēs $k \cdot!$ ẹlāg•îkwē begwānema. Wä, hè́mis 80 Iāg-iłas leègades ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yāg $\cdot$ isē.

Wä, la k̇!wēladzexläla Kwāx-îlanōkuma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \overline{\text { en }}$
Wä, la gînlexıäla G‘iyaqa, yîxs laē hëfogwīla.
Wй, la gwēdzexläla T!ēt!esemx•ts!āna lāxa tstēts!ēqa.

Wä, la māyolemsēs ăbempē lāx Xŭlkwē lāx ōx ${ }^{u}$ siwa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a s$ wäs
 ăbempē lallaa laqēxs, laē hēlosgemg•ila. Wä, laem leēgades X̌ǔkwē.
5. Sēm!em, yîxs tạ̣̄umalaax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwisē, hëem Leēgemsêxs laç
 mota Sēnl!emè.

Ho is hamshants!es and has the name Leemelxk !ālary ilis.
95 (Infant's name, if bom in T'sāxis, Tsūxisarlze.)
6. Latalax'sembayo. The head chief is L!tqualal. That is his name when the is head chief of the mamaym Laălax ${ }^{-}$endayo. That is his name when he invites all the tribes, and when he tells 100 the chiefs |f of all the tribes that he takes the place of his father L!arpalał, for that is the head chief; and his father b. !aqwalal just changes his name, and he takes the name P taselal. Ind his seat is at the end, the last one in the mmaym Lanalax $s^{\varepsilon}$ endayo.

Amb his dance is the grizaly hear, and his name is ${ }^{\text {ewan }}$, nan .
And when he is borne by his mother in Qalogwis, then | his name is (Qailogwidzē. |

These are the seven numayms of the Gwetelat who fhad the name Kwexamot among the mon of olden times; but the new tribal name of the Kwexamot is Gwetela, since the thme of $\varepsilon_{\text {maxawa, when he }}$ was killed by the Q!omoyàtye.

92 (Man's name, Wälewid; young man's name L!ewfls (elk): feast name Kwax îlanōkumēe; child's name. Wadzid; faurow name, Ts!äqu.)
95 Wä, la hămshămts!esa la tēgades m!ēmelxk-tāagerilis.
(Infant's name, if born in T'sūxis, 'l'sāxisadzè.)





 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ némémota Laйlax-séshdayo.
(Man's name, Q!ŭmx•od; young man's name, Mămdzalats!é; feast
 tid.)

Wä, lï nānē lädäs: wä, la ḷēgādes ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālas nānē.
Wai, bëlat!a māyolemsēs anbempē Qālợwisē, wä, hésmis tēgrmsē Qālogwidzē.
10 7. Elgunwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (chief's name, G•exk înis: man's name, Lainax smdayo: young man's name, Envmgwanat; child's name, G'iyaxalis: sparrow bame, Dämis; nūlmał name, Nōsid: infant's name, if born at Wadzōlis Wadzōlidzē).





Now, the names of the head chiefs of the rarions numayms do not change; | for the head chief can not give his $\|$ names to the hashand 20 of his princess, | -beginning with the head chief's and man's name, down to | the young man's name, child's name, sparrow name, and | hămshămts!es name, fool-dancer's name, and grizzly-hear dancer's name,-to his | sons-in-law; for it was instituted in ohlen times that the head chiels. $\|$ had to keep their names, and that they could give 25 them to no other than the eldest among their | children.

Now that finishes our talk about the seven numayms of the Kwexamot who hare the new name Gwētela, and the names | beginning with the time when the child is just born until he becomes $\|$ head chief of the numaym. That is all. |

## 11. NUMAYMs OF THE $Q!\overline{O M O Y} \mathrm{~s}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Y} \overline{\mathrm{E}} \mid$

I shall first talk about the name of the tribe $Q$ tomoy $\hat{a}^{E} y \mathrm{e}$, for | this is the first name of the tribe $Q$ !omoyâsye. Then a warvior | lilled ${ }^{\text {emaxwa }}$ at Egrisbalis, and Emaxwa was the $\|$ head ehief of the great j head numaym of the Gwētela, the Maămtag ila. | When emax̣a was dead, the $Q$ !omoyâcye changed their name; and now the name of the tribe was Kwexa, leginning from the time when they killed the past "maxwa. | And then the Kwag'ul who have now the


 lēxa goäqilela lāx teēgemas lāxēs tāxuma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaē

 naengŭmpē, yixs gwālehamoyōlael elg aalelōdayo hāxa Lếax̣uma-
 sāsemē.
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmatsa Kwẻxámotēxa ālexläläx Gwētela léwis tētegemē grou-cr-îlela laqēxs g‘ālaē mayolemsēs ăbempē lāg aa laqēxs laé tāx̣umdxēs $\bar{\varepsilon}_{11 E^{s}}$ mēmotē. Wä laEm lāba.

## 

Hët!alen g•îl gwāgwēx•s sālasla legǔxläŷ̂sa Q!ōmoyâtyē, yîxs

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mekuma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ némēmotsa Gwètelaxa Maămtag ilat. Wä, 5

 Laemstaxaawisa Kwāg'utēxa la leg̣ŭxlälax Gwētela l!ạyoxlä. Wä,

9 name (iwētala also changed their name. | They had no longer the tribal name Kwagrat, for that was the first tribal name of the il
10 Kwag ul but their tribal name was Kwexamot, because their chicf Emaxwa had been killed. And thas you know how it began that the (Q!omoyatye have the tribal name Kwexa; for the name | kwean means that they strike with their walking-sticks whatever is struck by them, and that they strike with the sword, for it is called
15 kwexn to strike with a pole, \|I as Emaxwa was struck with when he was killed. That is all.

Now [ shall talk about the rarious numayms of the | Q !omoyâte. The head numaym is:

1. Kı̌̆kwāk! ! m.

These are the myth names of the head chief of the |mmaym 22 Kükwäk! !um of the (Q!omoy $\hat{a}^{\epsilon}$ yē. |

Now I shall hegin with the mames of the head chief next to this one. ||

*     *         *             *                 *                     *                         * 

Now these are all the mames of the head ehief of the momaym Yaex'agemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$.


 lasas lāg ilas hegruxdälaxa Qtnmoyâes yax Ǩwēxa, yîxs hés maē kwēxa-
 daasēs kwēxayowe. Wä, hësm lēgads:s kwēxa yixs dzomegralaē

 Q!ōmoyâtyē. Wï, hë̀m 'mekumālatséx:

1. Kŭkwăk!um (ehief's mame, Yäqotadzē; man's mame, Hăwilkŭlał; young man's name, Wäbitō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ : child's mame, $\overline{\text { d dag }} \cdot \mathrm{i}^{\varepsilon} l a k^{n}$ : feast
20 name, Menledzadzē; sparrow name, Laxtalil; nūmak name, Sayāk 'an ; warrior's name, K'îmm).



25
2. Haйmatēn (chief's name, l゙ãx ten: man's mame, 'Tsex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid: young man's name, X'imayo; child's mame. Ādag'ilis: sparrow name,

 skmē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ : young man's name, Xwät!a; child's name, Tsōlasī̀; feast
30 mance, Kwākŭx̂âlas; sparrow name, (QāqEshendāla; hămshămts!es name, 'māx (1) tesklag îlis).
 x'ngematye.

*     *         *             *                 *                     *                         * 

These are all the names of the head chief of the numaym 46 Gigg ilganm, for there are seven numayms of the Qtomoratye. | That is all about the Q!omoyatye.

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IM. NUMAYMS OF TIIE 'EWTLIS KW\̄G*UL
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 the names of their head chicfs. This is the first, the heal | numaym:|

1. Dzendzenx"gtayo.

These are all the myth names of the head chief of the || numaym.| 15
$\qquad$
 ławis; young man's name, K'lenaỵ"; child’s name, Wïsalzē; spar- 35 row name, Yalela; hămshămts!es name, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ na${ }^{\varepsilon} n o ̄ g w i s ; ~ W a r r i o r ' s ~ n a m e, ~$ G઼*:
5. Lâxsä (chief's name, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭyaliseme $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$; man's name, Lālak ots!a; young man's name, Bāgwonē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$; child's name, Wītâlâł: sparrow name, X‘ix eqela; nūlmal name, Nenōlogemés; feast name, K wax'séstala; 40 warrior's name, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yăg'ēdenōl).
6. G•īg'îlgăm (chief's name, K'!wāk!wabalaseme $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$; man's name,
 sparrow name, Wäbetols; grizzly-bear dance name, Nenk as ${ }^{\circ}$; feast name, Pōцēdēestāla; warrior's name, Wālebâ ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\text {e}}$ ē $)$.

 laem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wílaxa $Q$ !omoyâsyé.


 mēsēg ${ }^{\circ}$ :

1. Dzendzenx‘q!ayo (chief's name, Yāx len; man's name, Hayal- 5 k'Engemēs; young man's name, Sex̣ulas; child's name, Déyadeas g•iyadzē; sparrow name, Hanag'id; hămshămts!es name, Ģwayōkŭlag'îlis; deer-dance (ģēgexŭlal) name, G̣ēwas: feast name, Melnēdzadzē; warrior's name, K'îlem).
2. Wāwălibấyee (chicf's name, Yāqalenāla; man's name, Aōma- 10 k'En; young man's name, ${ }^{\text {Emek'âla } \text {; child's name, Aadol: sparrow }}$ name, Xōdzenōd: hămshămts!es name, Họ̣̄̂wētaso; feast name; Melnēdzas; Warrior's name, Hémotelasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ).
 ma.
3. G•ēxsem (chief’s name, Lābelīlla; man's name, Yāqọas; young man's name, K!wēt tos ; child's name, G‘isaqa; sparrow name, letem
 stāladzē; warrior's name, K•ēk'alelayo).

Now I shall berin with the (Q'omk' 'ut !es, for they are a tribe difFerent from the ${ }^{6}$ walan Kwag' uh, and this is the first | numaym: |1. tép! Em.

And he is Solem danere, and has the name Nölemeretalis if it is a man: but if it is a woman, she has the namm Nolemesstahidzemga; | his feat mame is Mented; he is a warmor, amel has the name $\mid$ 30 ( )Eaknlagetlidzm: and his name is thus because the head chiof of the mumatm bey! em never laughs. These are all the mames of the head chicf. * * *

These are the different numayms of the four Kwakiutl tribes, The Kwag ul, who aro called Kwexamot, of the (Q !omoyà ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \bar{e}$, who 40 are called Kwexa: amd of the Ewalas Kwag ul, who we called Lagwilal:a, berase they burn everwhere the houses of all the tribes when they make wat upon them, for the ancestors of the ${ }^{\text {s walas }}$ Kiwag ul always made war, amd therefore their war name is

 musasiğ :
 $2.5 \mathrm{seme}^{-}$; young man's mame, Metsa; child's name, Jiestala; sparrow name, (Qāsflas).




 , ē! EqEMASa t.āumatyas.
2. Leeperged (chiof's name, falep!ahas: man's name, Ëk'aweg'i-



 kwe Kwink





Lāquicaala: and also | the Q!omk' !ut !es who are called Lōel-43 q ! 'wenox ${ }^{4}$ (halibut-fishers). Ind so that is all | about this. Il These names never change.
I think this is all, for these are the names of the | head chiefs of the numayms of the tribes, and the houses and the dogs all have names. The reasons why the chiefs of the people of former times kept dogs was to keep watch against attacks of enemies and against attempts of witcheraft. ||

Q!ōmk'!ut!esēxa leqqelaséwas Lōelq! wēnoxwē. Wä, lawēstaa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wī̊la 43 lāxēq. ${ }^{1}$

Wä, hëem k'!ēs l!āyoc̄nox ${ }^{u}$ Lētegemē. 45


 g'ālc̄ axēlaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wats!ē qaés q!āq!alalaxa wīna te $E^{\varepsilon}$ wa dādaala ēqa.

[^4]
## VIII. FAMHI IHSTORIES

## Wall of lida!eqwashat a Gwasela Woman ${ }^{2}$

1 Ilaha hanane! Now [ come to think of my forefathers $\mid$ and of my great-grandfathers. Now I will tell the story of my house | when we were chiefs in the begiming of this our world.
5 Haha hamané! Yāquténăla (II 1) went about spouting. It IVe was my chief in the begiming of the world. He traveled about in his canoe, a whale; for he was a whale, the ancestor of my people the Gwásela; and he went into Negēt. He saw that there wus a good beach, | and he went ashore there; and Yāqalénāla (II 1) built a
10 house, I and rame out of his whale-botly. Now, tit the whatecanoe
 (II I) gave a name to the village, and called it Gweqelis.

Haha hananē! Then Yaqatenlis (II 1) said that he would go and | see the eountry southward. He went aboarl his / traveling-canoe,
15 "Whale," and came to Padzō. There || Yāqałénāla (II 1) saw a good beach, and the whale landed in the middle of the beach of Padzō. Yádatenlis (Il 1) went ashore out of his traveling-eanoe,

## W'she of l!!í!'eqWashla,' a Gwasela Woman













Haha hanané: hëk onsomès la nēgots löquanlisé ques graxk ase






[^5]"Whale," and went to look at it. He saw that it was a good phaer 18 to build a house. And now Chief Yáatabulis (IT 1), my ancestor, built a house ten $\|$ steps deep. He closed the mouth of the river 20 at | emsedelis, and therefore the river is called emxedelis (chosectbottom). Then Yäqalenlis's (Ił 1) name was changed from YäqaIenlis to Tsextsexulis (stranded-whale); for that is what the whale did when it went ashore at Padzō. Now, Tsextsexǔlis (II 1) finished $|\mid$ his house. It was ten steps deep. Then a canoe | came 25 paddling along, and Tsextsexullis (II 1) went to meet (the travelers), and he | invited them in. A man and his wife $\mid$ and a pretty young woman came ashore. They sat down. $\mid$ Then Tsextsexŭlis gave them to eat. And after they had eaten, || Tsextsexulis questioned 30 his guests: "O brother! | who are you!" Then the man said," I | am Sēnle ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (I 1). My village is in the world above, and this is my princess, SēnL!egas (II 2) ; and this | is my wife, O brother!" Then Sēnı! $\mathrm{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (I 1) questioned him also: \|" And who are yon, O brother!" 35 Then | Tsextsexŭlis (II 1) replied, and said, "I am | Tsextsexultis. I come from North-End-of-our-World. I wish to marry your princess, O brother! so | that our mames may be really together." 'Then || Sénl !ē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (I 1) asked his princess to sit down by the side of | Tsex- 40

 daxalīe dzōyagek g'okwa. Wä, lăk asema emx emk amasax wäs 20 emxsdelisē. W̄̈ä, hëk ${ }^{\text {as }}$ mès lāg`las lègats emxsdelīsa wa. Wü,

 tsexwalisa gwévimē lāk asex Padzawè. Wä, lāk asºme g'wālk asē
 g'āxkasaasē sēx̣wa. Wä, lāk’asē Tsextsexǔlisē lālatāq qak'ats
 nemē loōkwasa ëx sokwē alōstâgas ts!edāqa. Wä, hāk asē k!ŭs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ̄ila. Wä, lāk nasē Tsextsexŭlisē l!ex̣wōłaq. Wä, grilk'asºmēsē gwāl l!e-
 Weyōt; sōemaa engwas." Wia, lāk*ase enēkoasēda begwānemè: "Nōgwak as Sēnl! !ac ya g'ōkŭla lāx ëk" !ādzēlisasens ${ }^{\varepsilon} n \bar{l} l a k \cdot a s e ̄ x$. W’ä,

 wŭLāk"aseq: "Wä, sōkwas ${ }^{\epsilon}$ maa engwas, ${ }^{\text {Enemweyōt." Wä, lāk asē } 35}$


 k'asaEns ấma snemgrîlqelixens tētegemk asēx." Wä, ōkwas mēsē


42 Ismulis, and they were married. Then Semb!é (I 1) gatse as a marriago present the mamos Sēsaxalas and Sēwid to T'sextsexulis (I[ 1), and this was the first name obtaned in marringe by my ancestor the chidef.
45 Haha hamane: When Semategats (II 2) had a thild, lia boy,
 called his child Yägalenlis (III 1), and Seesatuilats gave his house of ten steps to his; son Y'agatentis. Therefore I am on one side Kwakiutl on aceount of the chief, my ancestor.
50 Haha hamané! Now, Sesaxalas (II 1) said that he would go to see the regions to the south. Semn! $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{z}$ (I 1) and his wife, and Sēna !ēgits (II 2 ) and her son, Inỵid (1l| 1), stayed at home. Now we shall eall him by this name, for the child Yāqulenlis (III 1) had
55 this mame on the side of his father Sésaxalas (I[ 1). Sésaxalas left the whale as food for his father-in-law Sēnt ! $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (I 1): and Sēnl ! ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (I 1) gave his flat-bowed eanoe to his son-in-law Sésaxalas (II 1) | to travel in, for he was going to see the southern regioms. As soon as Sésaxalas (II 1) started, Semu! $\bar{c}^{\varepsilon}$ (I 1) cut off the bhbber of the
60 whale. Now, sanc! ${ }^{s}$ obtamed a new mame from this, and his princess was named $k$ 'amaxalas (II 2). And after this she was not named Semb!ẹgas (II 2) ; and Sēm, !es (I 1) ubtained this new







 nc̄sen qriqug iwate








 max:lē S̄̄и, 解yax



name from the eutting of the blubber of the | whale. Now, Sesaxalas 63 (II 1) arrised at Odzalas, for that is where the houses of the ancestors of the Nimkish stood, of || Hēx'hak'în (I 2). Then my ancestor 65 Chief Sēsaxâlas (II 1) was invited in. -

Haha hanane! My great-grandfather was taken care of by the ancestors of the tribes.

Haha hanane! Therefore I feel proud in my heart. II
Haha hanané! Then Sēsaxalas (I 1) followed Hex hak în (I 2), 70 and they went into the house with the carved posts. Then Sesaxalas (II 1) was told to sit down on the bear-skin spread on the floor. Then they broke roasted sockeye-salmon, ant Sēsaxalas (II 1) ate. Sessaxalas saw the princess of $\|$ Hexhak in (I 2 ) sitting by the 75 side of her mother; and after sesaxâlas (II 1) had eaten, he was questioned by Hexphak'in (I 2): "Let me ask you, () hrother! who are you?" Then Sēsaxâlas said, "I am Sēsaxalas (II 1). I come from the northern part of our world." Thus he said || to him. so "And who are you!" askef Sesaxâlas of lléx'hak"în. 'Then he said, "I am Hex"hak'in (I 2). I have always lived in the village of Otzâlas: and this is my princess Gataxtalas (II 3), and this is her mother Hēkinēdzemga (I 3), and these are my slares, and the speaking-posts of my honse." Thus said IIēx hak în (I 2) to Sēsa- 85


 Sēsaxalasé.
 seläsa g āä begwānemsa lēlqwălaca ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yé.

Haha hanané; wä, lāk oss me Sésaxâlase lägeex Hexhak-ine qa- 0


 Sēsaxâlasē. Wä, lāk'as'mē Sēsaxâlasē dōqŭlak asex k"!èdēlas IIéx hak înaxs k!waçk'asaē lāk'asex ăpsalîłasēs ăbempk’asē. Wä. 75

 Emaa ăngwak'ats !'" Wä, lāk onsē Sēsaxâlasē 'nēx'k’aseq;: "Nōqwa-


 g•ōkŭlak as laxōx Ōdzâlasēx. Wä, yōkwas'mēsen k'就delōx Gā̄xstālask asex lōkwasōx ăbempkasaxs yîk asxōx Hekrincedzemgax, yōkwas mēsen q!āq!ekōx, tōkwasen faēq!ent!ālax lētāmsen g•ōkwasēx," Enēk asē llẹxhak înax sēsaxâlasē. Wää, lāk asē sēsa- sō

S6 xâlas（II 1）．Now，Sessaxalas I tried to discover the thoughts of Hēxhak＊in（I 2），and he wood his princess．＇Then Hex＇hak＇în told Sësaxatas，the ehief，my ancestor，to go ahead（and to marry her），as he had sadid．Then Sesaxalas（II 1）married her hy giving
90 him his traweling－eanoe．Ifter the were married，Ifex hak în（I 2） spoke，and said，＂Now，listen to me，son－in－law Sésaxâlas！You have come to me so that 1 might be your father－in－law．Now，these speaking－posts of my house shall go to you，and this honse has a
95 mame．It is named Q！atstē，and this is the name Now，your name shall be ewalas enfmogrwis（II 1）：and also the seal house－ dish，and the wolf，and the dzonocl＇wa，and the beaver，and also two slaves，｜to take care of your house－dishes，son－in－law！They belong to this homse：and all this goes to you，son－in－law，${ }^{*}$ wailas
100 हnemogrwis；and also ten sea－otter blankets and twenty－five mar－ ten blankets and twenty black－bear bankets，which will be the blan－ kets of your wife，son－in－law，Ewalas Enemōgwis（II 1）．＂Then Mēxं－
5 hak în（I 2）｜sent out some of his slaves to humt ifeals at Dāg ulku． As soon as they left，Hex hok＇in（I 2）and ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wätas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemogrwis（II 1） also started，for now he no longer hat the name Sēsaxalas．They were going to invite the Enenelk ！enoxu，for they were living up the river at the upper end of the lake of Gwan $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ ．They had not been

S6 xâlasē grwānax nâqēk ：nsas Hexxhakinē．Wia，lāk as mè grāyok！wā̀－























away long, \|then ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wälas ${ }^{\text {enemogwis arrivel at the village of the } 10}$ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēnêlk' !ēnoxu, whose chief was | Mấnakǔla. As soon as they arrived at Odzâlas, | the slaves also came home bringing fifty | seals. Then Hex'hak'în (I 2) gave these as a wedding-feast to his son-in-law | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wàlas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemognwis (II 1), to give them as food to his guests, the ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēnêlk ! ${ }^{\prime}$ nox ${ }^{u}$. If Then Hēx'hak'in (I 2) gave him as a 15 marriage present the name Kwax îlanokume ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (II 1) as the feast name of ${ }^{\varepsilon_{\text {Wala }} \text { as }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis, for ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wälas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis (II 1) was to be his potlatch (inviting) name. Then the fifty | seals were placed in the four house-dishes, and | they were placed before the snēnelk" !enoxu. When they had finished, they gave away the ten sea- 20 otter blankets, | twenty-five marten blankets, twenty | black-bear blankets, to their guests. This was the first | time that property was given away with a feast of seals in house-dishes, and this was the first time that the $\mid$ Gwassela made a potlateh at the time of a feast. \|

Haha hananē! Therefore I fcel like laughing at what | the lower 25 chiefs say when they try to claim higher rank than what I have- | I, who had in the beginning an ancestor who was a chief who gave away property at a feast.

Haha hanané! Now, Cañxstālas (II 3) had a child, | a girl. When the child was four days old, \|Hex"hak'in (I 2) asked his wife 30

 ōgwaqa $g \cdot \bar{a} x^{\varepsilon} \bar{a} l i s a ~ q!a ̄ q!$ 'Fk'owe mâlaxa sek'lāsgemg ustâwe mēgwata. Wä, lāk aśmé Hēxhak îmē wāwatqualas lāk’asxès negŭmp ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis qa hămgrîlilts lāk asxēs Lēlelac̄na ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēnêlk•!ē-








 Gwasela ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid yāqwägelỉłak asxēs k!wēēkwē.

Haha hananē; xen lāg ila ōkwas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ em dēdalēqelas wâldemasen 25


 ts!adagemē. Wā, grîlk as̊mēse mōp!enēla g finnānemk asaxs lāk*a-


31 llek îmedzemga ( I 3) to give a marriage gift of ten sea-otter blankets, thirty marten blankets, and ten black-bear blankets,
 nox ${ }^{-1}$ (n) atcount of the high rank of smaxnlayugwa (IIf 2). Then
 wis ([I 1) for the name of his daughter. As soon as he had limished
 ${ }^{\text {enemog}} \mathrm{gwi}$ (II 1) was rery ghad. He started at onee to invite the
40 Enēnêlk' !ēnox". Ife did not stay away long, before he came back, paddling in his canoe, with his grests, the snēnêk' !énox": aml ${ }^{\text {s wälas }}$ Enemogwis (II 1) gate away ten seatotter blankets and thirty marten blankets and ten black-bear blankets $t_{0}$ the
4. Enēnetk' !ēnox"; and then be told abont giving a high rank it his daughter, who was given two mames, - Emāxulay̆uga (JII 2), "this mame is given by my father-in-law; and I will give her a name from my side, she shall be called (Gundelrmğa ([Il 2)."

50 side, on accomt of my ancestor the chief who had marifed among the Kwakiutl.

Haha hamane ? Therefore I am known by all the tribes all over this world, and only the chief my ancestor gave away property in a






















great feast, and therefore | they only try to imitate me. They try to imitate the chief, my grandfather, || who is the root of my fimily. |

Haha hanané! And it was not long before swalas $\varepsilon_{n \text { emognw }}$ (II 1) had a son. Then Hexxhak'în (I 2) gave as a marriage gift four sea-otter blankets, ten | marten blankets, and seven blackbear || blankets, thirty-five mink blankets, |and fifty deer-skin 60 blankets. Then | ${ }^{\text {Exälas }}$ Enemogwis (II 1) thanked his father-in-law. He also | gave him a name. Now ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālas $\varepsilon_{11}$ emogrwis (II 1) was going to change his name, for the was already a real chief, therefore Hēx hak"în (I 2) wishedhim || to change his name; and now Hex- hak"in 65 (I 2) gave to his | son-in-law as a marriage gift the name batedid.adze ex (II 1), and a name for the boy. The name ${ }^{\text {emaxurlag itlis ( }}$ (III 3) was for the $\mid$ boy. After this was done, hālelindadze (II 1) called the $\varepsilon_{n}$ ēêlk"!ēnox ${ }^{n}$. When they all came, the chief, \#t the root of my 70
 Therefore none f of the lower chiefs has done as my ancestor did.

Haba hamanē! Then Latelic !adzē (IF 1), on his part, gave to |his
 the name L ! $\operatorname{anh} h \mathrm{~B}^{\circ}$ as ${ }^{\varepsilon_{0}}$ (III 3) beeause he wanted his dhildren |l to 75 have names from both sides. Therefore he also gave a name of

 nậēxen ģagasela.





 mōtē $\varepsilon_{\text {wālas }} \varepsilon_{n e m o ̄ g w i s a s ~ w a ̄ l d e m a s e ̄ s ~ n e g u ̆ m p . ~ W a ̈, ~ h e e k a s m e ̄ s a ~}^{\text {nen }}$


 lēliL!adzē lāk asxēs nfgŭmpē. Wä. hëk asºmēsa lēgeme qak asē
 gumē. Wä, grîlk•asmēsē gwālexs lāk‘asaē Lālēlil!adzē ēt!ed lēle-








77 his own to his children. Therefore f am the only one who has many names, becouse the chief, the root of my family, married in different tribes.
so IHab hanane! Now he gitye away the four sea-otter t blankets. ten marten bankets, seven haek-bear blankets, thirty-five mink bankets, and fifty decr-skin blankets to the enemêlk" !ēnox ${ }^{\text {a }}$. Is soon the he had finished his potlateh, he told the Enenelk' !enowx
 will call me sālelic!adze ([I 1). Now you will call my prince 'maxulage tlis (III 3), that will be his name from his mother's side; | and his name will be s! !ilisk as ${ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{\sigma}$ (III 3) from his father's side." Thus said Lūlelit 'adze (I [ 1) to his gruests. It
90 Haha hananē! Therefore I am full of names and of privileges. And therefore I have many chiefs as ancestors all ower the world; and therefore I feel like latughing at what is said by \| the lower chiefs, when they chaim to belong to the chicf, my ancestor.

Hahat hananē! Now, sālelis! !atzē (II 1) had four dauqhters I 95 and two sons. The eldest girl was ealled ${ }^{\text {E maxanlayugwa (II } 2 \text { ) }}$ on her mother's side, and (iundḕemga (III 2) on her father's site. The second one was a boy, who was called 'maxulage îlis (IIT 3) | on

 g-igaan $\hat{a}^{E} y \overline{\mathrm{e}}$.

Haha hamané; wä, lāk asºme yāx widayokwase mōwe q'āsascrem
 й!




 1.EWElğmaryēx gwēk-!ot?Endatē tēgemē lāxēs ŭhīsk•ōtē. Waia,







Џaha hanané; wä, lāk asē mōkwē ts'ēday!'edzáye sāsems Lālēli-



 g. illisē lāk'assēs ăhāsk•!ōtē. Wai, lāk asē tẹgadk ats L!ālisk as
his mother's side, and Ltālisk as ${ }^{\varepsilon} \overline{0}$ (III 3) || on his father's side; and 200 the next girl's name was 'māx ${ }^{\text {mamewidzemga (III 4) | on her mother's }}$ side, and l!ax'L!elēdzemga (III 4) on | her father's side. And when he had another daughter, |her name was Lāqŭlayngwa (III 5) on her mother's side, | and latalīlayugwa (III 5) on her father's side. And when they had another $\|$ son, his name was emaxuayàlidzē 5 (III 6) on his mother's side, and L!Eldzâlis (III 6) on his | father's side. Then they had another daughter; and/her name was Laxulegwēdzemga (III 7) on her mother's side, and | L !ālu talelēsilayugwa (III 7) (on her father's side.) Six were the children of lātēliL tadzee (II 1) \|by his wife Gaanxtstalas (II 3), the princess of IIēx-10 hak în (I 2). | Therefore I have many different names.

Haha hanané! Now I shall tell my house history from the Kwakiutl. It is known by all the world that Lālēlictadzé (II 1) was really | a great chief, and that he had || chitdren. Now the chief of 15 the numaym Lōyalalaswa of the Kwakiutl, $L$ !āqwag ilageme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (III 8), asked to marry ${ }^{\text {maxunayugwa (IJ }}$ 2), the princess of
 (III 8) : | and first he gave as a marriage gilt one hundred and fifty cedar-bark blankets, || filty-lour dressed elk-skins, and two | canoes 20 to LālēliL !adzē (II 1); and Hēx hak'în (I 2) received as a marriage

 xēs âsk! !ōtē. Wii, lāk asē ēt!ēd xŭngwādex'sidk atsē ts!edāgē. Wä. lāk ase Lēgades Lāqŭlayugwa lāk asxès ăbāsk!ōtē; wä, lāk asē tēgats L!ālilēłayugwa lāk asxēs âsk! !otē. Wä, lāk’ase ēt!ēd
 lāk asxēs ăbāsk!ōtē; wä, lāk’asē leēgats L!ełdzâlisē lāk"usxēs âsk"!ōtē. Wä, lāk’asē ēt!ēd xŭngwadk'atsē ts!edāqē. Wä, lāk"asē
 L!āll!aklēsilayugwa. Ẅ̈̈, q!el!ōkwōx sāsemk*asaxs Lālōlin!aızē lāk•asxēs genemē Ģañstālasē, yîk asēx k! ēdēlas Ilēxhak înē. 10




 mōtasa Lōyālatáwäsa Kwāg ulç, yîk asex L!āquag ilagema ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \mathrm{e}$


 q!aq!aL!ex‘sōkŭlak'atsa mōwe ălāgrima; wä, hëk'as'mēsē malts'aqē 20


22 gift for his grand danghter (III 2) fifty cetar-bark blankets and fifty elk-skins: and wāēlin 'adzee ([I 1), and his father-in-law
2.5 Hexhakin (1 2) athled eight sea-otter blankets, lifty mink blankets, and seventy deer-skin blankets, which were given hy lātēlia!-
 ewervthing that was given as marriage price by t.agwag ilagemes (III A). And then tāēliafadze ([I 1) ako gave as marriage present the name swilas enemogwis to be the name of w.tawag' i -
30 lagemee (III か): and Hex hakin (I 2) also give as a marriage gilt ten sea-otter blamkets, one humbed ther-skin | blankets, fifty marten blankets, and ten bear blankets, and the name Giayosdèlzas (III $\checkmark$, which was to be the name of L'aqwag' ilagemes (If I s).
 had heen using before They gave him as a marriage gift the name Grasosededzas (I]I s). wheh he ohtained from the gramlfather (I 2)


10) Now, after this I shall call him (iaysdedzas (III s). Is soon as they had finished, the aneestors of the momayn 1.0 yalalatwa went aboard their four canoes, and ahso emaxulaygowa (III 2) and her marriage gifts, and they went back to their home at Qālegwis.








 ๆ!ę! !asasgem *nafnṣ



3.5 gualk'as tēgadk asé L'āqwagrilagemas yasés tēgromk asdē, qāk asexs気k'as mā̃







And then ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālas ${ }^{{ }^{n}}$ nemōgwis (IIf $s$ ) gave away what he had received $4 t$ as a marriage gift from dāēlic tadzé (II 1). ||

Sow, bāleliatalzee (IT 1) knew that there was a tribe living at 45 Sāgumbāla- a tribe that was named Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{\mathrm{u}}$ - who had for their chief, Ts!ex ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} d$ (II 4): and he had a princess, Ts!exts!egēdzemga (III 9) : and LälēliL!adzē (II 1) wished to go to get her in marriage for his prinee emax̣ŭlag illis (III 3). | Then Lā̄ēlic dadze (II 1) hired his mumaym, the ancestors of the fiexsem of the 50 Nimkish; and my ancestor, the clief, | Lālēlis !adzē (II 1), loaded his canoe with five sca-otter blankets, ten black-bear blankets, forty marten blankets, eighty deer-skin blankets: and, when they were all aboard, he started. Then $\|$ he arriced at Sagumbala, and at 55 once he was | invited by Chief 'Ts!exed (II 4). They ate seal; | and after they had eaten seal, $\mid T \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{EX}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} d$ questioned his visitor, and said, "Now, tell me, Where do you come from? Who are you, brother!" And || 1 ālēlis !adzē (II 1) replied at once, and sihl,"I am | Lālēlic !a- 60 dzē (II 1), who marries all around our world, brother." And then
 let me also ask you, O brother! |who are you, brother!" And Ts!Ex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ed (II 4) || replied, and said, "lt is great what you ask me. | 65


 Sāgumbālaxa legŭxbälax Nāk!waxdáxwēxa g ịgadäs Ts!exepdē.








 kwatsa grīgămá yē Ts!ex ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} d \bar{e}$. Wä, lāk $\mathrm{as}^{\varepsilon} m e \bar{c}$ L!fx̣waxē mēgwatē. Wä, g'îlk as'mēsé gwālk’as ๆ!fsaxē mēgwataxs lāk asaē wăLē
 ${ }^{\varepsilon} \overline{\text { īdex. }}$. Wä, sōkwasmaa ăngwas Enemweyōt!" Wä, hëx*sidk as-






(if) Don't you know that [ think I am the only | one famous in the world, I and my princess, Ts!rxts!egedzemga (III 9)! I am Ts!exed (II 4), head chief of the Nāk ?wax "das ${ }^{4}$." Thus said the chief. Then | 70 bā̄ēlis 'adzē (II 1) said, "O brother! l am läqatenlis, I am Inx̣̂wol, I am Sēsaxalas, and also Sēwid; I am ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis, and I am K wax îlanokumé, and I am tā̄ēlis dadzē. These are my names which $[$ obtained as marriage gifts when 1 marved the
75 danghters of the chiefs of the tribes wherever I went. Now I come to get your name, chicf. T wish to get your princess, 'Ts!exts!e-
 T: !exed (IT \& at once agreed to what Lālēlin 'adze (II 1) samid and
 ten back-bear skin hankets, forty marten bankets, and eighty
 gedzemga (II 9). As soon as he had finished, Tr: ? $\mathrm{Ex}^{8}$ ed (II 4) said,
" Now your wife shall go to you, son-in-law, smāyulag îlis (IFI 3). ॥
so Now your name shall be Xisemdats (HIT 3), and my I great dance shall go to you. You shall be cannibaldancer, and your name shatl be $E_{\text {nax }}{ }^{\text {d }}$ danadze ; and the rich-woman dance shall go to you, and her name shall be Gilgrmaxes: and the fire dance, and his name shall be If aldela; and the attemdant of the camibaldancer, his II






 Wä. yokwas men tẹteqemk asōx. Wä, yōkasºm tēegemgrelxıē-
















name shall be llëlik'îmegg illis; and also this carved box, which 30 contains all the red cedar-bark that belongs to the great dances; und | one hundred mountain-goat blankets, nine | grizzly-bear blankets, twenty-four lym blankets, | and fifty dresecd elk-skin blankets, and $\|$ sixty mats. That is all, son-in-law, Xōsemdaas (Ill 3). 95 Now, you shall see this night, how I show the | canmibal-dancer that you obtained aud the others, that you may not make a mistake when you |show them." Thus said Chief T's!Exeed (II 4) to Xōsemdaas. "And | also this house, which is named K !awats!ē, it shall be yours, || son-in-law; and these house-dishes, |--the 300 grizzly-bear dish, I the wolf dish, snd the eagle dish, and the double-headed serpent dish, - and also the great feast name. Now you shall be named Kwaxisēestala, and LālēliL!adzē (ll 1) shall have the name | Yäqok 'walag illis to add to the chicf's names." Thus said I Ts!exed (II 4). Then he finished with this.

Haha hanané! These are the names that come from the other end | of my ancestor the chicf; and therefore I feel like laughing at what the lower chiefs say, for they try in rain to down me by talking against my | name. ||

Haha hananee! Therefore there is nothing to make me ashamed; 10 for | I only feel proud of what has been done by the chiefs, my




 g'ada q!el!ex'sōkŭk• lēéswaza. Wä, negŭmp Nōsemdaas. Lāk'as- 95 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ Ems dōqwalalxwa ģānolēx qEn ${ }^{\epsilon}$ menéēēsōxs lūk’asaqōs lâtanema hāmats'u Ḹ̄kwasōs waōkwēx qak ats k'!ēsēLōs mēlmēlelīla quk’atsō

 negŭmp. Wä, yōkwassmèsa Łōelqŭlīlēxwa gô̂lax lōqŭlīta tuōkwasa 300







 Lēgem.

Haha hananē ; k•!eâsg flen xenc!ēgem wawosîlqelayokwast ōkwas- 10
 75052-21-35 Етн-Рт 2- 5

12 ancestors, $\mid$ for in the beginning they were taken care of by the chiefs of the tribes. Therefore my heart feels proud. !

Haha hanamé! When night came, Xösemblaas (IIT 3) disap-
15 peared, || for now I shall no longer call him ${ }^{\text {emaxupulag îlis; | and his }}$ sister ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx mewidzemga (IIf 4), and Lāqŭlayugwa (III $)^{\text {) }}$, and als" emāạưalidze (III 6), disappeared. They stayed in the woods for four months. Then the camibal-dancer was captured by the uncestors of the Nāk!wax das $x^{u}$, and also the rich-woman-dancer,
20 the fire-dancer, $\|$ and the attendant of the cannibal-dancer. Now, Tstexed (II 4) grve as a marriage gift | two slaves as food for the camibal-dancer and the rich-woman-dancer. I And the two slaves were killed to be eaten. And as soon as the cannibal-dancer and the | rich-woman-dancer had finished eating their food, then they put a
25 black-hear blanket on the eamihal-dancer. And they dressed in the sume way the rich-woman-dancer; and they put around their necks thick cedar-hark rings; and they put on a thick | headring, which is called Winter-1)ance-Bringing-Cedar-Bark. | The red cexlar-bark of the rich-woman-dancer was not so thick as the thickness of the red cedar-bark of the cammbal-tancer. He had a 30 domble-headed mask: in front it was the erooked-nose mask, and in the back a raven-mask. I Aud the treasure of the rich-womandancer was a large rattle. The red cedar-bark of the other two, the lire-dancer and the attendant of the camibal-dancer, was thin.








 matcokwe q!āq!ek•ō qa hatmäsa hāmats!a toōkwase q'âminâgasē.



25 lāk nsxa hāmats!a. Ẅi, hëk'as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Emxañwisē gwēx'sa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ йndayàa


 1, !ăgrkwasa hāmats!a. Wä, lāk asē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wăx'sgemē hămsíwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas. Wä,
 mas. Wä, hāk ${ }^{\text {ane }}$ éwālas gadrnē

And they had now the names given as a marriage gift by Ts!ex ${ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{e}^{d} 33$ (II 4).

Haha hananee! This was the first winter dance of my trihe \|t the 35 Gwassela, on aecount of my ancestor, the chief, who married the daughters of the $\mid$ chiefs all orer the world. Now, Ts!ex ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{ed}$ (II 4) became sick; | and before he died he | asked his son-in-law, Xōsemdaas (III 3), to | take his place; and when he stopperl speaking, he died. $\|$ i Now, Xōsemdaas (III 3) took his place; and he remained 40 among the | Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{4}$. Now his name was Ts!ex ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\mathrm{e} d}$ (III 3), and he was considered as a chief by the ancestors of the Nāk!wax da $a^{\varepsilon} X^{u}$. Now, Yäqok!wālag îlis (II 1), - for I stop calling him Lātēlic!adzē now-beeause he received as a marriage gift the name Yäqok!wāla-grîlis,-wished || to go and see the regions to the north, and he lef 45 behind his prince, Ts! $\mathrm{EX}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} d$ (III 3 ).

Now, he arrived at Gweqelis at his own place, | and he built a house there; and with him were his | other children,- $\varepsilon_{m a x} x_{m e-}$ widzenga (III 4); Lāqŭlayugwa (III 5); \| and also his youngest 50 prince, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxuy̆yalidzē (IIT 6) ; and also Lax ${ }^{4}$ Egwēdzemga (III 7), | the roungest one of his children; and also his wile $\dot{\mid}$ Ganaxstātas (II 3), the princess of Hēx hak'în (I 2). That was their number. | Now Yärok!wālag'îlis (II 1) staid at G̣wēqelis.










 k!wālag îlisē, qaxg•în lasmēk• gwāl tēqelales LālēliL!adzē lāk'asqēxs
 qas lāk asē dōdegŭLēxwa gwä́nāk-âlax. Wä, lākas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē lōwa lak asex 45


 waōkwès sāsemē yîk'asex ${ }^{\text {smaxmewidzemga toōkwasè Lāqŭlayugwa }}$
 dzemgaxa ămā́yinxáyas sāsemas. Wä, hëk'asemēslēs genemē



Yïquk !wälag'illis (II 1) had not lived there long, before he elied; ||
55 and then his youngest prince, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maxyăgalidze (III 6), took thic place of his father, the past chief. ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̃ŭyalidze (III 6) had not lived longr in the village at Gweqzis, before a eanoe came paddling, and
 ${ }^{\text {Emaxungalidze ( (II 6) went to meet his visitors, and called them. }}$ 60 And $\mid$ the many children of the man went into the house of $\varepsilon$ maxuryalidzē (III 6). Then he gave them roasted sockeye-samon, together with scal-blubber. After they had eaten, | the visitor spoke, and said. "Leet me ask you, O brother! who are you?" Yägok !wā(i5 lag'îlis (III 6) repliced at once, and said, "I am Yäqok !wālag'ilis, prince of the great chief läqok!wālage ilis (for from now on emaxuyalidze had the name laqqok'wahag îlis), O brother! My mother is Caāxstālas (II 3), the princess of | Chief Hexxhak"in (1 2) 70 of the Nimkish." Thus he said. "The \|f first name of my father was Iäqalenlis, when he first came to live at G̣weqelis." Thus said Yäquk!wāhag îlis (III 6) to the | man. |

And now Yäqok!walag illis also questioned the man, I and said, 75 "And who are you, brother?" Immediately |t the man replied, and said, " 1 am Anx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid (III 1) on the side of my mother, Senn! !egns






60 hōgwēqelak asa q!ēnemassāsem begwānem lāk•asex g•ōkwas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mãxư-
 xŭdzäsē mēgwata. Wä, g•ilk'asmēse gwālk as L!ex̣waxs lāk asaé


65 Yäqok!wāhar*lisaq. Wä, lāk asē snc̄k’u: "Nogwak as Yäqok!wāla-

 nemweyot. Wä, lāk asm ăbayatsōx (iañxstālasēx k !èdēlaxsa


 gwãnemē.




(II 2) ; | and my name is Sēsaxâlas on the side of my father, Yagalenlis, | in my village Padzō. Yäqałenlis (II 1) left me his name I Yaqalenlis when he went away from us, and went to a place where he knew If people lived at Odzâlas; and I know that he mar- 80 ried the princess of Hēx*hak"în (I 2), Gaanxstalas (II 3)." Thus said Inx̣ wid (III 1) to | Yäqok!wālag îlis (III 6). Gaāxstalas (II 3) spoke at once, and said, | "Weleome, O child! Now you have seen your brother, for he talked about your father, child Inxeswid (III 1), who has also t| the name Sésaxalas. This is Emāxutyalidzē 85 (III 6); he is next to the youngest." | Then Inș ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid (III 1) said, "These are my | children-three girls, and the eldest one $\mid$ a boy. His name is Häxŭyōsemē (IV I), a name given in marriage by Hăwilkŭlat ( $1[5$ ), chief of the numaym G eexsem of the Q Q tomoyâ"ye!" $\|$ And Ins ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid (III 1) had been given in marriage the name 90 Amax̣ŭlat (Ill 1), and he had no tonged the name Inx̣erid, and we have to call him alter this | Amāxŭat. Then Yäqok!wālag'ilis (11I 6) said that he / would go with his elder brother Amāăulal (III 1) when he should go home to Padzō. But Amax̣ŭlal (III 1) said, "No, it is good, for \|f we are now head chiofs of the tribes. I I 95 shall be head chicf of the Sēnl!m of the Kwāg u\}; | and my prince


 lāk asxen g*ōkŭlasé Padzawa. Vïa, chwasºmēsē teēqosasēs teēgemē
 g.ōkŭlak as lāx Ōdzâlasē. Wä, lāk asen ytālaqēxs lāk asae geg'a- so



 Lִēgémē Sēsaxâlasē. Wï, yōkwasem māk îlaxwa ămas yinxatyōx s.




 Wü, lāk olsmēsōx gwàt tēgadk ats Anṣ̂wide hāk as mēsens tēqela-







(IIf b), the head chiof of the 1 opalala ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa, the numaym of the \| 400 Kwăg ul; and ${ }^{\text {maxyulag îlis (III 3) has for his wife the princess of }}$ Chicf Ts!ex ${ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{e} d$ (II 4) of the Näk!wax $d a^{\varepsilon} x^{4}$. And our father (II 1) had for his wife the princess of Hexhak in (1 2), the head chief of the numaym G'exsem of the Nimkish, eur stepmother, Gañstăas (II 3). I I say this becanse you stand at the head of the 5 Gwacsela. II Now look for a wife, O brother! from the region to the | north of us; and if you do so, we shall be the only | chicfs of the tribes." 'Thus said Amāx̣ŭlad (Ill 1) to his grounger brother ! Yaqok!wälag ilis (III 6). Immediately the mother of Yäqok!wailag'tlis (IIT 6), that is, (Ganxstatas (II 3), said "Let us try to get a 10) wife, Hăwilkŭlal (IIl 1 ?) || and also your prince, for Yäqok !wālag îlis (II F 6). What you say is good, chikl Hǎwilkŭlal, that all of you may be renowned chiefs of the first people among the foltowing generations, 1 O chidren!' Thus said Chieftainess thanxstalas (II 3) to Hăwilkŭlal ([Il 1 !). |
15 Ihaha hanane! Therefore I am now at the head if of all these tribes, and therefore I feel proud of my | names which came from the other side of the chicf, my ancestor, | when he married all over the world.

Itaha hanane! Now llăwīlhŭlal (III 1?) asked Yäqok !wãlag îlis (III 6) |oget ready to go and marry the princess (Ill 10) of 1 !agwa-






5 Wäg'a âem dōqwala qaés genemōs, Enemweyōt lāk'asxō gwï-

 k!wālag îlisē. Wä, hëx'sidk as ${ }^{〔}$ mēsē âbempsa Yäqok!wălag îlisē






Haha hananē: wä yōkwasem lāg•ilk asaen $k \cdot$ ! eâs $k \cdot$ !ēs tāxuma-





g'ila (II 6), |l chief of the Nọ̄̆untstidex ${ }^{4}$, of Rivers Inlet. Now, 20 they learned that the name of the princess of $L$ !aqwag'ila (II 6) was Thag îmil (III 10). Atonce they made ready, and started |or go to Rivers lndet; and when they arrived there, they were invited in by Chief L!āwag ila (II 6). Now, Amāxŭlal (IIT 1) saw the 25 sacred room of the cannibal-dancer at the right-hand side, | inside the door of the large house; and when they were seated, Amansulat (III 1) and his children, and his younger brother Yäqok!wālag itis (III 6), | were given crabapples to eat; but, before they began to eat, | they took one spoontul of crabapples which || were the first to 30 be given to the cannibal-dancer, who was seated in his sacred room. Is soon as those came back who had gone to give to eat to him first, they said, "Now K!wāk"îyîls has eaten. Let | the risitors whe came to you, L!aqwag ila (IF 6), begin to eat!" Then Amāxǔlat (III 1), | and his younger brother Yäqok!walag îlis (III 6), and his crew, || ate. After they had eaten, Amāxŭlat (III 1) spoke, | and he 35
 in marriage. L!āwag ila (II 6) told him at once to go ahead, and do quickly what he said. Now he gave as a marriage gift ten black-bear blankets, four marten blankets, || twenty-five ilressed 40 elk-skin blankets, four lynx blankets, and eleven marmot hankets. That is the number that was given in mariage by Yägok!walag îlis




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ walelaxa mawîlasōx hāmats!a ăxè lāk asex hëlk !ōtstâlīlasa ăwī- 25
 Amāxunlāl Lōkwasēs sāsemē Lōkwasēs ts'ā́qye Yäqok!wālag ôlisē lāk•asaē L!xxwilayowa tseḷ̣wē. Wä, k"!ēsk asºmēsē hămx*īdqēxs
 g‘îlq!esamatsowa hāmats!a k!wats!âlil lāk"asxa temēlats!ē. Wia, 30










 ${\underset{x}{ }}^{\varepsilon}$ йne ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. Wä, hēk'as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Em ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāxaats qādzēṭm: s läqok'wāłag'îlisē
(III 6) | to Chicf L .'ãqwag' ila (II 6) for his princess Ahāg îmīl (III 10). 45 As soon as he finished, Chief L'tāquag ila (II 6) also spoke, 1 and said, "O son-in-law, Yaqok!walag ilis (III fi), come to your wife. Sow your name shall be t taquag ila (III 6). Aml I shall also give you this copper, which has the name Moon: and these two slaves, a man 50 and a woman; and this great winter dance, the camibal-danee, and the name of the dancer K lwiestakev $^{u}$, and | his red celar-hark; and also the dance of the attendant of the camibal, and his name | Wäwîankila; and also the dance of the grizaly bear of the dow of the house of Cannibal-at-North-End-of-World, with whistles, and his name | K'ilemãlag'ilis; and also the bergring-dauce, aud its 55 name $Q$ 'weq !waselat: and the carved pole with cedar-bark on top of it and with cedar-hark around the neek. That is (amibal-at-Yorth-End-of-World sitting on top of it, 1 and under it is the raven. That is Raven-at-the-north-end-of-the-world. and under it the 60 grizzly bear. That is || Grizzly-bear-at-the-door-of-the-house-of-Can-nibal-at-North-End-of-World, and | under it the wolf. He is the seent-taker at the door of the house of Cannibal-at-North-End-ofWorld. And on the heal of the man on top of the pole sits the eagle. He is the watchman of Camibal-at-North-End-of-World,










 layr ilisē. Wia, hëk'as'mēsa q!'wēq'waselalē. Hëk as'em t.ēgemsé










who looks out for meat $\|$ for his food. That is the cannibal-pole. 65 You shall show it whenever you give a winter dance, $O$ son-in-law (III 6) ! | That is all that I have to say about this," said 1 , !aquag ila (II 6) to him. | L!aquag ila (III 6) (for now his name is no longer Yäqok !walag'ilis) staid only one night, and, together with his brother Amax̧ưtal (III 1), the went home with his wife İlag îmil (III 10) to 70 G̣weqelis; | and Imax̣ulat (III 1) staid there with his prince only four days. | Then he went home to Padzō, together with his mother K ! amaxalas ( C 2), who before had had the name Sēnu !ēgas.

Haha hamané! I am not at all ashamed of the chiefs my ancestors, who married || among the chiefs all around our world. This was 75 not done by the ancestors of the lower chiefs, but my ancestors the chiefs did. | And who approaches what was done by the chiefs my | ancestors?

Inaha hanané! Now I shall talk about the eldest son $\|$ of the children of my ancestor my chief Häxŭyōsemés (IV 1), the eldest 80 one of the children of Amāxulal (III 1) and of his wife $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !eex* $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !Elag'idzemga (III 11), the princess of Hăwilkŭlał (II 5), head chief of the great tribe Q tomoyâ'yē, of the numaym Gंexsem. Now, Häxŭyōseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ( $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {1) }}$ ) married the princess of Wankk (III 12), \| Lētelayugwa (IV 2), chief of the numaym G'īg'îlgăm of the ewãlas 85 Kwag'ul, | who lived at $Q$ !abese, and they hat a son (V 1). Then
 lāk'as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ems nélẹ̄d̄̄masleq qakatsö yä́wix îlalō, negŭmp. Wä,




 gemasyaxs g.āxk asaē nä́nakwa lāk asex Padzawē tōkwasēs ǎhempē K !ämaxalasēxa tēegadōlas SēnL!ēgasē.


 wåya, qa ăngwak asès ēx ālalaxa qås lâcēx gwēgwälag'īlidzasasen g'īqag'iwas ya.



 gămēsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālatsemaxa Qtōmoyâ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yexexa $^{\varepsilon}$ ne ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Giēxsemē. Wä,

 Kwāg’ułaxs g‘ōkŭlaẻ lăk'asex Q!aba ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{e}$. W’ä, lāk’asē xŭngwade-

SS (hief Wanuku (III 12) gave him a name, |and he gave to his grandson the name bēhectelege es (l l). Now, he grew up; and that
 G'ig îlgăm of the Näk!wax dat ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{u}$, Ilămdzid (V 2). They were not married a long time, | when they had a son: and 'maxyw (IV 3) | grave him a name, and he named him manxurlag îlis (VI 1). | Now,
1.) "maxaulag îlis (VI 1) married the princess of K ' tâde (V'3), || Hâmisk' înis (VI 2), the daughter of the chaof of the numaym Gexemem of the t. 'an. !asiquala; and hefore long they had a son (VII 1), and Chief K'tade (V 3) gave him a mame, | and he named him Q!ōmk înis (VII 1). And| then Q!önk înis (VIl 1) married the princess of
 Temitemalels of the Mamaleleçala. They had not been married long before | they had an son; and Chief emaxwa (VI 3) named him, | lee named his grandson Mentēlzas (VII 1) ; and Mentedzas grew
5 up. He $\|$ married the princess of the chief of the mumatm Lēlewag ila of the | Deãwadeenoxu, Yakktugw: (VIII 2), the princess of K 'âde (VII 3). And they had not been married a long time before they had a son; and K !atle (VIT 3) gave a name to his grandson, $\mid$ and named him (Qtomxilagroilis (IN 1); and when ||
 fak'as Lēegrins. Wä, lāk ase

 G•ig'îlğ̣m, yîk asex Hămdzitē. Wäi, k’!ēsk asé gäla layasek ôlaxs



 (reexsemasa L!ac!usiquwăla. Wai, k'!ēsk'asē gälaxs lāk'asaē xŭngwa-



 sasa Mamalēleqŭla. Wä, k’!èk asé graiła layasek âlaxs lāk asae









Q tomx îlag îlis grew up, he married the princess of | K !wamaxalas 10 (VIIT 3). Now, her name was Enmmogwilílak ${ }^{-1}$ (IX 2). And they had not been married a long time, | when they had a son (X 1) ; and then the ehiel of the numaym Ge exsem of the Hax̣wamis-that is, K!wamaxalas (VIII 3) - said that he would give a name to his II grandson (X 1), and he ealled him K'!wamaxelasogwislaku. |Now, 15
 ( C 3 3), Q!ex bālaga ( X 2). And they had not heen maried long, before they had a son (XI 1) ; and then the $\mid$ chief of the ancestors of the numaym G'igaanâ of the Gwawaēnox - that is \| Q !ōmogat 20 (IX 3) -said that he would give a name to his grandson, | and he
 ried Lḗlēnox (XI 2), the princess of K' 'ōgwik' èladzē ( X 3), the head chief | of the numaym Sisenu! ēe of the Laweets!ēs, and they had | a son (XII 1). Now, Chiel K' !ogwik' ētadzē ( X 3 ) was known to be \|l savage. And he gave him a name, | and he named his grandson 25 K !ogwike elageme ${ }^{\epsilon}$ (XII 1). They were living in the village of the ancestors of the Lāwēts!és, Atăgemala. Now, | K ! !ōwiki èlagemé married the princess of Yāxien (XI 3), | Tstâlalīanaga (XII 2). He was the head chief of the numaym $\|$ of the Temltemtels of the 30 Näk!wax das $x^{u}$. They had not | been married long, when they had a

 hayasek-âlaxs lāk•asaē xŭngwadex•sìlk•atsé begwānemé. Wä, lāk•asē g•īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa G•ēxsemasa IIăxwāmisē, yîk'asex


 moqâ, yîk asex Q!ēx Lālaga. Wä, kē̄smxan̄wisē gäla hayasek'âlaxs lāk•asaē xŭngwadex'sitsa begwānemē. Wä, lāk’asa g•īgă-

 Wä, lāk 'as ${ }^{\varepsilon} m e \bar{L}$







 motasa Temłtembelsasa Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ xwē. Wä, k'tēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ emxañwisē 30 gäła hayasek âlaxs lāk asaē xŭngwadex'ē̄tsa begwānemē. Wä,

32 son (XIII 1). Then Yāwan gave a name to his grandson, and he called him Hélamas. Then Heblamas (XII 1) grew up, and he
35 married the princess (XIII 2) of the chief of the ancestors of the Wik !n̆nx das ${ }^{\text {x }} \mathrm{x}^{u}$, Wigwilba Wak* as (XII 3), who had as his princess beyälag ilayugwa (XIII 2). They had not been married long, lefore they lad a son (XIV 1) ; and then Chiof Wigwilha Wake as (XII 3) said that he would give a name to his gramdson, and he gave the name Q!aēd (XIV 1) to his grandson.
40 Haha hanane! Dll those whom I named invited the tribes: and all gave great feasts; and almost | all of then gave winter dances, which were given to them in marriage by the fathers of their wives, my ancestors, the chiefs. Hala hanané!

Now I shall stop wailing. \|
1 Now ${ }^{1}$ I have finished about Hétamas (XIII 1), who married ceyalag ilayugwa (XIII 2), | the princess of Wiywilha Wäk as (XII 3). Now I shall talk about his | prince (Q'aed (NIV 1). Hẹlamas (XIII 1) brought in his canoe $\mid$ one hundred dressed skin 5 blankets, four slaves, $|\mid$ also four large canoes, and a copper named Ea-Lion. All this was given as a marriage gift by Chief Wigwilha Wäk as (XII 3) to Hedamas (XITI 1), and also the cannibal-dance.










 nemasen grig iqugriwarye. Haha hanane.









[^6]the rich-woman dance, the attendant of the eannibal, and the frog war-danee, | and also the names of the four dancers. The || name of 10
 sīw $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\varepsilon}$, | and the name of the rich-woman-dancer was G îly !eselag $\hat{\mathrm{i}}-$ lis. and the name of the attendant of the cannibal-dancer was Hëlik îlak' as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ o, and the name of the frog-war-daneer was Togunmālis. Now, Hētamas (XIIF 1) had a son; and Wigwīlba Wāk as (XII 3) named || his grandson, and he gave him the name Q!aed (XIV 1). 15 As soon | as Wigwīlba Waik as (NIF 3), ehief of the ancestors of the | Wik tunx ${ }^{-\varepsilon}{ }^{d} a^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{u}$ of the Bellabella, had spoken, Hélamas (XIII 1) started in his eanoe, Levalag ilayugwa (XIII 2) being placed in the eance by his father-in-law. Then hewent to Qalogwis, for ! that is the place where the Kwag ul lived. As soon as he arrived, || his prince 20 Q!aēd (XTV 1), and his uncle Mấnakŭla, and his | two aunts Ilămālak'îlalemēga and X'ixemg'ilayugwa, disappeared. Now, Hélamas gave a winter dance to his tribe, the ancestors of the Kwàg ul. | For four months Q!aēd (XIV 1) staid away. Then he was caught. | Then he was given to eat one of the slaves $\#$ as he entered the winter-dance 25 house; and Hēłamas (XII 1) gave away one hundred dressed elkskin blankets, three slaves, | and four large eanoes, to his tribe, the ancestors of the | Kwäg'ul; and he broke his copper Sea-lion for


 Wä, hëem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lawis Lēgenssa q!âminâgase G•îlq!esełagrôlisē. Wä,
 Ḷégemsa wŭq!äsē ölatē Tōgŭmālisē. Wā, hëem̌lāwisē Hēłamasaxs
 qa Leēgemsēs ts!ōx ${ }^{u}$ Leina. Wä, โāઘlaē





 Wä laEḿlaē yäwix elē Hēlamasē qaès g•ōkŭlota g-āläsa Kwāg ula.







30 the chief of the numaym Nanmtag ila，Odzéstalis．Now，the was made ashamed by the report of what Hełamas（XIII 1）had done in the wintor dance；and O

Then（）！aed（XI「 1），the prince of Héramas（XIII 1），said that he was groing to put the cambibal－tance of the chief，his father，into his burial－hox．Therefore they stopped using the canmibal－dance，It

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 and the rich－woman dance，and the attendant of the cammibal．He kept the frog war－dance．：After this they did not dance the cannibal－ dance．Then（Q）aed（NIV 1）said that he wanted to marry the princess of L！aqwagrita（XIII 3），chief of the numaym G＇ig＇ilgatm of the （iwassik，Hamétas（XIV 2），the princess of a faquag ila（XITI 3）．
40 Then Q baed（XIV 1）asked the ancestors of the \｜ K wag ut to go and woo Hamedas（XI＇2）．They got ready at once，and they went in four large woong－eanoes．I After one day they arrived at Gweqgelis， the village in which the Gwasela lived．Immediately（etaed

 as a marriage gift one humdred mountain－goat skin blankets，fifty dressed dk－skin blankets，twonty－four black－bear blankets，six lynx blankets，and his name l＇aquag＇ila．｜the gave it to Q aed （XIV 1），and now Q baed had the name l taquag ila（XIV 1）．｜｜There－ fore I shall mot call him after this Qtaed，I shall only ；name him






 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ laē $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ ！càs la hāmats ！a laxērg．





 g̛ökǔlē gr








L!āquag ila (XTV 1). Then the former lanqwag'ila (XIII 3) give 51 his seat to his son-in-law, for he had no son | to take his place: his only daughter was his princess Hamētas (XIV 2). | Then l taquag ila (AIV 1) remembered what had been done by the eluef of the H: Maŭmtag'ila, Oblzésstalis, when he killed his father Ilēkamas (XITI 1).
Therefore he told his crew, the ancestors of the Kiwag ul, that he would give away the marriage gift of his father-in-law, - the one hundred mountain-goat blankets, fifty dressed elk-skin and twentyfour black-bear blankets, and the six lynx $\|$ blankets. As soon as 60 he had given them away, | he said, "O Kwāg' uł! now I have given away this marriage gift, (given by) the I chief my father-in-law for you, to my own tribe, the Gwassela, | among whom my own forefathers began with the first chicf in the begimning, | Yaqalenlis (II 1), who gave to this country the name \| Gwe gelis; and now I go 65 home, () Kwăg ul! for am I not ashamed of what has heen done to the chief, my father, Hełamas (XIII 1), | by the chief who is named Ódzésstalis? Now, go home! and ! I shall stay here with my wife, Hämētas (XIV 2)." Thus said | L'tqwag'ila (XIV 1) to his tribe the Kwag ul; and the liwāg ul started at onee || and went home, and 70 left l !āqwag ila behimel.

ĻēqElayōłqē L!āqwag•ila. Wiä, lā̄laē L!āqwag•ilamot'a lāxaasēs 51 k!ผa${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \overline{~ l a ̄ x e ̄ s ~ n e g u ̆ m p e ̄ ~ q a x s ~ k ' l e a ̂ s a e ̄ ~ b e g w a ̄ n e m ~ x u ̆ n o ̄ x " s ~ q a ~}$

 g-ila, yîx Òdzésstalisē yîxs lace létāmasex ōmpdä̉sē Hēlamasē. Wä, 55













 qas grāxé nä́nakwa. Wä, laem lōwacax l!āqwag'ila.

 other name of the former $L$ taqwag ila－said that le would give a name to his grandson，and he named his grandson Q！éq！ex băla
75 （NV 1）；and then Amax âgila（XIII 3）gave as a marriage gift forty mountain－goat blankets，twentr－live mink blankets，thirty｜ marmot blankets，four grizaly－boar blankets，｜four lynx blankets，
so and four marten blankets，and ond hundred deer－skin｜blankets． And immediately f tagwag ila（XIV 1）grave them away to the 1 ancestors of the Gwassela，on account of the highness of the name of his princo（ ）！ēq！ex tanlat（XV 1）．

And as soon as $Q$ ！eq ！Ex $1, \bar{a} l_{a}(X V$ 1）grew up，he married｜the


6分（NV 2）．Ind it was not il long before（Q！éf！extāla（XV 1）had a son；and d．t．qwalal（XIV 3）said that he would give a name to his grandson，｜and he gave him the name Yäqewid（XTI 1）；｜and he gave as his marriage gift fifty mink blankets，one hundred yellow
90 cedar－hark blankets，twenty sewed sea－otter blankets，fifty seals， and the whale house－dish，the killer－whale house－dish，and the wolf honso－dish，and｜also the grizzly－bear house－dish，and also the feast














S5＇hat！a grälaxs has x xuggwadex ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ idē $Q$ ！ēq！Ex Lāläsu bābagŭmē．





 hë́mēsa mãnē lōqưlīa．Wä，hếmisa k！wēladzexläyowe tēgemē
 changed, and he | now had the name X itlesed (XV 1), when the ancestors of the L!al!asiqwăla lived at Newette, $f$ for now I shall 95 stop calling him Q!ęq!ex*hāla (XV 1). Immediately \| X'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{e} d$ (XV 1) got ready to go home with his wife $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !ēdēlemēe (XV 2) | and their child Yäqewid (XVT 1). Now he was going to his own comentry, | Ģweqelis. Is soon as they arrived there, he gave away the fifty mink blankets, one hundred || yellow cedar-bark blankets, twenty 100 sewed sea-otter | blankets, and the food obtained in the marriage feast, fifty seals. | They put the seals in the four house-dishes; and as soon | as these were put before the ancestors of the Gwassela, he gave all the | skim blankets to his guests. That is what is called \| "giving away during a feast." Now, X ${ }^{\circ} \hat{i} \mathrm{~h}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} \mathrm{e} d$ (XV 1) was really a 5 chief | among the Gwasela on account of what he had done. When YäqEwid (XVI 1) grew up, his father X'îxeed (XV 1) wanted him to marry the princess ( XVI 2 ) of L !āqwadze ( XV 3), chicf of the numay G'exsem of the Gwasela. He married her at once; and after || the marriage, $L$ ! $\bar{a} q w a d z e \bar{e}(X V ~ 3)$ gare to his son-in-daw 10 Yäqewid (NVI 1) | as a marriage gilt two slares, four large canoes, $\mid$ forty dressed elk-skin blankets, one hundred | deer-skin blankets, forty lynx blankets, | seven marten blankets, and twenty || mink 15

Kwax sēsstāla. Wä, lāxaē l!āyoxlä́syē Q!ēq!ex lāla. Wä, laem !









 єnaenx̌чиa heyap!ōmasgem lāxa k!wētē. Wä, hëem tēgadfs











I6 hankets, and akso a name which was to be the mame of Yäqewid (XVI 1). He gave him the name L 句gwasgem (XVI 1), and also,

 give away his marriage presents to the ancestors of the Gwasela, II
20 on account of the highness of his princess kinnxunasōgwislak" (XVI 1). Now. I finish enlling him läqewid ( XVI 1), for his
 unfortunate, beeause his child whs a girl. It was, nost loing lefore he had another chidd, a boy (X\II 2). Then he was really ghed 25 on account of the boy. When it was first known || by his grand-
 effort when he gase the next marringe gift: namely, fonm shaves, four large comese, lifty dressed alk-skin blankets, f fifty lynx
30 blankets, twenty-five mink bankets, thirty marmot || blankets, ten marten blankets. one hundred deer-skin bankets, one hundred mountain-goat blankets, and also the mame Sēwid ( $\mathrm{L} \backslash I \mathrm{I}$ 2) as the mane of his gramdson, and also his house. And when he had | done so, h tapasgem (XVI 1) sald that he would invite the ancestor:
35 of the Nāk!wax dac $x^{u}$ and of the Iwik' !ēnoxu. Then he sent his | tribe to invite them. One of the canoes of the Gw: ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ : Fla went



 mē xwānalida quss yāxwidēsés geg adāntmē lāxa grāläsa Gwassela






 ăพ


$30{ }^{\text {E }}$ nab:






southward to the rillage Tegŭxste ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ of the Nak! wax ${ }^{*} \mathrm{da}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{u}$; another canoc went northward to the village | of the Awik! $\overline{\text { enox }}$ at K ! !ētēt. After four days $\|$ they came back, and the Jwik' !ēnox ${ }^{4}$ and Nā- 40 k !wax das $\mathrm{x}^{u}$ came paddling with them. Then the bewelaxa song| was sung ly the Awik !eenox ; and the ancestors of the Gwasela did not understand | the kind of song sung by the Awilk !enoxu, the song of the lewelaxa, | when they arrived in front of the village. The Jwik !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ landed, $\mid$ and also the Nāk!wax dasxu landed. 45 They \| did not sing when they came. Immediately they were invited in to eat | in the house of Lhqwasgem ( CVI 1 ); and as soon as they were all inside, | the Awīk !enoxu began to sing the tewelaxa song; | and the chief of the Jwik !enow ${ }^{\text {u }}$, L!qwag ila (XV t), danced. II After he had danced, he took off his red-cedar neck-ring 50 and | his head-mask set with ermine-skins, aul he ralled L!aqwasgem (XVT 1), | and said to him, "Come to me, child L täquangem (XVi 1)! Let these \| new dancing-things go to you, which I obtained in marriage from the chief of the Oyadadex ${ }^{4}$, llamdzid (XIV 4). He has for his princess L tāwal ( XV 5). Now, your name shall be 55 Hamdzid (XVI 1), for we are deseended from the same ancestors." Thus said L!aqwag ila (XV 4) tor his grandfather. I Immediately L!āqwasgem (XVI 1) arose and went to the place where L!aquag ila (XV 4) was standing: | and L'āquagem (XVT 1) stood by the side

 lasasa g'āläsa Āwîk !ēnoxwē lāx $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !ētēte. Wä, âeḿlāwisē mōp!en-
 k-!ēnoxwe lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa Nāk!wax daswē. Wï, laemlaé tewelaxak tāa denxelayâsa Āwik•!ēnoxwe. Wa, laemslaē k•!ēs ayōselaslaē g•āläsa Gwåselãx gwēk !ạlasas denxalayâsa Āwīk tēnoxwa lewelaxak lālaē



 laael hëx- idaem ēt!ēda denxide da Iwīk !ēnoxwasa lewelaxa. Wai. laemªnwise yîxwe g'iğmáyasa J̄wīk !ēnoxwē l!āqwag-ila. Wui,









of L！！āquag ila（ XV 4 ）；and L ！āqwag＇ila took off his grizzly－bear 60 blanket and put it on ！L！aquasgem：and he took off his dancing－ apron and put it on L！agwasgem；and he put around his neck the red cedar－bark ring mixed with white $\mid$ for the bewelaxa dance， which was to be the red cedar－hark ring of L！eqwasgem（JVI 1）， and he put on his head the head－mask．And as soon as he had done
 65 ＂I married 1 ！aywal（NV 5），the princess of llamdzid（XIV 4）， chief of the Oyadadex of the Bellabella：and this is what I obtained by marrying her－the ！ewelaxa and the name Hámdzid．Now． Hamdzid shall be your mame when you give the bewelaxa．And the name a ！鸟中wasem shall he your name during the secular season．＂
 70 โwik＂！ēnox sang｜｜four Lewelaxa songs，and l ！aqwasgem（XVT 1） danced．And L！aqwag＇ila（ $\mathrm{XV}^{4}$ 4）just stood by his side．n．ñ－ qWasgem（XVI 1）was shaking the rattle with his one hand as he danced，going nround the fire in the middle of the dancing－house of 1．！agwasgem（IVI 1）．This was the time when the Gwassela saw｜ the bewelaxa for the first time．And the lewelaxa came from
75 there．And the reason why $\frac{1}{}$＇āqug ila（XV 4）gave it to L ！ā－ qwasgem（XVI 1）is because he knew that they had the \｜same descent．Is soon as L！atquasgem（XVV 1）had finished dancing，｜he spoke，and said，＂O staquag＇ila（XV＂t）！｜thank you for what you







 Hămdzidé．Väa，lámets tégadelts Ihămedzide lãwa zewelanax．



 k！ŭxetk！ō\}ts!ane a!ādwasgemaxs lae vitu "sēstalibelaxa laqawalilasa


75 Wä，hë́mis lagrilas L！ā！



have brought me. This is the reasion why I spoke. I shall not use this great dance. It shall go to my $\|$ prince Sēwid (XVII 2). He so shall have the name Hămdzid." | Thus spoke l!äqwasgem (XTT 1) to his tribe, the Gwasela, and to the Näk !wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$, | and also to the Awik' tennoxu, and they all agreed to | what he said. As soon as he had spoken, he gave away the | four slaves to the chiefs of the
 the chiefs of the two tribes, | and he gave awas the one humdred deer-skin blankets to the two tribes. After this the two tribes went out. They unloaded their canoes, $\|$ and night came. Then !90 L. aquag ila ( NT 4) spoke! to his tribe, and told them to sing four times the tewelaxa songs for sewid (XVII 2), the prince of 1. !áqwasgem (NTI 1), who | was to be a hëlik illat in the mewrlaxa dance. Then Lāquag ila ( $\mathrm{XV}^{\prime}$ 4) taught the | song of the hellik flal to Sēwid (NVII 1) late at night. And \|thă!wag ila (NT 4) atsked 95 his painters to put up the sacred rom with the moon on it and a toad inside the moon. At once two painters took frur roof-boards. rubbed them with old cedar-bark mats to remove the soot, and, when all the soot was off, || ther put them down in the rear of the 100 house of xaqwasgem in the night. | Before daylight they linished.
k !!̣̄sēt nōgwa aaxsilałxwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasēx läda, rîxs lemaêx lā1 lāxen temelgămáyōx Sēwidēx. Wä, låmēsōx teēgadelts Hămdzidē," so




 Hëemxaa lä lāxa g'jog egămas yasa mactisemakwe lēlqwălaLaça
 masltsemakwé lēlqwălatacya. Wä, laemslace gwāła laazlasè hṓqŭ-



 hëlik-îlall lāxa lewelaxa. Wa, latmē l'āqwageila q!āq 'ole'amatsa yälaxlenasēs hëlik îlatē lāx Sēwidaxa la gäla gāuola. Wã, lāxaé




 ăx elilas lāxa naqōlewalỉasa g-ōkwa l!āqwasgemēxa gānolē. 100

$\because$ At nuce it was a cause of surprise，when it was seen by the uniniti－ ated of the Nāk＇wax $d^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{a}^{u}$ amd Gwasebla，and also by the other

 and Jwik＇ēmox and all the Gwasela to cat breakfast in the daneing－house for the llaw laxa．Then the chicf of the Alwik＇！e－ nox＇，b．＇ápwag＇ih（XV 4），said that he would show to Sewid （XVIT 2）how to dance the tewelaxa and the great dance hëliki ilal．
10 When the three tribes came in， 1 ．aquageila（ $\mathbb{C} V$－ 1 ）arose，and said，＂I have already toh that the bewelaxa was a marriage gift｜ from（lhidef Ihmdzid（X゙バ 4 ）of the Oyalaidex ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，and that $Q$ ！omogwa is the supernatural property of the hellikilak，and that the name of the hëlik＇t̂lal is l＇emask aseo（Q！omogwa，And now we shall sing for
15 four days for＇the hëlik＇îlal．We shall begin now，so that you may see the way of dancing of the hëlik＇tlal．This is the sacred room of the hëlik îlal，what you sor standing there，which I obtained in marriage from the chief of the Oyalaidex ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of the Bellabella．I am speaking about it emphatically，because it is always asked of the
20 chicfs of the ribes to say where they obtaned the lewelaxa by those who do not know what is in the box of real chiefs．This is the I reason for my saying so－that you，Nāk ！wax das $\mathrm{x}^{4}$ and（iwa－
 whiclı is the name of the hëlik ilat，sewid（XVIT 2），for now in the



 Gwafsela qa g＇āxese gatustāla laxa la lōbekwa grōwe qaèda








15 xwa herlikilalex．Wai，lámésens grālabemdrlxwa gānobēx qFins








lewelaxa his name shall no longer be Sēwid. Now his name shall be \|Hamdzid (XVII 1). As soon as he finishes the lewelaxat, in 25 four | days, then his name shall again be Sēwid (XVII 2). Now he himself will | dance to invite rou. And therefore his name is Yēmask as $\bar{\varepsilon}$ Q Q!ōmogwa as a hëlik îlal; and his name is | Hămdzid because he takes eare of the Lemelaxa. That is it." "Thus said 30 L! $\mathrm{n} q$ wag ila ( $\mathrm{NV}^{*} 4$ ).

As soon as they had finished breakfast, they went out, and | two painters worked to make the mask of $Q$ !omogwa. And as soon as night came, L! hawag ila (XV 4), chief of the A"wik' !ēnox", asked two of his speakers and two of the $\|$ speakers of Laqquag jageme 35 (XVI 1) to listen to what the people were saying when they | went to call their tribe and the guests to go into the | daneing-house. As soon as the four speakers had assembled, L!aqwag ila instructed them what to say outside of the doors of all the houses. "This is what you will say, Il
"O efewelaxa dancers! I call routo restore to his senses Yemas- 40 $k^{*} \operatorname{ses}^{5} \mathrm{Q}$ Q tomogwa, the hëlikilał, (Qtomogwa. You shall sing for


As soon as they stopped speaking at the doors of the houses, f the men, women, || and their children arose, and went into the tewelaxa 45 house, for | all wished to see the new thing that is called dewelana,
 des IIămdzidé. Wä, g'îlemlwīsōx gwālla lewelaxax lāx mōxsaza 25



 ${ }^{\varepsilon} n \bar{e} \times \cdot{ }^{s}$ laē L!āqwag ila.







 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yas t!ex îläsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa grig•ōkwa. "Wä, graEms wāłdemlg'a:
'Lēlelanōgola ts!ēts!ẹqaō nanâqamalensax Yēmask'as ${ }^{\overline{0}}$ ) Q!ōmo-
 mogwa. "

 ب̧ṓmēs sāsemē, qaés läel hōgwēl lāxa lewelaxaats!ē g'ōkwa, qaxs 45


47 and all the three tribes came in．Then L！āquag ila arose／and called a ！atwasgem．And as soon as L！āquasgem stood by the side

＂Now this chief shall he assistant in the｜future lewelaxa dances of future generations．＂＇Thus he said．

And as soon as be stopped speaking，there was a sacred song sung in the sacred romm，and this is it：
55
＂What，oh，what has become of my superuatural power？
Hōa hōa！What has become of it ？
［t has escaped from the，it has escaped from me，my supernatural power．Hōa hōa！It has eseaped from me，my supernatural power． Hōa hōa！＂

There was another sacred soug：｜
60 ＂Come and fly over me，you who flow awny from me to the light of the worth．Come and fly over me，hō wâya wâya ha haa！＂
 ＂let us look at the sacred singing behind the front of the｜sacred
65 room！＂Aud they went in．They had not stood long．before L．āqwaserem came back alone．He said．＂Take care，tribes！ ＇That is the voice of the leclikilat．Now begin to sing，and I shall




 welaxalasa ménakulaca begwānmm．＂Enē $x^{-\varepsilon}$ ］ač．
 mạ̄ile yîsg ada：


Mādosō ט́nōgwa，mādosō ónōgw：mādosēs qaē $\varepsilon_{\text {nawalahakwas－}}$ dä hōa hōa madosōqaé smawalalhakwastä hōa hōa．

 q！anaama hō way watya ha haa．






try to seeure him, together with h!aqwag ila, so that he may come 68 and dance." Immediately the Awik' !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ sang, | and 1 . !aquasgem went back into the room. Before long II the hëlik'ilal came, wearing 70 the grizzly-bear skin blanket, and around his neck a | thick eedarbark ring. He wore on his head the head-mask with ermines, / and he wore a dancing-apron around his waist. He was | shaking his rattle with one hand as he was daneing. He danced around the lire in the middle of the house. Then L! tiqwag ila || and L! were his attendants. Four songs were sung by the Awik !ēnox. Then they finished. As soon | as they had finished, the hëlik'îlal went back to his sacred room; and | L!āqasgem gave away one hundred mountain-goat blankets to the Naik!wax dassu and to the Awike !ēnox ${ }^{u}$; and as soon as he finished $\|$ giving away the mountain- so goat blankets, the chief of the | Awik!enox. L Laqwag ila said to the Nak!wax das $x^{u}$ and Gwassela | that they should come back into the Lewelaxa house the next evening. Thus he said.

As soon as he stopped speaking, the Näk twax das ${ }^{4}$ || and the 85 Awik' !enox ${ }^{u}$ and the Gwasela went out. And when it was evening | on the following day, the four speakers wert again to call them, | and they said the same as they had said when they ealled them the first time to the dance. Now they were dancing, and they did the same that night | as they had done before. And as soon as the




 xaē k!ŭxetk-!ōts!ānaxa k!ŭxedenāxs laē yị̂wa. Wä, lafmáaé yîxsēstalīlelaxa laqawalīhasa gookwē. Wä, laemelaē l!āqwag*ila










 qwaxa lensaxs laael ētlēd qāsidēda mōkwē ăsyîlkwa. Wā, laemxaē âem negeltewēxēs g-āle wākdemaxs grālaē qāsa qaēda grālē kwēxela. Wä, laemxaē kwēxela. Wiä, hëemxaāwisē gwēgrilaxa ganoLēs $g \cdot a ̄ l e ̄ ~ g w e e ̄ g \cdot i l a s a . ~ W a ̈, ~ g \cdot i ̂ l s m e ̄ s e ̄ ~ g w a ̄ l ~ y i ̂ x ~ e ̂ w i e ̄ d a ~ h e ̈ l i k \cdot i l l a ł a s a ~ m o ̄ s-~$

90 hëlikithal finished dancing with the four songs, he went into the sacred rooms. 'Thers L Latpasem gave away twenty-five mink blankets and fifty lynx blankets to the Näk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{x}^{u}$ | and Jwik" !enow": and when this was done, they all went out.

In the evening of the following daty the four speakers went to
95 call them aratin, and sated, "This will really be the tuming of the leblikilal." They would say this after they had said the words which they used before, when they were calling them. Sfter they had gone throughout the whole village, the three tribes went in. Then L.aqwag ila and $L$ !aqwasem went behind the front of the saered 300 room, and the hellikilat sang lis two saered songs. When he stopped, the Iwik' !enosu sang. the hellik ilal came out dancing, and when they were nearly at the end of the last of the four songs, the hëlik'ilat ran ont of the door of the dancing-house, and
 before they came back. I.'aqwage was carrying the headmask and the grizaly-hear blanket, and matawasem rarried the redar-bark neek-ring and the ofancing-apron and the rattle. Then 1 'aquag ila s:bit that he and his friend $L$ !ā-
10 gwasgem had found them, and they were of taking happily about what they protended to have found. Then a whistle somuded on the beach |in front of the dancing-house. f.'aqwag ila

90 gemè q!emq!emdemxs lace āhadzelilaxa māwiłē. Wä, lāxaç l!ā-





 wāhlemxs qāsace. Wä. grifemstīwise lābelsaxa grokŭlixs grāxae


300 Wä, lắlaē yälaqwèda hëlik ôlalasa maltsmmé yälaxıena. Wä,











was the first to hear it, and he said to L!agwasgem they would go 12 atonce tolook at it. They just put into the sacred room what they had found, and went out. Before long L.aquag ila came back |t and stood in the doorway of the honse, and said, "O dancers! now 15 I have discovered our dancer, and he has been transformed. He has become $Q$ !omogwa, and he is going to be well now. Now $T$ will bring him in." Thus he said, and he went out again. Before long he eame back, walking backward, with a!apwasgrm walking in front 20 of him. He was wearing the mask of Q tomogwa. Then Lhquag ila tohd the Jwik !emox | to go ahead and sing; and as soon as they began to sing, I the mask of ( Q !omogwa began to dance. And as soon as they came to the rear of the house, he went in b behind the front of the saered room. 'This is cuded. \|

Then L'aqwasgem gave away fifty lynx blankets, ten marten 25
 Awik !ēnox ${ }^{\text {. }}$. That is all about this. This was | the first cewelaxa in the southern comtry. I| Therefore I an the onty one who is first 30 called to be the attemdant of the pew elaxa, for my ancestors were the first to obtain the dance. Now I have finished talking | about L!aquag ila ( XV 4), who brought the lewelaxa to laqwasgem (XVI 1).
 dōx ${ }^{\varepsilon} w i ̄ d e q$. Wä, âeḿāwisē la ǎxts!âlilasès q!ēq!a lāxa māwīle. Wä, lā̄laē hōqŭwelsa. Wï, k'tēslat!a gälaxs g'āxaē aēdaaqē


 mogwéstalīla. Wä, lāg'a hëłßnakŭla. Wï, lanōgwa g•āxélamasle-



 mokumlé. Wä. grîtemstāwise lāg aa lāxa ōgwiwalilaxs fae lats'âlīl






 hë́maen grālē grāatsa lewelaxa. Wä, laem gwālens gwagmex sata


33 Now I shall talk about him when he was looking for a wife for his prince Séwid (XVII 2); for he was no longer named Yēmask゙ as
 only during the Lewelaxa, and his summer name was Sepid. Then he learned about | ${ }^{\text {nanan }}$ nag' Em (XVII 3) of the L! !at !asiqwăla, the princess of Amax ây ila ( $\mathcal{I V I} 3$ ), another one of the chiefs of the Giexsem. Then the married $\varepsilon_{\text {nax }}$ nage em. They lived in the
40 rillage of the ancestors of the 1 'an, dasiqwăla, Grewasem. After they were married, Amax à ila (XVI 3) gave as a marriage gift sixty sea-otter blankets, four slaves, one hundred and twenty cedar-hark blankets, six canoes, and forty mimk blankets. | And Amaxag ila (XVI 3) wanted Sēwid (XVII 2) to give a winter dance.
45 And || Amax âg ida (XVI 3) gave in marriage as privilege the mana-

 and the healing-dance, | and its name Ëg' aq !wāla; and also a secnlar

50 shall call hēwid demāx̣ŭal (XVTI 2) from now on. |l Sfer he had given the marriage gift, Acmaxulal (NVII 2) invited the L!ad!asiqwăla to go to (Giweqelis, the village of $\Lambda^{6}$ max̣ŭlal (XVII 2) and his tribe the ancestors of the Gwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ :ela; for $\Lambda^{\varepsilon}$ maxxulal ( XVII 2) wished that the ancestors of the L !at !asiqwala shonld take care of the winter dance that they were going to give. Then | Asmanyulal (XTII 2) and

Wä, lámēsen gwāgwēx'ssāal lāqēxs laē āä qa genemsēs lewel-

 Wä, hë́mis Lēgemsēxa hëenxè Sēwidē. Wä, hëslat!a q!aatsēda


















his guests started in the morning. Before $\|$ evening they arrived at 55 Gwēqelis. Then | the L !al!asiqwăla wished the four dancers to disappear at once that evening, for the L!al tasiqwala were in a lumry. | They wanted to make a short stay at G̣weqelis. | The four dancers staid away only four nights. Then they were caught. II They danced for them four evenings. Then everything was given 60 away | that was given as a marriage gift by Amāx âg ila (XVI 3) the sixty sea-otter | blankets; four slaves; six | canoes; forty mink blankets; | one hundred and twenty cedar-bark blankets; and the name of the mamaq !a, \| Q !ŭläd; and the bird-tance, which had the 65 name ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nawalakumēg îlis; | and the hămshămts!es, which had the name ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāx ${ }^{\mathrm{u} q}$ !eselag îhis; | and the healing-dance, which had the name Eg aq!wāla. At that time | $\Lambda^{\text {s māxŭlal ( }}$ (XVII 2) obtained first the winter dance of the l!al!asiqwăla. As soon as | A'mañŭlal finished giving away, the lallasiqwăla went home. \| $\boldsymbol{A}^{\varepsilon_{m}}$ māxǔlal 70
 a long time, when they had a son (XVIII 1). Then | $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{\varepsilon}$ māxuulal sent his four speakers-Q!ēk' tenala, Hănkwasōgwiciaku, | Hăyaq !entelał, and Yāq!enteyeg islak - to | tell the chief of the c!al!asiqwăla, Amāx âg'ila (XVI 3), \|t that $\varepsilon_{n}$ nax nag em (XTII 3) had a son. 75 They | arrived at the village of Amāx'âg ila (XYI 3), and at once |
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Eḿslāwisē dzāqwaxs laael lāg'aa lāx G̣wéqelisē. Wä, hëx'si- 55
 natlesxa la gānols̄̄da qaxs âlak•!ālaé halabalēda l!au!asi-
 mōp!enx̣wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s x’îsātēda mōkwaxs laael k îmyaséwa. Wä, lāe lae mōp!ena kwēxelasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ xa dzēdzaqwa. Wä, lā̊laē swíla yāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wida- 60 yōwa wāwalqälayâs Amāx'âg'ilaxa q!ex!exsōkwe q!ēq!āsasgem


 Q!ŭlädē. Wai, hëeḿlāwisa ts!ēk!wēsē tēegades ${ }^{\text {ennawalakumēg•îlisē. } 65}$ Wä, hëem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisa hămshămts!esē tēgades ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nāx ${ }^{u}$ q!eselag'îlisē. Wä, hë́misteeda hayālek n̂latē tēeqades Ëg'aq!wāla. Wä, lanemªé gralōlē Ámāxǔlalaxa ts!ēts!ēxlenasa l!al!asiqwăla laxēq. Wä, g.îlmēsé gwāl yaqwé $A^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlalaxs lae nä́nakwēda l!al!asiqwăla.





 laē lāg‘aa lāxa g•ōkǔlasas Amāx•âgrila. Wä, hëx•周daemnawisé

hat a son. After he had toht the news, (Chief Amāx âcrila (XVI 3)
so invited his tribe, the ancestors of the ramasiqwala, to come into his house. And as soon as they were all in. Amand âgola arose, and reported the news that had been brought by the Gwassela
 therefore I have invited you in, O tribe! that you may treat me as
S.) your elicf. Give me your property, people, that i may give a marriage gift to my son-in-law A'maxăual (XVII 2)." Thus said Imax âg ila (XVI 3) to his tribe. Is soon as he stopped speaking. they spread a mat in the rear of the homse of Amax âg ila (XVI 3), and the sea-hmenters of the ancestors of the L !atasiquala went out.
90 [t was not long before they came back, lisome bringing four seaotter skins, others three, others two. 'They spread them on the mat on the floor. There were forty-two seatotter skins on the floor. After they had done so, the chiefs of the ancestors of the b 'an fasiqwăla went out. They were not out long, before they eame
95 back, || bringing in four staves and four large eanoes. After they had done so, the common people went out; | and they did not stay away long. before they came hack, bringing one hundred and twenty cedar-bark blankets; and when | they finshed, Amax âg ila
 xŭngw゚adasa bābağ̌mē. Ẅa, grilsemslāwise gwāl ts!ek'!ālelaixs








 grōkas Amāx âg ila. Wä, hḗcht!a grîl hōqŭw

 mashae dañwasa waōkwe. Wä, latmslaē rebedzodālas lāxu uebētē



 йพ



( XVI 3) said he would go with his if tribe to take this to his son-in-law 400 A'māxŭlal (XTTT 2), and also | a name to be the name of his grandchild. His name was to be Pengwid (XVIII 1). After he had finished speaking, the tribe went out. They were ready to | start the next morning at daylight. Is scon as | daylight came, they loaded the marriage gifts on four large $\|$ canoes.

When they were all aboard, they started from the beach with the four speakers of 1 māxulal ( X III 2) ; and the ancestors of the L!ac!asifwăla all went. Towards evening they arrived at the | rillage of the ancestors of the Gwassela, Gweqelis; and immediately II Amāxâg ila (XIT 3) gare as a marriage gift to his son-in-law A $^{\varepsilon}$ māxuulal ( XVII 2) what was given to him by his tribe | before they stepped out of their canoes. As soon as Imax âg ila (XVI 3) stopped speaking, A $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{man}}$ xŭlal (XVII 2) invited! his father-in-law and his tribe to come ashore to cat in his house. And when the lac !asiquăla were in, they were given || roasted sockeve-salmon; and after that 15 they were given dried mountain-goat meat. After they had eaten, Aधmāxulal (XITI 2) gave away | twenty sea-otter skins to the chiefs of the L !al lasiqwala, and | two large canoes, and sixty cedar-bark blankets | to the common people, and also two slares || to the chiefs. 20 As soon as he finished giving away to the | L!al !siquala, he also gave
g•ōkŭlotētaōts laxēs negŭmpé A'mạ̣̄ŭlalē. Wä, häEmlawisa tēgemē 400 qa ṭēgemsēs ts!ōx ${ }^{u}$ lema. Wä, laemlaē lèegadles Pengwidē. Wä,


 x̣พāxwăk!ŭna.



 Wāwalqälē Amāx âg iläs p!Edzēuemasēs g'ōkŭlōtē lāxēs negŭmpē 10

 xēs negŭmpē Léwis grōkŭlōtē qa läs l'Ex̣wa lāx g•ōkwas. Wä,






 qwăläxs lāael ōgwaqa yāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ witsa máltsōkwē q!ēq !āsa láslaxa grīg' E-

29
 cedar-bark blankets to the common people, and two large canoes to the chicfs, and two slaves, since Afmaxylal (XVII 2) had planned
25 that he wanted to give one-half of what he had received as a marriage gift to the 1 'las 'asiquala, and one-half to the Gwnsela- | forty seaotter shins and one lundred and twenty | cedar-bark blankets, four large canoes, and four | slaves, on account of the highness of the name of his prince Pengwid (X才TI 1).| Now night came, and he had
30 fimished giving away. || It daylight in the morning the 1 !an !asiqwăla went home.
 (XVIII ${ }^{2}$ ), thic princess of the chief (XVII 4) of the numaym Ts !et ts!emélequla of the Näk !wax da $x^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$, who lived in the village Tēgǔxstē $e^{\varepsilon}$. Pengwid (XTII 1) and Laxselelsmga (XVTII 2) had not been 35 married long, when they had a son. And as soon at Häqelat (XTH 4) learned that his princess had an son, he called his tribe, and he | told them that he would give a marriage gift to his son-inlaw. He did not tell his tribe the amount that he wanted to give as a marriage gift, Haqelat (XVII 4) said only | that he wanted his
40 tribe to go with him. As soon as $\|$ he finished his speech, they went mut of the house. They got ready, and early in the morning they louded their | canoes. When they were loaded, they left, and | in





















the evening they arrived at (iweqelis. Tmmediately the marriage 44 gift for his son-in-law Pengwid (XVIIT 1) was unloaded. Ihe did not || give away the mariage gift in the erening, but he gave it away 45 in the morning- six slayes, four canoes, twenty blaek-bear blankets, forty mink blankets. | two hundred cedar-bark blankets, and | a name for his son-in-law Pengwid (XVTIT 1). Now his || name was T!attendzid (XIIII 1); and he also gave as a marriage 50 gift the name K îmged (XIX 1), | to the child of Pengwid (XVIII 1) and of his wife Laxiselememga (XVIIL 2). After they had giren the marriage gift, T!at!endzid (XVIIT 1) gave away three slaves and two canoes and ten black-hear blankets to the chiefs of the II Nāk!wax da $a^{\text {en }}$; and he gave twenty mink blankets and one hun- 55 dred cedar-hark blankets to the common people of the Nak!waxda $\varepsilon^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{u}$; | and he gave three slares and two canoes and ten blaekbear blankets to the | chiefs of the Gwassela; and he gave twenty mink-skin blankets $\mid f$ and one hundred cediar-bark blankets to the 60 common people. Now the name of the son of T tat tentzid (XTIII 1) was K îmged (XIX 1). Is soon as he had given away the property, the Nak!wax das $x^{u}$ went home.

When K-imged (XIX 1) was grown up, he married L taqwal ( XIX 2), the princess of Hăogwis (XVIII 3), who was chicf of
 mōltâla ${ }^{\text {Exisislasess wāwalqälayulaxēs negrumpē Pengwidē. Wä, k• tēs- }}$
 45




 цēgems xŭnōkwas Pengwidé léwis genemé Lãxselèlemgà. Wii,








 Wii, laemhaē tētadē bābagŭmé xŭmọ̄"s T!āt!entzidäs K îmgēdē




65 the mumaym Sisenu!es of the Nablwax dace . Now, the white men had come to live \& at fort Rupert. That is the reason why ten wookn blankets and one hundred cedar-bark blankets were given as a marriage gift. Kionged (XIX 1) and his wife ataquäl (XIX 2) had not been married long, when my mother gave birth to twins.
70 One was a boy, the other a girl. As soon as Hăyogwis (XVIII 3) knew that his princess had given birth to twins, he a and his numaym, the Sisent.!ēe, made ready to give a marrage gift to his son-in-law K'îmgèd (KLX 1) at Geg'äqe, for now the Gwasela hat left (iwe e$q_{\text {qelis. }}$ 'They lannched eight canoes, and loaded them with twenty
Tis woolen blankets, and forty mountain-goat blankets, two hundred cedar-bark blankets, and four slares; and after they had louded them, they left Sügumbāa-for that is where the sisenz! ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ of the Nāk!wax dae $x^{u}$ lived -and it was not yet quite evening when they arrived at (Gē̆
s0 as a marriage gilt \#twenty woolen bankets, forty mountain-goat bankets, and two hondred cedar-bark bhankets, and the four slaves. and also the eight canoes, and a name for Kimged (XIX 1). Now his name was Yax'ten (XIX1), and alse K 'adahgrilis (XX 1) for
 datughter, the twin-children. After llăogwis (XVIII 3) had








 mōxsēsa mastsokwe p!elxelasgeme le wa mōn sokwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ melxlōsqem





so maltsokwe prelxelasgem téwa mōx"sokwe cmelxiōsgem enamy-






spoken, Koimged (XIX 1) invited his father-in-law Hăyogwis st (XVIII 3), and his crew, into his house; and when they came in with the $/$ marriage gift, they were given to eat dried mountain-goat meat; | and after they had eaten, they gave away four canoes, two 90 slares, and ten woolen blankets, to the ! chiefs of the Nak!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{u}$, and the same number to the chiefs of the Girasela; and he gave one hundred cedar-bark blankets and forty mountain-goat skin
 When daylight came in the moming, Hhangwis (XVIII 3) and his 95 crew went home.

As soon as $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !âdalag îlis (XX 1), the prince of Yāx Len (XLX 1), grew up to be a man, he married K !wāk !wabalas (XX 3), the princess of | Yaqalenlis (XIX 3), the chief of the numaym Naensx ä of the Naqemg îlisela. They had a son; and (hief |f Yäqalenlis (XIX 3) jot gave the expensive copper Long-Top to his son-in-law | K 'adalag $\hat{\text { t }}$ lis ( NX 1 ) ; and he gave him in marriage the mame P tadzese émaxwa (XXI 1) as the name for his grandson. Then P!ādzesee smanywa (XXI 1) sold Long-Top, which was bought by Inx ${ }^{-\varepsilon} w e d$ of the Lawēts!ēs for nine thousand woolen blankets; and these were given away by P !ādzese smāxwa (XXI 1) || to all the tribes. And is when | P !īdzesē $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{max}}^{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{wa}$ (XXI 1) was a middle-aged man, he married Melned (XXI 2), the princess of Sēwid (XX 4), chief of the
negŭmpē لй



 mas yasa Gwasela. Wä, lä lāk•!endē k•!ēk !obawas tee wa mōxusokwe



 Welgămå Yas Yāxlenē laē geg*adex*īts K!wāk'wabalas lāx k'!ēdētas Yäqalenlis g'igăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ némēmotasa NaEnsxäsa Naqemg'illisăla. Wä, lä xŭngwadex'sītsa bābagŭmē. Wï, hësmisa g īgămas yē Y'āqalenlisē sep !ēts G•îlg'atowēxa q!eyöxwē L! !āqwa lāxēs nEgŭmpē 500







 and his wite Mehed（ 1 XT 2）were not married long，when they had
10 a datghter．Then sewid（ XX 4）gave as a mariage gift $\mid$ the valu－ able copper sea－Lien，and the name ratpwaga（ $\mathcal{A X I I} 1$ ）to be the｜
 （AXII 1）．although she was a woman，gave away what was paid by the chiel of the numay ．Ts！ets＇mmedeqala of the Nak！wax－
 1．5 the copper sot－Liont Now，L！apwaga（XXII 1）gave away seren thousand wonlen hamkets to the tribes．


 （XXII 2）gave a name to the child，and he mamed him I Gweyos－ dedzats（XXIII 1）．The reason why l＇tadzese Emaxwa（XXI 1）diel not｜give a mame to his grandson was because he was angry with his princess beause she married Hëwäk elis（ XXI 2），for he was not really a chiof from his ancestors．Therefore Hëwake klis（XXII 2）
 dedzas（XXIJI）is now three years，nht．

Now，I rally began at the vory end of our ancestors with the Whale，Lamalenlis（II 1），and came down to（iwfyōdedzas｜－the







 lāxwh hamalylax lōlqwălatáy：








 dzasē．


son of hatawaga and there are twenty-three men, begiming with || 30 Yäratenlis, coming down to (iweyostèdzas (XXIII 1). I did not mention that atl of them had two or three wives, and some had four wives, and a great many children, and | the younger brothers and sisters of those whom I have named. Now, this great matter is at an end.

## 

 dear one, the chief at the begiming ol the world.

Hana hana hé! Now l'll tell the history of my louse, begiming, with the first chief of my numaym, $\varepsilon_{\text {wälas, who had for their chief }}$ my ancestor, who ! came from the lirst l!āquagila.

Hana hana hé! Hēlēestès weut spouting around | our workd, and he went into Blunden Harbor; and lee went ashore / Jrom his travel-ing-canoe, Killer-Whale-Mask; and he liked the place becanse it had a good samdy beach. And now my ancestors had for their chief Hēēestēs. I| He built a house with four platforms; and when he had it 0 finished his house, a canoe came in sight with four persons | aboard. Hēléstēs went to meet them, and he called the visitors ashore. Then my ancestor Hēlésstés | gare his risitors seal to eat. Whera they had || eaten, Heléstes spoke, and asked for the name of his | 15






## 






 sens ${ }^{\text {Enablax. Wia, lāk'asē lāts'â lāk asex Baāse quk'ats lâltâwē }}$ lāk asxēs yāşats!ēs mūxemlē. Wä, lāk asé ŭwelxéelqēxs ëk aēs


 k!ŭdzexsē lāk aseq. Wä, lāk’asē lḕéstēse lālalaq. Wä, lāk ase
 L!ex̣wëlasẽ mēgwatē lāk asxēs bāgn̆nsē. Wä, grîlk asimésé grōta


16 risitor: and the visitor replied, and said. "I am ${ }^{\text {frab }}$-ak' Ewas, and my tribe are the (ifg ilgam, and l live | in the village Xōqwes with my tribe: and this woman Ts âlalitanaga, the princess of Yax len, is
${ }^{20}$ ) my wife. || Yaxima is the chief of the Ts!ets!emeleqata. And this is my prince 'Ts'âlag îlis, and my princess is Ts!atalifílak"." Thus said Eyak ewas. And then syak ewas asked the man where he came down from. And then the / man sadd, "I am Hélḗstes. I
$2^{2}$ go spouting around our word. I am thawar ila, the prince of the chiof of the Killer-Whales, Halxsiwalis. Now, f.wish to become a real man in this place, and I huilt my house at Blunden Harbor." Thus said Hēesstēs. Ind 1 !aqwar'ila is my aneestral chief, the root of the chiefs of the numaym ${ }^{\text {E Wailas, }}$ and he is my ancestral 30 rhief.

Hana hana hē, ahana hana! O Great-One! the great one who came down is my lord 1 !āqug ila, who took for his wife the princess of Lord Eyak ewas, Ts talatilislak ${ }^{0}$. And the lord had a child,
35 Yäqewédas, the prince of Lord $L$ 勾qwag ila. And now Lord ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yakk bwas gave as a marriage gift six canoes: for, indeed, lord ${ }^{\text {Erabl }}$ ke ews had obtained as a supernatural treasure the Grouse, the ramo-maker; and therefore he, the only first one to gire away













 30 wasyox.

Hama hana hē, ahaua lıana adzēhēsa 'wālasaxalētzēx 'dēya: wälē







canoes, was my ancestral chief. Ind it was not long before Lord Yäqewétas was grown up. Then he maried || Mentedaas, the 40 princess of Lord MElnavemés, ehief of the numaym Q!omke nut !es of the Gwassela. And the lord did not live long with his wife, when Lord YäqEwéslas had a son; and Lord Melnasemé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ gave as a marriage gift four | large eanoes, and four slaves, and six || grizzly- 45 bear blankets, and twenty mountain-goat | blankets, and one hundred eedar-bark blankets. And he gave to my pride the name Melnedzas. And he gave in marriage this name to the prince of Lord YäqEwe esas. And now | Lord Yäqewētas gave away the marriage gilt of Lord Mehnaseme ${ }^{-\varepsilon} \|$ to the ancostors of the Nan- 50 k !wax ${ }^{\text {da }}{ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{n}$ and Gwasela, who lived in a village inside of Negēl. |

Hana hana lee! This is my pride, the names of | the root of my family, for all my ancestral chiefs gave away property.

Hana hana hē, ahana hana! O Great-One who came down, || my 55 lord Yägewesdas! my lord Mehnedzas gave away property to the Nank!wax daz $x^{4}$ and to the Gwasebla. And my lord \| Melnedzas gave away the four canoes, and four slaves, six grizzly-hear blankets, twenty mountain-goat blankets, and if one hundred cedar- 60 bark blankets, which my lord Melnedzas obtained from his father-in-




 ăwâ x̣wạ̣̄wăk!ŭna Ḷōkwasa mōkwe q!āg!ekowa Lōkwasa q!el!a 45


 qak as Lēgemsa lewelq̣ămas yas ādas ya Yäqewēslasē. Wä, lāk as-

 hëk'asaē grookǔlē ōxtälēsk asas Negētē.



Hana hana hē, ahana hana adzēhēsa 'wālasaxalēdzēx'dēya wälē 55

 nēdzadzēyōła ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wideäsa mōts!axdzerōla sēsag'îłmē Lōkwasē

 $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !endē k!ēk•!obawasa. Wä, yōkwas ${ }^{z}$ Em g•āyanems ādata Melnēdzadzēyōla lāk asxēs negŭmpdzāyolaē ādarya Melnasemadzēyōtaxs
fi2 law Mplnasemes. Ahal my groat lord Mrlnedzas grew quickly to be called chicf. Then my lord Melnedzas grew up amb married


 (Q) !omox"salat gate ac a mariage gift twenty seatoter bankets.

70 ten black-bear skin bankets, six shases, four canoes, and one hundred and twenty, redar-hark blankelis: and ha also gave as a marriage gift forty seals as food to gon with it, and the seatotter-houseo dish, the killer houer-dish, and the wolf homsertish, and akie the
75 sal house-tish, and the name ( t !umx flag ilis th he the name of the child of Melnedzas, for the potlateds to be giveln at the time of the marrage: amb he abo gave him the name kwaknx alas for a feast name, when he was to give a foust with the forty seaks which were given as a marrage gift to him by his father-in-law (Qtomoxasala. And then my lord ()!mmx elage illis gave away the marriage gift to he aneestors of the I f.at.aciqwala, and alea the ancestors of my
 property forty seals in the house-tishes. Now, there were two names giren in marrage- (Q!man elageilis, and the frat name K゙wakuxâlas.
























Hana hana hē : ahana hana! O Great-()ne who came down! my | 85 lord L !āqwař ila, my ford YäqEwētas. mỵ lord Melnedzas, and my lord Q!umx elageilis, they all gave away much property, and all gave feasts, | and my ancestral chiefs gave dances. ||

Ha ha hana hana hē; ahana hana! Therefore I feel like laughing 90 at the I worls of the people under me, on aecount of my ancestral chiefs, for they stole the names of my ancestral chiefs, the roots of my numaym. Ifa a! for who dares to use | ms names, the names left by my ancestors?

Hana hana hē: ahana hana! O Great-()ne who eame down! my If
 qwag'ilayugwa, princess of |Q!eyōkwētelas̄̄gwiclak ${ }^{4}$, my lord the head chicf of the great mumarm Qagewadiliqăla of the Dzanwadeēnox ${ }^{\text {U }}$. Q!eyōkwētelasngwílak ${ }^{4}$, mỵ lord. lised at Gwas yē. II And 100 Q'umx' Elag'ilis and his wife had not heen married long, when they had a son. And immediately (Q!erokwētelasōgwiak ${ }^{\text {a }}$. my lont. got ready to | give his marriage gift to his son-in-law Q !umx Elag' îlis, my lord. And |he bought the great copper Cansenf-Quarrel for the mast of his canoe: and for the place of his princess l!aqwa- 5 g-ilayugwa to sit in, I six shovel-nosed canoes, and four slaves $\mid$ for bailing out the eanoes; and the blankets to be worn by his / princess

Hana hana hē; ahana hana, adzēhēsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasaxalētzēx dēya wälē sis ādáya Llāqwag'iladzēyōła wälē ādǎy YäqEwēbadzēyōła wälē




Ila ha hana hana hé: ahana hana âgwitmaen la dēdalēqelas wâl- 90




Hana hana hē; ahana hana adzēhēsa ${ }^{E}$ wālasaxalēflzēya wälē





 genemk asaxs lāk*asaē xŭngwadex*īlk'atsē bābagŭmē. Пй, hëx*-


 ya ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya. Wä, hëk asmēs k'waxsalats!ēs k"ēdēłasē L!"̄qwag'ilayu- 5 gwayē q!ex!ets!aqē t !ēt!'egŭna. Wä, hëk asºmèsa mōkwē q!āq!ek•o-


1．＇hiqwag ilayngwa were one hundred mountain－goat blankets，
10 twenty lynx hankets，and forty hack－bear blankets：and two hundred momontandoat horn spoons were the anchor－line for the six canoes in which $\frac{\text { dagwag layugwa was sated；and the fame }}{}$ given in marringe， $\mathfrak{F}$＇adalag ilis，was to be the name of the prinee of my lord Q！umxelag＇ilis．Then the marriage gift was given 15 away to the ancestors of the Qaidewadiliquala，and to the ancestors of the Nak＇wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{4}$ ．by my lord K ！adalag illis．Now，my lord K゙ ！atalag ilis grew up to be a man：and he married Gwexseselas， princess of the head chief of the great mumam llacyalik＂awe of 20 the Hax̣wamis，who lived in JEutsâ． $\mathrm{K}^{*}$＇âdalag＇̂lis and his wife had not heen married long，when they had ason．And then the great chief K ：wamaxalas got ready and bought the great ！copper Crane for the mast of his canoe；and he was groing to give the marriage gift to his son－in－law Lord K ＇âdalag illis，and eight shorel－nosed 25 canos $\| f$ for his prinecs Gwexserselas to－it in，and forty lynx bankets to be worn by his princess（owexseeslas，and twenty grizzly－bear blankets，and twenty black－bear blankets，and two hundred mountain－goat blankets；and also this eause of my 30 pride，$\|$ seven slaves，to bail out the water from the canoes of
















 25 gak as k！waxsalats！ëk atsés k！！edēle G̣exsēselasé．Wii，hëk as－






Ģwex'seselas, the princess of K !wamaxalas, and | two hundred and 32 fifty goat-horn spoons as an anchor-line for the eight canoes, and the marriage name Cowe yimblze for the name of the prince of K' thalag' illis. ||

This is what my ancestral chiefs in the story of my origin | were 35 doing when they grew up to be great chiefs. Therefore I do not feel bad, | but I am getting tired telling from begiming to end what was done by those of whom I have just spoken. |

Hana hana hē haē haé! \|
That was the end of the wailing of L !ablaqō a , the female Nā- 40 k !wax $d a^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{4}$. (This is the same | as to say Nak!wax das $\mathrm{X}^{4}$ woman.)

## History of the Maìmtag'ila ${ }^{1}$

The ancestors of the Kwakiutl were living at Qālogwis, and the 1 chief of the Maămtag ila, whose name was Q!omogwe ${ }^{8}$ (III 11) = called his numarm to come into his house. When / they were
 he had been called by the chief Qtō'mogwé ${ }^{\epsilon}$ (III 11), because he wished to go and marry Qwaesogŭt (III 12), the princess of Chief Down-Dancer (Il 6) of the Comox. His numaym told him at once to go ahead, and they got ready | to start on the following
 Ļōkwasa sēsax sok âla ts!ēts!ōlolaq k-ākets!enaq mōgwānewēsa




 däxg'en lāx ģwāl wăldema.

Hana hana hē haē haē.
Wä, laem lābē lagwālemas l! !ā!aqōłxa Nōk!waxsemē ( ${ }^{\text {nememā- }} 40$ Xîs

## History of the Mánitagila



 wisē g'ax ${ }^{6}$ wīlaē Lexs laael yāq!eg'a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lē Elkwäsē Dālewēk emn ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē.





${ }^{1}$ This genealogy follows out the descendants of one of the women (11I 2), mentioned in the genealogy of the Dzendzenx q!ayo see p. 10-j.
10) morning to geto the Comox. In the morning. when daylight came, many of the numaym Manmagriba started, and they arrived at the beach of the village of the ancestors of the Comox at Punthateh. fomediately they made the marriage payment out of the two canoes before groing on shore: and after they had done so, the
15 Matamtag ila were tuld to wait in the canoe, for (Qwaesagut was getting ready to rarry her things into the canoe of her letsbamd, Q !omocrwes. It was bot long before the ancestors of the Comox bergan to beat on the from hoards of the house of Down-1 bancer. I and there was a thmdering moise in the house of Down-Dancer; amd all
20 the men of the (omox said, " Itum!" and the somed of $\|$ shell rattles was hoard when (Warsocht (III 12) was led by four men , Wearing xwexwr masks. The woman was singing her sacred song. She went straight down the beach into the canoe of (Q'omogwe (III 1]) the xwexw went down to the shore and went hack up the beach into
25 the homse of Down-1)ancer (II 6). (Qwaessognt (III 12) stayed and sat down ing the side of (Qtomogwe (III 11). When all the xwexwe were inside, Down-Dancer (II (i) rame out of his house and invited his som-in-law to eat in his houso with his crew. Then (Qtomgeres (III 11) amd his wife (Qwasseğt (II I 12) went ashore first. They 30 were followed by their erew. The shell rattes of the xwexwe did








 hemxalēla bēbegwānmasa Q!ōmoṣ"sē. Wai lavmxaē hëk•解a








 Q!omocráse !

not stop | sounding behind the curtain in the rear ent of the house. | 31 Then ( ) tomogre ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (III 11) and his wifesat down in the reafend of the house, outside of the curtain in front of the xwexwe. They ate steamed eamas. This was the lirst time that the $\|$ ancestors of the 35 Kwakiuth tasted camas. After they had caten, | Down-Dancer spoke to his tribe, the ancestors of the Comox. IIe wanted them to pacify thexwexwe. The ancestors of the (omox assmbled at once. Then | Down-Dancer (II 6) told his som-in-law to wateh the movements of the xwexwe dancers white they were singing for them, || for 40 he was going to give it as a marriage gift to his son-in-law. After he had spoken, the song-leader of the ancestors of the Comox, whose name was | Nemuemem, arose and shouted, "Wooo!" Then the ancestors of the Comox shouted "Wow," | while they were beating on boxes which were turned upside down. Then four naked daneers came out, \| their bodies painted with ochre, and wearing the xwexwe 45 masks on their faces. Four \| songs were sung for them; and when the last song : was ended, then the four dancers walked with quick steps and all the men of the Comox beat time quickly. Then the speaker of Down-Dancer, named Lenolalat, arose and $\|$ spoke; 50 and he said, "Look at this, (hief Down-Dancer! | and bring something to drive the supernatural ones into their room." Thus he said. Then they cut goat-skins into strips | and put them down;











 xēda g•ālä Q!ōmōxus, lălaxēs t!emtsmmayā̄nasyana qoxqegwile xéxetsema. Wä, hëemtāwis g'ā解whtahilelatsa mōkwe xaxenāla gwēgŭmsidekwē yaex̣̆umala xwēxwäxs hāael q!emtacōsa mōsgeme to







and after they all had been put down, Lenolalal shouted, "Wooo!" 55 and all the Comox shouted at the same time, "W"oon!" \| while they were beating time fast. 'They shouted "Wooo!" four times, | and then the four xwexwe dancess went back hehind the curtain. Now they were pacilied. Then lenolălał sain, "Now the xwexwe has been given as a marriage present to (Q)omogwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, and the wame | 60 Hēklŭten. Now this will be the name of $Q$ tomogwes , \| and also
 twenty boxes of camas-roots. That was all he sad. Then he fimished with this. ( 0 !omogwe ${ }^{\epsilon}$ stayed for four days before going home to 65 Crooked-Beach with his comox wife. Immediately || he gave a fenst with the twenty boxes of camas-ronts to the $\mid$ ancestors of the Kwakiatl. They did not know what the steamed eamas-roots were, | for that was the first time they had seen them. It was not long before \| Q tomogwe (III 11) and his wife (III 12) had a son. Ftren his name was Tesen !a (IV 1:3) and (Q !omogwes gave awny hankets on 70 behalf of his $\|$ dild. Then he had anether son, and his name was Häğäs (IV 14); and he had another child, a girl, and he gave her a name bolonging to the Manmtagrila, because she was a girl. She was called Calling-Woman (IV'15). Thente!omogwe (II 11) changed 75 his name, and he named himself Ilēk!ŭten (HI 11). When his three

 5.5 Q!ōmox̣"sé lāxés t!emsāhac̄náyē. Wä, hë́lat!a la mōp!endzaqwa woooxaxs lae ewisla la ăadzendéda mōkwe xwexwēxa sāwabitē.

 yîx llēk!ŭtenē. Wä, laemface tēgemtes Q'ōmorwafyè. Wai,






 quxs hë́smaé àtes snemp!raa doxwamelaq. Wia, ketestat!a gälaxs








chiklren were grown up, | Hēk!n̆ten (III 11) showed the xwēxwe 76 dance. In winter he gave a winter danee, | and he also had the salmon-dance. |Tēsēt!a (IV 13), the eldest one of his children, was camibal-dancer, | and llägr ïs (IV 1t) was dog-dancer, and CallingWoman (IV 15) was salmon-dancer, $\|$ and one of the relatives of so Hēk!ŭten, Hămdzid, was grizzly-bear dancer. The name of the cannibal-dancer was L!ax*Elag'ilis, and the | name of IIäg' as was Head-Dog, and the name of the ginl was Head-Dancer, and the name of the grizzly bear was Pretty-Grizzly-Bear. | Then Hēk!ŭten had another son, and his name was \| Pengwed (IV 16). This is also 85 a F̌wakiutl name. | IEēk!ŭten (III 11) and his wife, Qwaēsogŭt (III 12), separated. She went home to the Comox witli Iäg as (IV 14) and Pengwed (IV 16), the youngest one. She took with her to Puntlatch the four dances which she had seen given | by their father Hē$k$ !ŭten when he gare a winter dance. \| Now she gave a winter dance 90 for the camibal-dancer, the salmon-dancer, dog-daneer, and grizzly-bear-dancer, and she ! used the same songs and the same names that had been used by the dancers at Qālegwis. At that time the names | of the Kwakiutl went for the first time to Comox on account of the two children of $\|$ Hēk !ŭten who went home with their mother. 95 It was not rery long before | Hēk !ŭten (III 11) mamied K anēlk' as
sēxs laē nēlsēdāmasē Hēk!ŭtenaxa xwexwē. Wä, lāmē yäwix î- 76 laxa läel ts!ăwйnxa; hëеḿāwisa hămēyalalē. Wä, lāィlaē hāmats!ē ${ }^{\text {Enōlast }}$ !egema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas sāsemasē Tēsēt!a. Wä, lā̊laē wawaselalē Häg'äsē, yîxs lāathaţal hămēralala ts!āts!adagemē Lāqŭlayugwa. Wä, lā́laē nāna grayolē lāx Lẹtelâläsé Hămdzidē, yîs Hēk!ŭtenē. so Wï, yutsmistael lēgemsa hāmats!ox l!āxelag'ilisē. Wä, lắqlaē
 gemas Yāyaxŭyǎyē. Wä, lą̄laē Lēgades Nenk asº̄xa nānē. Wä,
 des Pengwēdē. Wä, laeḿlaxae Kwāgułdzes lēegema. Wä, laem 85


 nemsēs ōmpē Hēk!n̆tenaxs laē yäwixilalaxa la tstăwŭnxa lāx
 yalatē, LE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa wawaselalē. Wä, hëeḿlawisa nānē. Wii, hëem-

 masa Kiwāg ufē lāxa Q!ōmox̣ ${ }^{u}$ sē qaēda maslōkwē sāsems Hēk!ŭte-
 geg•adē Hēk!ŭtenas $K$ :anēlk•asē, yîx k"!ēdēlas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max'mewēsage-
 Dzendmenx $q$ ！ayo．She was half Bellabella，and first she had for her

100 （1116）．Yäquk！walarillis（111 6）was killed by the Ilada Goidexân．
 not been married a loug time before they had a daughter，and｜he called her（alling－Woman（IV 1\％）when he gave away property for the （hild）；and Hok！ñten（111 11）changed his name，for he had recoived
 for LIEK！ŭtern．Now his name was Sāxten（lll 11），for Calling－ Woman（IT 17）desconded from ${ }^{\text {thax }}$ mbwesageme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$（II 1），chief of the boendzenx q！ayo，；the mmatim of the Walas Kwakiutl－he who had been married among the Bellabella．It was not very long
10 before K amedk as（III 2）had mother damghter（IV 18）．Then at once Yaxem（III 11）gaxe away property to the ancestors of the Kwakintl；and he wok a name belonging to his numaym，the Maantag ila，and he named his child meledalg awee（IV 1S）．Now， when his two danghters were grown up，then（＇alling－Woman（IV 1ヶ）
15 tonk for her hasband（opper－1）ancer（15 19），head chief of of the numaym Latax $s^{c}$ endayo，and the dance xwexwe was given to him by Yäxten（II 11），and the name IIc̄k！ŭten（IV 19）．Then she also had a daughter（T 4）and Copper－Dancer（IV 19）ealled her｜




 hacyank âlaxs lae xumgwdex intsa tstatstadageme．Wii，lachae
















Q!êx sēselas (V 4); and then she had a son (Y à); and Yax len (lll 19 11) gave the name Nap! !elemēe, which he had given in marriage to Copper-Dancer, $\|$ ant this name he gave to his youngest child. $\mid 20$ When the children of Copper-Dancer (IV 19) were grown up, he married $\mid \varepsilon_{\text {nax }}{ }^{\circ}$ nag ${ }^{\prime} \operatorname{Em}\left(I V^{+} 20\right)$, the eldest daughter of Ģwex'sēselaseme ${ }^{\epsilon}$ (III 13), the head | of the mumaym Nōnemaseqâlis of the Läwēts !ēs. Now | Copper-Dancer (IV 19) had two wives-the Lāwēts !ēs woman $\varepsilon_{\text {nax }}{ }^{\prime}$ nag*em (IV 20), \| and the Dzendzenx* q !ayo woman $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ aneelk' as 25
 Dancer (IV 19) for a long time when she had a son; | and when he was ten months old, the name | Potlatch-Dancer was given as a marriage present loy Gwēx'sēselasemē (lll 13). Now Copper-Dancer (IV 19) changed his name after this, and took the name Potlatch-Dancer (IV 19), and || he hat another name for his son. | This name was given
 and his name was to be Overhanging-Mountain (V 6), and he also gave his winter-dance |names, for Giwēx'sēselasemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ( 11113 ) had given his privileges, the |four thances, to his son-in-law Potlatch-Dancer(IV 19) namely, the great frog war-dance $\|$ and the name of the great frog 35 was-dancer was to be | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ willenkŭlage illis, and also the ghost-dancer, and the name of the $\mid$ ghost-dancer was to be Chief Ghost, and also the wat-dance, and the / mame of the war-tancer was to be Winax-

 lafē. Wä, hëeḿlāwis lacl leēgems ămãyînxáyas sãsemas. Wä, 20

 ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Nōnemaseqâlîsasa Lāwēts!ēsē. Wä, lá ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me}$ má ${ }^{\text {lilē }}$ L!āqwalalaxēs gegenemē lāxa ławēts!ēts!axsemē ${ }^{\varepsilon} n a \bar{x} \cdot \varepsilon$ na-

 gŭmē. Wä, g•îsem $\left.{ }^{s}{ }^{\varepsilon}\right]$ āwisē hëłogwilēda bäbagŭmaxs lāaEl lēgem-

 Wisa ${ }^{\text {Enemsgemē }}$ lēēgem quēda bābagŭmē xŭnōx̣"s. W'ï laem- 30



 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wida. Wä, hëem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ El Lèègemltsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē wăq!ēs tēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ widēe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wī- 35

 tēgemltsa hăwīnalatē Winax'winagemē. Wï, hërméāwisa hăyā-
$75052-21-35$ ETH—PT $2-8$

Wingeme $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, and the | speakerdance, and the name of the speaker40 dancer was to be Made-to-be-Spaker; $\|$ and this is the number of privileges given in marriage by ( Gwēx sēselaseme $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (III 13) to his son-in-law Potlatch-Dancer (IV 19); and also | the name Potlatch-J)ancer (IV 1!1) was given by his father-in-law | Gwex sexelas:me (ll| 13), and his winter name was ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wiolzē $\ddagger$ 'Wāhasis ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. | Ģwēx'sēselaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (III 13)
45 and his tribe the Lāwèts!ēs lived at Alegemala; $\mid$ and Potlatch1)ancer (IV 19) and his tribe, the Kwakiutl, lived at ; Qālogwis; and that is where Gwex'sesslaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (III 13) and his tribe came from, going to Qālogwis, when he took his privileges to his son-in-law, and also I much food. And after they had stayed for four days, the
50 hāwets!es went home to Juegemala. Immediately || lotlatchDancer (IV 19) invited his numaym the Latax'sendayo and | two of the head men of all the momayms-the Manmtag ila, G'exsem, Kı̆kwāk!ŭm, and Sēnt!em, | and the Lathax sendayo were also called in, and | their follow-numaym, the Elgunw ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. When they
55 were all in, \|f Potlatch-Dancer (IV 19) spoke, and he told them that he was going to give a winter dance \| with the food given to him by his father-in-law, and that he woukd | show the four kinds of winter dances given to him by his father-in-law. Then all the chiefs of the numayms told him | to go on, and at once his chiddren dis-

40 y!entelatē; wä, hëemenāwis tēgemlsa hăyāq!entelatē Yūq!ente-
 sēselascmaryē lāxēs negǔmpē P!āselalē. W̄ä, hëemistatē la
 lasemnstē. Wä, laem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lae tégades ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Widzēqtwālase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ we, ${ }^{1}$ yixs häael

 ( $\mathfrak{a}$














[^7]appeared that $\|$ night. Then many winter-dance whistles sounded; f0 and | as soon as those who had been seated had gone out, | PotlatehDancer cleared out his house. Ifter they had cleared it out, | they built a fire in the middle; and when the tire in the middle began to burn, | the four speakers of Potlatch-Dancer - who were namod || 65 Bāwŭlē in the secular season, and in winter Wāwanagadzō; | and another one, $\epsilon_{n E m o ̄ g w e s s e m e ́ ~}{ }^{\epsilon}$ in the secular scason, and Wren in winter; and one who was called 1 !esp !egrak ${ }^{4} \mid$ in the secular season, and Goose in winter; and | also Geexk enis in the secular season, and Ts!äq!exsdo in $\|$ winter-had rod cedar-bark on their heads 70 and $\mid$ red vedar-hark around their necks. They took tallow of mountain-goat | and rubbed it on their faces; and after doing so, | they took chareoal and blackened their faces. After doing so, they took eagle-down and $\|$ put it on their heads; and when this was done, 75 they | took cedar-bark rope and cut off part for a beft. | Then they took their Sparow Society cancs $\mid$ and when they had done so, they started. They went to call all the $\mid$ men, and the women and children, to come quickly $\|$ into the house of ${ }^{\epsilon}$ widzég !wālasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (IV 19), for so now | Potlatch-Dancer had already his winter-dance name ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ widzéq!wālaso ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. One of the speakers, said while / they were going and




 Bāwŭlē lāxa bāx̣ŭsē; wä, lą̄laē Wrāwanagadzawēx la lāxa tstē- 65


 wisē G•ēxk’enisē lāxa bāxŭsē; wä, lā́laē Ts!äq!exsdōx ${ }^{u}$ La lāxa ts!ēts!ēqa. Wä, laem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ laē qēq ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Ex-îmālaxa L!āgekwe. Wä, lą̆laxaa 70




 ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ēdxa densenē denema, qaés t!ōsōdē lāq qā${ }^{\varepsilon} l a s ~ w i ̄ w u ̆ s e ̄ g r a n o w e ̄ . ~$ Wä, grîl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē gwālexs laē ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ēdxēs gwēgwēsp!ēqē. Wä, g'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ em${ }^{\epsilon}$ lāwise gwālexs lãa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ qās ${ }^{\epsilon} 1 d a$. Wä, lammélaē lār lḗlālalxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa
 lāx g•ōkwas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīlzēq! wālase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wē, qaxs lémaē ts!ägexlälē P!āsrla- so łax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīdzēq!wālase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wē. Wä, g'aem $\left.{ }^{\varepsilon}\right\}$ wàltsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ neminkwē līxa ăyel-


A3 stepping into the doors of all the | houses (for that is as far as they went), "We call you, members of the Sparrow Society, and the Spar-
ss row Society women, and the Sparrow Society children, $\|$ to ge into the
 after he had stopped | speaking, Wren spoke and said, | "The super-

90 (IV 1! );" and after Wren had spoken, \| Goose also spoke, and said, | "Now let us go, shamans, to see what the supernatural power| will do with the clihlren of our chicf ${ }^{\text {ewidzeq }}$ 'wālas ${ }^{\epsilon}$ (IV 19), for they have been taken by the supernatural power." Thus he said; and after he had ended his words, | then Ts!äq!exstō also spoke and
95 said: \|/ Be quick, shamans, go on, and be quick, and come quickly into the house!" and after he had ended his words, | they went out; and they went into the other houses, stood in | the doorway, and they said as they had done before when they were ealling. When
200 they came to the end of the village Qālogws, they went back into all the houses; and | the four speakers did not go out of the house until the men, their wives and chiktren, all came out. Then they all ! went into the house with the four speakers. This I is ealled by
5 the ancestors of the Kwakiutl "single call," for in this way || the first appearance of the supernatural power of the winter dance is treated


 hëeḿl wāldems Wāwanagadzawatyē. Wä, gîlsmésē q!ŭlba wālde-
 "G-āxēцeda Enawalakwèx lāxōx goōkwaxsms g-igămáyēx. lāxa

 "Lámens lāt, pēpexalai', nānaxbaal lax wāldrmas 'nawalakwa, qa




 hōqŭwelsa, qaes läslaxat! laxa apsāase gookwa, qás laxat! q!wa-








when it enters the house of the winter-dance giver among the ances- 5 tors | of the Kwakiutl. Now, the winter-dance whistle was still sounding behind | the eurtain in the rear of the house. Then all $\mid$ the men, the women, and the chiddren went in; | and they followed the rules that you already know about the beginning of the $\|$ winter 10 dance, about which I have taked.

One year after Potlatch-1)ancer (IV 19) had given his winter dance (for his name is ${ }^{\varepsilon} w i d z e \bar{q}$ !wālaso ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ only during the winter dance) | he died; and at once his prince $\mid Q$ !omx od (V 6) took the place of his past father. He gave a potlateh to all $\|$ the tribes; and now 15 Q!omx̃od (V 6) had the name Copper-Dancer (V 6). | He wished to marry the prineess of Chief K !âde (IT 21) of the L !as !asiqwāla. K ! !ade (IV 21) was head chief of the numaym | Laălawīlela. Then the numaym of Copper-Dancer ( $V^{\top} 6$ ) told him to go $\mid$ ahead and to marry her quickly; and all the \| numayms of the Kwakiutl launched 20 their canoes at Qālogwis; | and they all paddled, going to P!elems, for that was where the village of the L !ac dasiqwăla was located. When $\mid$ they arrived at P!elems, they made the marriage payment for HeadPrincess (V7), the princess of K•!ede (IV 21); and after they had made the marriage payment, $\| \mathrm{K}$ !âde (IV 21) came out, carrying a 25 box which was not very large. It was | called "winter-dance hox."


 laeḿace âem la negeltowēxēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwamēs la q!āl qa gwayílälatsa ts!ēts !ēqa g äg'îlela lax lā wālalaatsen wāldemē.
 latē, qaxs lēx ${ }^{*} a^{\varepsilon}$ maē teègadaatsēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīdzēq! 'wālase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa ts!ēts!ēqa; wä,

 lēlqwălala ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a$. Wä, laemrlae $Q$ !ōmx'ōdē la teēgades l!āqwalatē. 15



 ${ }^{\varepsilon} n \bar{a} \mathcal{l}^{〔} n E^{\varepsilon}$ mēmatsa ǨWāg ulē lelstendxēs yīyenasela lāx Qālogwisē, 20 Wä, g* $\bar{a} x^{\varepsilon} l a e \bar{e}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ wísla sēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wida. Wrai, laem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lae lāł lāx P!elemsé,


 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ las g'āxăwŭlsē K•tâdē līxēs dālaxa g'îldasē k'!ēs ${ }^{\text {Éwảlasa. Hëem } 25}$


27 In it were all the privileges for the winter dance. Then he stood outside of his house. He turned his face toward his house, and he called | his princess Head-Princess. He ealled her to come and ||
30 stand also outside of the house, where he stood. Is soon as he stopped speaking, | Head-Princess (V 7) came, carrying the copper named L !esaxelayō, | and she stood by the side of her father; and K'tade (IV21) | turned his face toward the canoes of the Fiwakiutl on the water, and he called Copper-i)ancer ( ${ }^{\top} 6$ ) to come out of his 35 traveling-canoe $\|$ and get the winter-dance box and his wife | Head-Princess ( $\mathrm{V}^{\prime}$ 7). Copper-Dancer ( $\mathrm{V}^{(6)}$ ) at once took off his blanket, stepped out of his canoe, and shouted, "Haha, haha!" | Theu he ran up the beach and took the winter-dance box. Then he was told by $\mathrm{K}^{\text {(adde }}$ (1) 21) that there were four kinds of dances in
40 the \|box - the war-dance with a bird in its belly, which had the name Tōgumalis; and the throwing-dance, with the name Qwèttsēs; I and the hămshămts!es, with the name Nawis; |and also the ghostdance, with the name supermatural-l'ower-coming-up. Anel after
45 K゙ !ade (IV'21) had finished whispering to his son-in-law, hesent \| his prineess, Head-Princess ( $V^{7}$ ) to go with her hmshaml. She was still carrying the eopper. Then Copper-Daneer (V 6) |and his wife ( $\mathrm{V}_{7}$ ) watked side by side, groing down the beach, and went aboard the traveling-eanoe; and when IIead-lrineess (V 7) sat down in the














 hë̈ḿtāwisa hămshămts!esē: wä. hëémis lèegemsè Nawisé. Wai.






canoe, K . tade (IV 21) spoke again, and said, "Son-in-law, "tet me 50 ehange four name. Your name shall be Yáneyalisem (V 6), and your secular name flamisk"Enis (V6)." Thus he said. When he stopped speaking, Copper-Dancer (T'6) spoke, and | took the copper that his wife was earring and thanked | his father-in-law (HV:2) for his word, and after he had thanked him, he $\|$ promised to rrive a 55 potlatch with the copper to the Kwakintl. Then he changed his
 was Yāqeyalisem (V'6); and when he had stopped speaking, they turned back | and went home to Qālogwis. When they arrived at Qālogwis, Iaqeyalisem (V 6) cleared the floor of his house, for it was nearly winter || when he went to marry. When | his house was 60 cleared out, he sent his four speakers to | eall the Kwakiutl. He asked all the men to come into his house. When it was towards evening, they came in, and at once Yāgeyalisem ( $\mathrm{V}^{*} 6$ ) made a potlatch to them. It was still the secular season $\|$ when he gave a pot- 65 latch to his tribe. Then his name was really | Yáqeyalisem (V6); and he named his younger brother Nāp !eleme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (V 5) Ilâmisk enis. These were their seeular names. He did | not make a potlateh to his tribe, the Kwakiutl, until late in the evening. Now Yaqeyalisem (V 6) barred the door against his tribe $\|$ so that they could not go out 70






 laeḿaē gwāl L! !āqualala; wä, laemslaē Lēgades Ȳ̄́qeyalisema










 gwāl yāqwaxēs g'ōlg'ŭkŭlōtēda Kwākŭg'ulaxs lāā çäla gịnula.



71 of the house; and after he had finished griving his potlatch, the house trembled as in an earthquake, and there was a rumbling sound while the house was shaking. It did not shake long, then everything was quiet. Four times the house shook. Then it
75 stopped. The Kwakiutl did not know what they had heard, for no one | knew what caused the sound. After | the rambling around the homse had been heard four times, it sounded as though many men shouted, "Hamamamama!" and they shouted four times, | "Hamamamama!" (the ghost-cry) ; and after the ery had been heard
So four times, (Q!ex'sesslas ( $\mathrm{V}^{4}$ ) came out of the rear of the house, went around the fire $\mid$ in the middle of the house, and when she came to the door, Yāqeyalisem (V6) opened the door of the house. Then | Q!ēx-sēsflas ( $(\mathbb{4}$ ) ran out; and when she was out of the door, it sounded as though many men were shouting, "Hamamamama!" ||
S5 outsile of the house; and when they stopped crying "Hamamamama!" | lāqeyalisem (V 6) stood up and spoke. IHe said, |"O tribe! this is the supernatural power which came from where 1 got my wife. Now my princess has been taken away by a superuatural power of the $\mid$ A!at!asigwalla. These are the ghosts that have come
 selves with hemlock-branches, tribes, and let us / try to catch (Q!ex'séselas ( $(\mathbb{4}$ ) in the morning. You all shall wash yourselves.







 hamamamamamama. Wä, grifemmanwise mōptendzaqwaxs graxa-










 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wā ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wildze ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mētems latōı.'й

this night, and your wives and your chiddren shall wash too." 13 Thus he said. "Now I will ask you, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wŭn ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wăntx"es, to help me." | (He meant the cammbał dancers.) "You shall go first when you try to catels our \| friend Q tēx'sēselas (V 4) ; and also rou, ghost-dancers, 95 fou shall go next to the ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭn ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭndx es; and you also, war-tancers; and you, | Sparrow Society, shall follow the war-dancers; you shall go behind our $\mid$ friends, for indeed we are now trying to imitate what my wife told me; | for she was told by her father, and she must give us instruction and show us \| what to do when the supernatural power 300 shows itself; and this is the begiming of the winter dance $\mid$ of the L!aL!asiqwăla. My princess $Q$ !ēx‘sēselas (V 4)| has now been taken by the ghosts. Now our names will be changed | in the morning. I shall call you | in the morning, and your wives and your children, That $\|$ is all," he said; and when his speech was ended | ${ }^{\text {maxaxa, }} 5$ chief of the numaym Maamtag iha, arose and spoke. He said, "You have heard the speech $\mid$ of our chiof Yageyalisem (V 6). Now you hare $\mid$ another kind of supernatural power which you did not know before. You are great. You $\|$ will act so that no wrong will 10 result, for we | are to use it later on. It is different from our supernatural power, what you received in war-marriage from your father-in-law. Shall we not do, my tribe, according to what you say to us? | That is all." Thus he said, and then he sat down.



 widē. Wй, sṓmēlas gwäts!em; la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Ems lāł elxlalēslesens ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōkwē, qälaxg•îns łaع́mēg•îns nānenk!wax wādemasg'în genemk.




 gaālaca le $E^{\varepsilon}$ wis tsèedaquōs, léwa g•îng•înānemax gā̄lal. Wä,


 g*asg•ens g•iğ̣̆mēk• lāxg*a Yāqeyalisemak: Laems lâlxwa ōgŭ-
 hëłałaq" qa k'leâsēs amēlaslesōx lāxōs g•āxēnēs eēx g*āxens, qens 10 g•āxēl aāxsilaleq ${ }^{n}$. Wä, la ${ }^{\epsilon} \mathrm{mōx}$ ōgŭqała lāxens nōsēx ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nawałakwa Wīn nānemaqōs lāx negŭmpa. W



15 Then Yāqzyalisem (Y' 6) arose and thanked him for his speech; | and when he stopped speaking, the men went out. When they were outside, Yäqeyalisem ( $\mathrm{V}^{-} 6$ ) and his wife (V 7) dug a hole in the midelle of the rear of their house one fathom in length, in the direc-
20 tion toward the door of the house, and $\|$ half a fathom wide. Then Head-Princess (V) Told them |o put all the soil which she dug out of it into boxes. so that it might not be seen, as is done by the 1.!an 'usiquala when they dig this hole, when they are going to have a ghost-dance. Gonorally they put the soil into boxes, and they II
25 put them down in a corner of the dancing-house, where nobody walks, |amd they rover them orer with mats, and sometimes they lay roof-hoards ower them. Thus was done by Y゙aqzyalisem (V 6) with the soil that he dug ont. When it was deep enough for a tall man | to stand in the hole and to be visible for one-half of his body,
30 they stopped digging; and Head-Princess (V 7) asked Yäfyalisem (V 6) to get a pole $\mid$ not too thick, four finger-wilths in diameter. | Then läqeyalisem went to get it \| out of the woods, und he brought a stick two fathoms long. | He cut it in two, and put sharp points \|
35 at the ends. Dfter doing so, his wife | took up one of the poles and put it down into the hole that had been dug at the end toward the







 síqwălaxs sāpaxa hé groèxse yixs lalōtsēlıé, yixs hëmenā-

25 graliłas lāxa ōnēgwīlasa lōbekwe lāxa k.lēse qāyatsa bübegwā-












door of the house. She put it in slanting, $\mid$ in this way: Then Head-Princess told her husband | to drive it in with his stone hammer. When it was one \| span below the floor, he $\mid$ stopped driving it in. Then she took the other
 this way, hammer; stopped. split one
 put it down into the hole so that it was in and Yāqeyalisem (V 6) | drove it in with his and when the top was even with the | first one, he Then his wife took an $\|$ empty oil-bottle and 45 side the whole length; | and when the kelp bottle had been split along one side, | she tied it to the two poles that were tied together in | the hole that had been dug out. She put the inner side of the kelp ontward, because \| it was greasy and slippery. She tied it on its $\|$ full length, and there was only 50 one way of tying it. I She tied it up and down in this way: There was no eross-tying. After | this was done, HeadPrincess (V 7) took something that she had kept secretly in a | basket and put it down. Not even her hushand knew | what was in it. Then Head-Princess spoke, || and said, "O, mas- 55 ter! now eall the chiefs | of your numayms, one head chief of each of them, that | they come and watch how we work the hole that we dug. Don't | let any one of those who eall them show himself to their wires, that they may not guess what you want, |

 lāxens q! wäq! wax'ts!āna ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{x}$ lā banalagawēsa ăwīnagwīlaxs lāą 40





 yît ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ alelōts lāx dzēngeqa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ōxtâasa dzēdzōxŭm lāx ótstâwas









 ăwŭlxes ăxk•!ālaq, qa gegenemas āLa kōtalaxēs ăxçłaōsaq. Wä,

t;0 although I know that all the men and their wives have gone to sleep. This is the winter ctance that I am now | speaking about. And let $Q$ !eex síselas ( $\mathrm{V}^{+}$4) also come and try what she is to do." Thus she said. Even her husband did not know what was in | the basket, and Yayeyralis:m ( $\mathrm{V}^{+}$6) did not wish to ask his wife about it.
65 He just went out of his house and went to wake up those to whom she referred, the head chicfs of earh numaym of his tribe. Then he went to the head chief of the numaym Marmtag' ila, $Q$ !omogwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. Now he had called one of them. Then he also went to the head chief of the Giexsem, Yaqwid; and also the head chief of the Kŭkwāk tum,
70 Tsex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid; and also the head $\|$ chief of the Sēnc!em, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemongwis;
 Latyalas we are mixed with the / Maămtag ila and the G'exsem; and also the head chief of the Elgunw ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$, | Amax âg ila, and these are mixed with the Laňlax'sendayo. I And when Yaqeyalisem (V 6) had
75 hardly gone into the house, the chiefs $\|$ entered after him. Now Head-Princess led all of them to their seats at the right-hand side of the rear | of the honse, so that they could see planly the hole that had been dag; and when | they were all in, Q'ēx'séselas (V f) rame in, and Head-Priuess (V7) | led her and made her sit down in the
so rear of the homse, at the $\|$ end of the hote that had been dug, so that she coukl see distinctly what was to be done by \| Ilead-Princess, who

60 gwānema le ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Was gegentmax. Wä, yūmés ts'āts!ēxsīlax lens lāx




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasēs g.ödr ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmēda Maămtagrile $Q$ !ōmogwas yē; wa, lammªce ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōkōneq.


 yadaławe Ts!exēde. fîxs häe lengrilgafya layalalawäxa Maam-










was going to show them. When they were all sitting still, | Hear- 82 Prineess arose. She earried her hasket, and she spoke. She said, "Thank you, fathers, | for having come quickly. Indeed, I am a wise woman, for my father $\|$ wishes me alone to do what we are here s5 for; and this is the way of working the winter dance for which we are assembled here. Now you have come, fathers, to see the lasso which we use for catching the ghost-dancer \| Q!ēx sēselas (V 4). This is the lasso of my ancestors for the ghost-dancer, | and you came for this reason. Now let us go and catch $\| Q$ Qeex• sēselas (V 4). You 90 will all be invited hy Yūqeyalisem ( $V$ ) , $\mid$ and you shall all sit together. The camibal-dancer shall sit down | in the rear of the house when this hole will he covered over, | that nobody may come near to it who is not a camibal-dancer. | And you, ghost-dancers, will sit down outside of the \| camibal-dancers, on the board covering 95 of the hole: | and some will sit on one side of the cannibal-dancers and some on the other sikle; | and the Sparrow Soeiety, and the Sparrow Society women, | will sit on each side of the house." Thus said Head-Princess; and as she said so, she took the $\mid$ rope out of the hasket, coiled it up in her left hand, \|| and then she spoke again, and 400 said, "Let me | ask you, chiefs, to do the same as we | L !aL !asiqwala do when you catch the ghost-dancer; for when the | L!as !asiqwăla

 qExs âłelēłaēx. Qälaxg în nâgadēk ts!Edāqa lāg ifasen ōmpa âem

 wiwōmp, qass dōqwałaōsaxg a x‘imayotg*însag'ada lelōłalatēg'a Q!ēx‘sēselasek', yîxg`ada x'īmayok ${ }^{-1}$ denemsen ywēsbahīē lāxēs lēlelōlelatē. Wä, hë́mēts g•āxētōs. Wä, hëemaa, qensō lāł k kîmyatexg'a
 līsemax. Wä, laem gwāłelaemł q!ap!ēg olîłelala haămats!a k!ŭs eñ-


 hāămats!a. Wä, laem k!wādzewēłxōx paxstáyasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lābegwēlkwēx. 95 Wä, lalēda ēōlala k!wak!wanōlemalîłce lāx wāx*sbahiłasa hāăma-

 denemē lāxa l!ābatē, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{S}$ q!elỵ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ walelōdēs lāxēs gemxôłts !āna ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e$.

 L!a!'Lasiqwălēk', yîxs lelōłălāłaēs k ĥmy yasōlōs, yîxs g'îlemaē k îmyālar

3 eatch the ghost-dancer, the one who gives the winter dance to the tribe calls the people; | aml four rattles are taken and ate given to the
5 one who $\|$ takes care of the cedar-bark. There are four of them. Then he takes them, I and he begins to shake one of them, and sings his four | secret songs. Ife stands still while he is singing three of his secret songs; | and when he sings his fourth secret song, he walks | and goes around the fire in the middle of the house. He pretends to 10 look for the wat-dancers; $\|$ and when he finds one, he gives the rattle that he was using to her; and he I gives the other three rattes to three war-tancers. | When they all have them, the four war-dancers stand up together. They shake their rattles and sing each her 15 seeret song, | for they are war-dancers; and when they finish || their seeret songs, the man who takes care of the rattles takes the four | rattles and carries them agam, walking around the fire in the middle of the house, | and he gives one rattle each to the four frog-wardancers. | Then they stand up, shake their rattles, and \| each sings
20 her secret song about the frogs in their bodies. Then || they take their rattles and put them away. | They take red cedar-bark and give it to the cannibal-dancer; | and when each camnibal-dancer has a piece of it, they all get excited. Then they all | run out, and the people who try to rateh the ghost-dancer run after them. | Then the war-tancers and the frog-dancers are next to the cammibal-daneers, $\|$

3 !laL!axiqwăläxa lelōtâlālaxs laē ex em lēlatēda yäwix̂läxēs g ōkǔ-



 s:mé. Wii, rrilemēséq!ŭlhaxs laé yälaqwasa mōsgemōtē, qacs qāsîliłē. Wai, lavm lástalilelana lāqwawalìē, qass ālibōlēxa c̄ōlala. Wä,





 t!ala, qás lä dālagēx lāaxat! liástalilelès lāxa lāqwawalité. Wü,








and the other ghost-duncers are the last; and last of all follow the 25 Sparrow Society and the Sparrow women. 'They go right | to the phace where they hear the cry "Hamamamama!" of the ghosts. | Then they pretend to bring baek Q!ex'séselas; and when the | ean-nibal-dancers approach her, they will fall down like dead; and the || war-dancers and the frog-dancers will go to see why they do so; ; there- 30 fore they go to look; and when they rome up to them, | there will he again the cry, "Hamamamama!" of the ghosts. They | all drop down like dead, and also the I Sparrow Society men and women drop down. Only the ghost-daneers do not drop down. || Then they go to 35 get urine, and sprinkle it | over the camibal-dancers and the war- and frog-tancers, and finally they | sprinkle the wine over the Sparrow men and women and $\mid$ also the Sparrow Society children. When they have all been sprinkled with urine, | they come to life again, and they all follow the $\|$ cannibal-dancers and go back into the 40 winter-dance house; for, as soon as | they drop down like dead, when the camibal-dancers, | the war-dancers, the frog-dancers, and all the others, are struck by the ghost, then the ghost-dancers | catch Q!exंsēselas and bring her in before any of the others get back into the winter-dance house, who were lying there like dead. || She 45 is put into her seeret room in the rear of the middle of the house. | Then the camnibal-dancers come in, sounding their whistles, and go
ts!a. Wä, lālōs lēlelolălalaq!ōs elxteles. Wiä, hë́mis lāl elxluay- 25 asltsa gwēgwäts!ema Lée wa gwēgŭts!axsemē. Wä, lą mē hëenākŭlaemł lāxé̀s wŭlelaslaxa hamamamaxaaslasa lēslânēnoxwa, yō g•āxbōlal taōdg ostōdehxōx Q!ēx‘sēselasēx. Wä, g‘illemhise ēx‘ag•aacelala hăămats!a laqēxs lēla yāqŭmg aelsle. Wä, lāl ${ }^{\text {Enãx̣wa_ }}$

 lāa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ l ēdzaqwa hamamamaxēda lēslâlēnoxwē. Wä, hëx-cidaemwisē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nạ̦̄wa yāqŭmg'aelsa. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nạ̦̣̄wa yāqŭmg*aelsēda gwēgwäts!em lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa gwēgŭts!axsemē. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon} m e \bar{e}{ }^{\varepsilon} n a ̄ x w a ~ k \cdot l e \bar{s}$ yāqŭmg*a-

 xōselgentsa kwäts!ē lāxa gwēgwäts!emē Lee wa gwēgŭts !axsemē Ḷō

 ts!äxs laē aēdaaqa, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ S lä hōgwī lāxa lōbekwé, qaxs g'f̂l${ }^{\varepsilon} m e ̄ x \cdot d e ̄ ~ t o ~$ $\varepsilon_{\text {nāxwa }}$ yāqŭmg•aels laē lēlewalkwa snāx̣wa hāămats!a lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa ēōlala Lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa wīweq!ēsē țō ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāx̣wēs waōkwē, lālasa waōkwē lēlelōlălal
 lāxwa lōbekwaxs k ! !ē̂ss mētē q!ŭlāx ${ }^{-s_{1}} \mathrm{deltsa}$ la yāxyeq!ŭsa. Wä,
 gwēLelēda hāămats!a, qas lēṭal haēcela lāxēs lemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lats !ē lāxg'ada

47 straght into their secret room at the left-hand corner of the house; and when they are all inside, the Sparmw Society men, / women, and rhidren come in. Then Jáqeyalism (V'6) will give away property for the one who has been caught, and he will change his name. \|f
50 Then his name will be Hōselid (V 6), for this is the name of my father; and after he has given away property, IIobēlid (V 6) will ask help, from i your uninitiated chidren, chiofs, for he must take hold of the lasso for the ghost-dancer to-morrow night, when she comes down to the foor of the house. Hōsēlid ( $\mathbf{V}^{\dagger} 6$ ) will put the rope
i55 around her waist.-Now, come and take this lasso, Hōlēlid, for what 1 told you is all that is to be done | about the ghost-dancer." Thus she saicl. |

Immediately Itōaēlid (Y 6) went and took the lasso, which was made of long codar rope, and thanked his wife for her speech. When he
60 had thanked his wife, he turned to the d chiefs who were sitting down, and he sadd, "Indeed, we shall be whiefs. Now you have heard the speech of my father-in-law. It is not my wife here who speaks of these instructions which she gave us for my winter dance, which 1 give with the marriage gift. that was given to us, chicfs of the Kwakiutl; | it is ho who eomes and speaks in my house here. Now,
65 take good care, $\|$ so that we shall not miss any of the instructions given to us, for | it is the first time that this will be shown by you, "hiefs of the Kwakiutl!" "Thus he said.



50 Lâmox lēgadelts lṑlēlidē lāxēq, yîxs tēgemaaxsén ömpē. Wä,

 lāxu lelönclāhax gānolas lensia, qo lāł lālabetalīlasla lelōłălatēx.

 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ ]älasaxa labōlălatē," ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nēx ${ }^{-\epsilon}$ laē.

Wii, hëx'filamétāwisē Hōt.ēlide la ăxecedxa qenāyowe grôlt !a densen denema, ques mōlēs wāhdemasés genemē. Wä, g'illems eño

 gămé. Labms wŭд:lax wāddemasen negŭmpa, graē Enēxgrin




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēx $\cdot{ }^{-\epsilon}$ aē.

As soon as he ended his speech, then | the chief of the Maămtag ila, Q !omogwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, spuke, and said, "Takf $\|$ care, friends, for we have 70 never done in this manner in our ghost-dance. It is done differently by the l!al!asiqwăla. Now we obtained in marriage these pririleges. Therefore I I am glad of your speech, Head-Princess ( ${ }^{\top} 7$ ). It is really different from | our way of doing it. I have been trying to understand the different privileges $\|$ which I have now, 75 although I am a Kwakiutl, for I nerer made a mistake in it. Now, do not let us just slecp, chicfs, for my heart is happy on account of the treasure which we ohtained from the great chicf K !ade (IV 21). That is what lay, Hōtēlid (' 6 )." Thus he sairl, and ended his speech. |

Now it was daylight, and at once Q!omogwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ || oh, I forgot, 80 his name is now changed, for he used his winter name, and his name was Yōxŭy̧agwas,-stood up and asked his friends, | the chiefs of the mumayms. He said to them, "Don"t sit there idly! Let us arise and dress ourselves and | let us ourselves wake up our tribe to go into $\#$ this winter-dance house of our friend Hobedid (V 6), for | 85 Head-l'rincess ( $\mathrm{V}^{\top} 7$ ) knows that we shall really try to handle rightly , the privileges given in mamiage to our friend Hölēlid (V 6). Now take fed cedar-bark to put around our heads and for our neck-


 lēlelōlălatēx, yixōx g̣wayjălasaxsaxsa l!ca!asiqwǎła. Wä, låmens
 lasōx wāldemaqōs, K• !ēdēlemè. Wä, lámōx âlak !āla ōgŭqāła
 qEn lālōl!asōxgŭn Kwāg ulē, yîxg'în k’!eâsēk lents!âsezwa. Wä 7 º








 lāxōx lōbekwaxsens snemōkwōx Hōzēlidēx, qa q 'âl'anelēsōx K ' 'ēdē- sj



rings, | and tallow to put on our faces, and rope to be used for belts, || 90 and also our Sparrow Society canes!" Thus he said. |

Immediately all those things that he mamed were brought, | and they were put down next to Head-Princess ( $\mathbf{V}_{7}$ ). Now she also changed her name, and she used her winter-dance name whieh she used among the f !ad!asiqwala. Now she ! told her winter-dance 95 name to the chicfs. It was Chiton (V7). She said, "That is my name which I obtained from my father." Thus she said. Then | all the chiefs dressed up; and after they had doue so, Chiton (V7) was asked | by̌ Yóxuagwas, "What shall we say when we | go about to eall the people!" Thus he said. Then Chiton (V 7) said, | "Your word is good, for we must use the way of speaking of the l!al!asi500 qwăha in this winter-dance of Hōlēlid. | These will be your words: - Now we walk to invite you, shamams, to wash your eyes in the house of our friond Hōlēlid (V 6),"" she said. " Ind after lim, the others will also say, 'Now, arise, | and wash your eyes, so that the secular season may come off from your eyes, for our season has 5 changed, and you will see the winter-dance | scason." Thus said Chiton (V7), giving instructions to them. "And that is all that you will say," said she to them. Then she called / Yox̣yagwas, and whispered to him, saying, "Please ask | the song-leaders not to rome into the house, for I will \| go and teach them the songs of the ghost10 dancers at the $\|$ supernatural place when all the tribes are in the



 hēxuälaxés ts!ägexuiayo lāxēs L!āı'asēq!wēnaryē. Wä, lafmtaē








 ques laōs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīla ts!ōxstōda qa lāwayēsōs bābaxustâsyaqtos, quxs 1上: maēx ōgñxidens shālax, quss dōxwalelaōsuxa tstāgedzōx


 laxa mēnâgudia qu k•!ēsēsē grāx ēgwaqa hōgwṑsa, qEn hälen


house." Thus she said | to him. Then the chiefs went out of the 11 house | who were going to call for Hōsēhid (V 6) ; and they followed the | instructions given by Chiton ( $\mathrm{V}^{7}$ ), and they spoke at the doors of all the houses. Then Yox yagwas whispered to the song-leaders, telling them what $\|$ Chiton ( V 7) had said to him. As soon as the 15 chiefs had gone four times | inviting, all the members of the Sparrow Society-men, women, | and chidren-came in, but none of the song-leaders came. | Then Chiton (V 7) went out of the rear door of her | house to the Supernatural Place, for there all the song-leaders were || sitting down. Then Chiton ( ${ }^{\top}$ 7) spoke | and said, "Thank 20 you, friends, for it is just now given | to you to keep these songs. I mean I will divulge | the songs of my father which I was given when I was his ghost-dancer. | Now, listen! for I will sing them now." Thus she said, and \| took a cedar-stick, which she used as a baton. 25 First she sang | with fast beating of time the following song of the ghost-dancer: |

1. Yamamaa xamana Jamamaha xamamamamamē yamamaha | xamahamaē hamamama! I was carried down by the ghostwoman, | yamamaha xamama yamamaha xamamamamamé!||
2. Yamamaa xamama yamamaha xamamamamamē yamamaha 30 xamahamaē hamamama! I was made to walk down by the ghostwoman, yamamaha xamama yamamaha xamamamamamaé!

[^8]> 1. Yamamaa xamama yamamaha xamamamamamē yamamaha xamahamaē hamamama lēlaxaïselayox ${ }^{\text {utōxs }}$ lēlewalanaga$x^{\prime}$ dē, yamamaha xamama yamamaha xamamamamamē.
2. ${ }^{1}$ ——— tōwaxaēselayox ${ }^{\text {U }}$ dōxs lēlewalanagax $\cdot$ dē

31 3. Jamamaa xamama yamamaha xamamamamamé yamamaha xamahamar hamamama! The supernatural watcher walked with me underground, yamamaha xamama yamamaha xamamabnamamé!
 ing for the song-leaders. Immediately the song-leaders had
35 learmed the ghost-dancer's song with fast time beating. Then they told Chiton (V' i) to gro ahead and sing the next song of the ghostdancer, for they thought that there must be another song with slow beating of time. lmmediately ( Chiton ( $V 7$ ) began beating slowly. 'This is her song- !

1. Yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama || famamahti xaxamama hē hē hē hē! I was carried down | by the ghost-woman, yamama xaxamama yamama \| xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamamahä xaxamama hē hē / hē hē! |
?. Vamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamamahai xaxamama hē hē hē hē I was taken into the house by the supermatural watcher, yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamamahai xaxamama hé hē hē hē! ;
2. Yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamamuhai xaxamama hē hē hē hē ! The forehead dress of the ghostwoman has been put on my forehead, yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yomamahä xaxamama hē hé he hé!
 xamama yamamaha xamamamamamē.
Wä, yūdux̛̣ ${ }^{\text {semb !enalamemslaēda tsaxāha g'îld\%agŭms Q!ảnasē }}$





3. Yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamamahä xaxamama hē hē hē hē. Lāx den lēlaxanselayux̣ ${ }^{-0}$ des lēlewalanagax dē yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamamahä xaxamama hē hē hē he.
 lakwe -...
4.     - hāx•den ēsak eyōtsūs ēsak•ewēx•dēs lēlewalanagax•dē
5. Yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamama xaxamama is yamaniahä xaxamama hē hē hē hē! The neek-ring of the ghostwoman has been put around my neek, | yamama xaxamama yamana xaxamama yamama xaxamama yamamahä xaxamama hē hē hē hē! \|
It is said that the number of the songs of the ghost-dancer is only 50 two; | and when all the song-leaders could sing the two songs, they came out of the woods and entered through the rear door of the dancing-house. | Now, Hōzēlid (V 6) and the other chicfs $\mid$ of the numayms did according to the instructions given by Chiton ( $V^{\mathbf{V}}$ ) the $\|$ preeeding night. They had nearly done everything that had to 55 be done before they went to eatch the ghost-dancer. Then Chiton and the $\mid$ song-leaders came in through the rear door of the dancinghouse. They had not been in a long time before all the different ways were finished. Then the camibal-daneers were made excited, | and they first went out, being excited; and $\|$ next to them followed 60 those who had been told to go by Chiton (V i) | following the cannibaldancers; and finally the Sparrow Soeiety men, women, and ehildren, went out. | When the cannibal-dancers came near to the point of land, | the cry, "Hamamantama!" was heard on the other side of the point; and | all the cannibal-dancers tumbled about and fell down on the rocks. || Then the war-daneers went to them to see why they 65 were | falling down on the rocks; and when they came up to them, |

Wä, hëem ${ }^{6}$ wāxaats q !emq ? Emdemasa lelōlălalē masttseméemilaē. 50



 gānulē. Wä, laeḿlāwisē elāq lābendex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wāxax ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ idałaasas gwāyi- $5 \overline{5}$
 nēnâgadē lālaxa t!enxṭa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa lōbekwē. Wä, k- !ēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lat!a gaēlexs laē
 mats!a. Wä, hë́mis g•̂̂l lāwelsexs laē য়wē̃wäkwa. Wä, hë́mis la māk•îlaqē gwes ̧âs Q!ānasē, qa māk-îlaxa hāămats!a. Wä. la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsṭa 60







67 the cry "Hamamamama!" was uttered agrain on the other side of the point, and they all staggered about and fell down on the rocks. 70 Then the Sparow society men, (women, and chideren ran up i| to them to see what caused them to fall down: and when they came up) to them, the "ry "Inmamamama!" was uttered again on the other side of the point from the place where they were walking, and all of them staggered about and fell down on the rocks. Now only the many ghost-dancers were alive. Then some ghost-dancers took
75 Q!exseesplas (V 4) and led her into the winter-dancing honse and put her into the sacred room in the rear of the dancing-homse, at the place where they had elug the bobe. Then other ghost-daneers sprinkled with urine those who were lying on the roeks, struck by the ghosts; and after they had sprinkled the people struck ly the ghosts, they uttered the camibal ery, berame exrited, and ran so away from the rocks. 'They went into their || dancing-homse, into their sacred room at the lefthand side in the rear of the dancinghouse. When they were in, the men. Women, and children of the Sparrow Society aso went in and sat down at buth sides of the ghost-dancers who were sitting in the center of the rear of the dancing-house, because they did not want any of the Spartow Society people to come near the hole that they had dug, for they did not want ansone to see it. When they were all inside. Itōnēlid (V 6) asked the song-leaders to | sing the song of the ghost-dancer. Im-










 q'wa, qaxs g'îhax̣watmás xōsitséweda lewelkwaxs linaywae
 lōbekwē, qaćs la lac̄e lāxa lemēelats!é lāx granxotēwahikas lōbrkwē.







mediately they sang | the song with fast beating; and after they 88 had finished, they $\mid$ sang the song with slow beating; and after they had sung it, \|| the head song-leader, whose name was Hanag ats!ē, 90 arose and | spoke. He said, "O friends! dillicult are | these songs which we have now. | These are the songs of the supernatural power. These two | songs which we have sung were obtained by our friend Qtēx'sēselas (V 4) when she $\|$ went to the house of the supernatural 05 power. After he had said so, he sat down. | Q!ēx'sēselas (V 4) did not come and dance. Now | Hōlēlid (V 6) asked all those chicefs of the numayms whose children had never danced | to come in the evening and to work the lasso; | and he also asked the members of the Sparrow Society-men, women, and \| children--to come and 600 pacify the ghost-daneer. Ifter he lad spoken, | Chiton (V 7) brought out the copper bracelets to the place where Hōlēlid (V6) | was standing. He gave them away at once to all the $\mid$ members of the Sparrow Society; and when each had been given one, they went out of the | daneing-house. When it was amost evening || Yoxxyagwas, 5 and his friends, the ehiefs of the numayms, $\mid$ and the song-leaders, came in. Then Chiton (V 7) thanked them for coming, | because it was really not the wish of HōLēlid, because he did not | know the ways of the winter dance of the $L$ !al !asiqwăla, | nor his trabe, because they
 qwasa neqāxeläs $t$ !em ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaseè. Wä, g•île Emªnāwisē q!ŭlbaxs lāáalasē


 yūem wātdems hāyałilagasaōxda läqEnu ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$ seqoyâxwa mattsemēx q!emq!emdema yānemaxsens $\varepsilon_{\text {nemōkwaē } Q \text { Qēx'séselasa lāxēs }}$


 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmasē, qa $g$ āxēltsēxa gānulē dādenx ${ }^{u}$ sīlaha x'imayowē denema








 q!âlelax gwayílälasasa L!al!asiqwăläxs ts!āts!ēxsīlaaxa ts!ēts!ēqa.


10 had never sem its ways: and therefore she thanked the chiefs for coming with the song-leaders; and (Chiton (V T) also said to them, "Now gro| amd call unr tribe when it gets dark. You, lōx "yagu"as, shall say, when you go and stand in the doomays of the houses of
15 the tribesmen, Now, || shamans, let us try to pacify our friend Supernatural-Power-coming-1up (V \& 1 , the ghost-dancer! [for now her mame was changed] and after that your friends shall say: 'Now, I beg you to pacify our friend Supernatural-Power-coming-up (V 4), this great one obtained by magic; and your friends shall say after you, Now, lox sagwas, 1 engage your secular chid here, to try to ecapture our friend Supernatural-P'ower-coming-up, so that she may turn her mind toward us and become secular.' Thus they will say; and then your other friends will say after this, together with you: 'Go ahead, go ahead. go ahead! Hurry up! We shall call only once." "| Thus said Chiton (V T) as she gave instruc-
25 tions to them. "Now you will only speak the way I told you; and | do not forget that one must ask the minitiated children of the chiefs, | because they are the ones who will restore the ghost-daneer, | Supernatural-Power-coming-up ( ${ }^{\text {T }}$ T)." Thus she said.
30 Is som as it grew dark, the ehiefs dressed themselves and called in the Whal Soriety; and when they had dresied themselves, they
 nēnâgadē. Wä, lą̄laxaē énēk'ē Q!ānasaq: lasmis lāł qats!a-





 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nawalak ustâlisa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēennamōwa lāxwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāasēx lōgwala.' Wä, la-













went out of the dancing-house to the nosth end of the village; and 32 when they came to the north end of the | houses, they went in, stond in the doorway, and Yox ${ }^{\mathbf{u}}$ yagwas followed the instructions of Chiton ( $\mathrm{V}_{7}$ ) as to what he was to say, || and also the others; and when 35 all had said their words, | they went out, and they went to the houses of the south side and / went into those too; and they did the same as before when they spoke. | They went into all the Louses, and then they | went into the winter-dancing house. There they took a rest. They did not stay there long, $\|$ then ther went back. Some of the 40 Sparrow Society people were coming in already; for those who went inviting said, whenerer they went into the houses, "Now we come back to call fou," and they spoke together. |Thus they went into all the houses of the rillage. Then they entered the dancing-honse and took a short rest there; but before they had || been sitting there 45 a long time, they went out again to call; and what they said | when they went the third time was when they first entered the floors of the houses of the village, "Now we come back again | to call. Get up, get up!" they said. And when | they reached the end of the houses of the village, they went back into the dancing-house and || took a rest; but they did not sit down there long before they arose 50 and | went out again a fourth time. Now they really | tried to get all thosewhowere sitting in their houses. Starting at the | north end
 g'ōkŭxs lāą hōgwēta, qas lai q!wastōlîlax t!exîläs. Wä, lắlaē Yōx ${ }^{u}$ yagwase âem negeltōdex t.ēxs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ālayâs $Q$ !ānasē, qa gwēk !ālats





 Lela, yixs hësmaē wāldemsa qūselg îsuxs lānax̣waē lıōgwīl lāxa


 gaēl k!ŭdzīl lāqēxs lāa ${ }^{\varepsilon} l$ édełts!axsta qātsē̄sta. Ẅ̈̆, hëem wāldem- to





 wāwīg elīlalxa k!ŭdzēla lāxēs g`jg‘ōkwe. Wia, hëemlaxaāwisē
of the rillage, and going into the 'houses, they said at the same time, 55 "We are looking for a face. now we are | really looking for a face. Now, get up, get up!" | Thus they said, and they did not leare the house until the |homse-owner went out. Then those who were looking for faces followed him, and they | barred the door behind. They continued doing this in |all the houses. After they had been 60 to all the houses, they themselves went in and barred the door of the daneing-house. Then all the Whale Society men were seated. Now Hōsēlid (V 6) arose and spoke. He said, "Indeed, all my friends, indeed, let us carry out our plan. I thank you for 65 coming into the dancing-house, $\|$ beeause it belongs to us. Therefore I ask you to take good care, friends; \& to take care that we make no mistake, f friends. Let us all be careful! That is what 1 say. Now get ready, you who hold possession of the breath (songs)!" He meant | the song-leaders. Then he sent all the members of the 70 Whale Society to sit next |to the ghost-dancer Supernatural-Power-coming-up ( $\mathrm{V}^{2}$ ). Then $\mid$ all the members of the Whale Society went behind the sacred room of the ghost-dancer. They did not stay there long, then they uttered the sound of healing, and | the song-leaders began the song of the ghost-dancer with fast beating; | the ghost-dancer Supernatural-Power-coming-up (V' 4) did not come




 dex t!ex-îläsa goōkē. Wii, hëx'siafmelāwisē gwēg ilaxs laxtōdãlaaxa g'īgookwē. Wä, g•îtmēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīlxtōlsaxa g'ig•ōkwaxs lāa $\left.{ }^{\varepsilon}\right]$















out, $\|$ although ther sang the whole song with fast beating. When | 75 the song-leaders stopped singing with fast beating of time, Yoxauyagwas came out of the saered room, and spoke. He said, "O | shamans! listen to what I am going to say! I am very umeasy on account of the way the ghost-dancer, our friend Supernatural-Power-eoming-up, is aeting. \|She does not pay attention to us, although we so are singing for her. It seems that she wants to go down into the ground. It seems that she is held by something | invisible. Try to sing again, friends!" I He meant the song-leaders. At onee they began and | sang the song of the ghost-dancer with slow time beating, $\|$ but she did not eome nut to dance while they were singing. 8.5 When | the song-leaders ended the song, Yox ${ }^{\text {ungras }}$ spoke with a loud roiee. He said, "The ghost-dancer is already going down into the ground." Then | the front of the sacred room went down, and Supernatural-Power-eoming-up ( $\mathrm{T}^{4}$ 4) was seen by the Sparrow Soeiets. | Her legs as far as her loins were in the ground. I| Then 90 Yōx yagwas and his friends | talked alond and told Hōzēld to get a long rope to put a noose around the waist of Supernatural-Power-eoming-up before she had gone toodeep into the ground. Immediately Hobeelid took the lasso and put one end around the waist of Super-natural-Power-coming-ut (V 4). They passed || one end of it under 95 the two poles in the hole that had been dug, in which | Supernatural-


 pēpexalai', wäentsōs hōlēlaxg'in wāłdemtek', qaxg'în lōmamēk* nōlasox gwaēlasarsōxda lelōlălalex lāxens ${ }^{\text {enemōkwōx }}{ }^{\text {En nawalak us- }}$
 âx'st laax̣úmaēx lālabetalīła yîrs häexx gwēx's néxelalīltsowa yîse-

 sek ōd qias denxeideesa neqāxela q'fmdemsa lelōlălalē. Wä, laem-
 wisē $q$ !ǔlbé denxēna ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa nēnâgadäxs lāáasē hādzexstale ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yōx̣ ${ }^{u}$ yat gwasē, ${ }^{\varepsilon} n e ̄ x * ~ l a ̄ q e ̄ x s ~ l e ́ m a e ̄ ~ l a ̄ b e t a l i ̄ l e l e ̄ d a ~ l e l o ̄ l a ̆ l a ł e ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~ h e ̈ s m i s ~ l a ~$



 x•imōyōdēs lāx snawalak ustâlisaxs $k \cdot!$ ēs ${ }^{\text {s maē whngeg'ila. Wä, }}$

 yewē ōbáyas lāxa dzēngệē lāx ōtstâwasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lābegwēlkwē līx lāa 95

96 Power-coming-up ( $V^{+} 4$ ) was standing, so that it was this way. ${ }^{1}$ When everything had been done, the head of supernatural-Power-coming-up ( $V$ 4) remained outside the lole. Then | the members of the Whale Society took hold of the lasso as it was going ! down into
700 the ground; but they were not strong enough to hold it, and \|the end of the rope nearly went down, for a strong man was sitting at the end of the hole, just behind the eross-poles and the upright in the hole, one of the $\mid$ strongest men of the ghost-hancers of the Kwakiutl. There / are two of them in the hole-he and Super5 natural-Power-coming-up ( ( 4 )-and they pull the $\mid$ hasso over the crosspiece inside the hole, where it is tied with the oily split (kelp). When the end of the lasso had nearly gone into the hole, I Hondetid (V 6) spoke, and said, "Tie down the | end of the magical rope, that I may engage some one!" Thus lie said. Then he | asked an un10 initiated poor man to come and || take hold of the lasso. Immediately the son of one man of the laanlax semblayo numaym took hold of $^{\varepsilon}$ the lasso and pulled at it, and he pulled part of it out of the floor. I When the rope stopped coming, the boy stood still, and then his
15 father gave cedar-hark blankets to the Naamtag ila. He gave one to earlh. After he had given them away, he called his son to sit down. Then Hósétid (Y 6) named | another uninitiated poor man


 ts!enx̣betalilela. Wä, lasmsfaē wälēda ģweğ̆yîmē naméxãlaq, qaxs


 yơła lâk!wēmasē begwānem lāxa lelō̆ălalasa Ǩwāg ule. Wä, laem




 yaxsdendālax bāsŭts!Edzat yasa wiwosilaga brgwimem, qa lïs qr \&] dā10 k'tendxa ximayowe denema. Wï, héx cedaemslāwisē hácae xŭ-
 k !indxa x innayowe denmma, qaes neexedeq. Wä, k'wāyotk astat!a





of the numaym sent !em, | and his father tid the same. He also gave away to the Lâyalala ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wē. | Then Hōцēlid (V'6) spoke again, and called || an uninitiated poor man of the Kŭkwāk!um to take hold of the lasso, $\mid 20$ and his father also gave away property to the I Gंexsem; and when that was done, the chicf | of the Manmtag ila, Yōx yagwas, stood up and spoke, and | said, " $O$ friends! it does not seem to be good that only \| Hōbèlid takes charge of the magical lasso. Come | and sit 25 down! let me go and take charge of the magical lasso, | for I truly passed through the magical power of the ghost-dance." Thus he said | as he went and took hold of the rope. Now Hōtēlid (V 6) sat down, | and Yoxayagwas called the prince of the chief of the numaym Lâyalałá ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ We, $\|$ whose name was Ts !ex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ èd in the secular season, while 30 his | winter name was Hanag'ats!ē. He was called by Yōx ${ }^{u}-$ yagwas, | the prince of Lalēp 'alas-for he had never been initiated,-| to go and take hold of the lasso. Lalēp!alas at once went | to take hold of the lasso, and || pulled at it. The rope nearly came out; and 35 when it | stopped coming towards him, he stopped pulling. Then | Latēp!alas stood up, holding the lasso; and | his father, Mānag ats!ē, gave away many cedar-bark blankets to the mumaym Sēnl!em; and after he had given them away, he called his son || Lalēp!alas to come and sit down; and when he had sat down, | Yoxy yagwas spoke-
 yalalawa. Wä, lą̄laē è dzaqwē Hōlēlidē. Wä, laeḿlaē Leèqelỉłax
 mayowe denema. Wü, laeḿlāwise ōgwaqa yāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ widē ōmpasēxa


 HōLēlidē aăxsīlaxwa ${ }^{\text {n nawalakwēx x'imayo denema. Wä, gēlag'a } 25}$ k!wāg’alīlex, qEn lālag'amawiscē aāxsīlaxwa ${ }^{\text {n }}$ nawalakwēx ximayo
 ${ }^{\xi}$ łaēxs lāál dāx ${ }^{\varepsilon} \overline{\mathrm{c}}$ dxa denemē. Wä, laemlata k!wāg*alīlē Hōlēlidé.

 ts!ägexdälax Hanag'ats Wä, hëemªnwis la teeqelēlems Yōxuagwasē Lăwelgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasē Łalēp!alasē, yîxs hës maē bäx̣ŭdzexläyōs, qa

 nēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ èdē. Wä, k!wayōlqas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lat!a lāxa denemē. Wä, g'îlcemélāwisē 35 wāla ts!enkwēda denemaxs lāa ${ }^{\varepsilon} l$ gwāl nēxaq. Wä, ấmésē la tawīlた Łalēp!alase dāk lîmalīxa x'imayowe denema. Wä, la mē yāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ widē òmpasē Hanag ats!!̈sa q !ēnemē k !ōbawasē lāxa ${ }^{\text {n némémēta Sēnc!e- }}$



42 agam, and said. '. Now let the prince of our chief Yäqwid come. I mean Sêwid. He shall come and take hohl of the magical lasso. I
45 That is the son of the chief of the great numaym Gexsem." || Thus he said. Immediately the one who had been named arose and | took hold of the rope and pulled at it, and he almost got it out when he was pulling at it. Then he stopped. He held it in his hands| and stood still. Now the father of Sewid took many cedar-bark blankets
50 and gave them to the mmayn kinkwāk !ŭm, || and he gave one to each. When he had finished giving them away: Yäquid called his prince to come and sit down; | and after he had sat down, Yoxayagwas spoke again, \& and said, "llawe you seen, /shamans, our son, I
55 mean the prince \|f of Yaqwid, almost got it out! That makes me grad. | for I began to feel uneasy, because this | magic lasso was groing down into the groumd. That is what I say, friends. Now I ; will call my prince Tstageyos to comm and take hold of the magic lasso."
60 Then he called his son Ts tagryos to go and take hold of the rope for Yoxa yagwas was still holding the rope; and when Ts!ageyos
 "for," he said. "there is nothing that you can not do, my son."






 nēxa denemaxs hàas âmm la laswila. Wä, lātaxaé ōmpasé séwile
















Thus he said to him. Then | Ts lageyos pulled at the rope strongly, and $\|$ the rope ran out towarls him. The ghost-dancer | Super- 65 natural-Power-coming-up stood on the floor in the rear of the house. She was brought out | by the prince of the chief of the numaym Man̆mtag'ila | Yoxy yagwas, for he is the head man of the numayms of the Kwägul. When the glonst-dancer came out, Ts tägeyos stood still, || and Yōx̄nyagwas gave away many eedar-bark blankets | to 70 the Lāălax'sendayo; and after he had | given them away, Hōıelid arose again and thanked him because | the ghost-dancer had been brought up by the chief of the Maămtag'ila. Then | he told the members of the Whale Society to carry back Supernatural-Power-coming-up (V 4) || into her sacred room, which had been put up again. 75 When | the members of the Whale Society came out of the sacred room after earrying Supernatural-Power-coming-up (V 4) into it, | they sat down, and Hōıēlid gave away | many eopper bracelets. After he had done so, all the members of the Sparrow Society went out; and when $\|$ they had gone out, Chiton told Hōlēlid (V 6) to bar 80 the door | of the dancing-house. After Hölèlid (T 6) had barred the door, | Chitou (V 7) took off the board covering of the boxes | eontaining the soil, whieh ther had put into the corner of the dancinghouse; and when they had been removell, | she asked Hōr.elid (V 6)

[^9]S5 to helpe carry it and put it back into the hole. When all |he boxes had beon emptied ont, they put them back into the corner. Then the hold was lilled up) again. Now the ghoust-dance was finished. The dancer was wearing cedar-hark, mixed white and red, as her head
90 and werk ring, and wn the houd-ring a tail-feather | of the eagle was standing up. That is all abemt the ghost-dancer.

Now it was one month since the three children (V゙I) of Hobēlid (V6) had disappeared. Then Cliton (VТ) whd her husband 11 ōsēlid (T6 6 ) to call the Whale Society in the evening; namely, the chiefs of the numayms | and the someleaders, and to ask them to come into the 95 dancing-house. When |they were all in, Chiton (V) 7) spoke, and said, "Thank rou, chicfs, for having come in to listen to what I am going to tell yous. lndeed, our winter dance belongs to the maz.asigwăla, and therefore 1 want you to come and listen how the dance for the three who have disappeared is handled by my tribe the su0 L!as !asiqwăla. I want $\mid$ us $t 0$ go to-morrow to catch them, for we never dance the whole night before eateling them, | as is done by the Kwag ul. We will just follow the way | the ghost-dancer was caught. Hobectid (V゙ 6 ) will callour tribe in the morning; and there will be again four wardancers and | four frog-tancers and four 5 throwing-dancers. They will have their sacred songs || and four





90 k'lexsda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ye envmts!axsōx kwēkwēx. Wä. lazm gwāl lāxa lelōlălatē.





 Lek: qütax $L$ !al!asiqwăladzesamens ts!äq'ēnáyex. Wä, yū́mē-








rattles; and when each has sung his sacred song, then the cannibal- 6 dancer will get exeited. They will go ahead of the twolve dancers who are singing their sacred songs; and we, members of the Sparrow Society, shall run after them | to the place where those whom we are going to eatch will utter their songs. That is all," sail she. "Now I shall sing the songs this \| night with onr friends the song-te:aters." 10 Thus she said. Then \| Iox ${ }^{\text {u }}$ ragwas thanked her for what she had said. "Indeet, I have obtained this hy marriage | from the ereat supernatural tribe c!al!asiqwala. Therefore rour speech, (Thiton ( $\mathrm{Y}^{7}$ ), is good. Why should 1 not try to do ererything as it is done by the L!ar!asiqwăla! Shall I not $\|$ follow the words of Chiton 15 (V7) !" Thus hesaid. When they finished their speeches, it was late in the evening. Then Chiton ( $\mathrm{V}^{+}$) took the batoms and gave one to each of the song-leaders. Then lox ${ }^{u}$ yagwas spoke, and said, "O Chiton (V 7)! | do not let us sing in this house, clse we shall be heard by the tribe. Let us $\|$ go to supernatural Place this night !" 20 Thus he said. Then | Chiton (V T) was glad. "(only I did not tell You quickly, | for that is the way it is done by my tribe the t far dasípwăla." Thus she said. | Then they all arose amd went out of the dancing-house, and felt their way | going into the woods to Supernatural Place. There | they all sat down. Now, Chitom (T 7) | sat 25
 yowē yīyälaq!wēnoxwa. Wä, âmmlwisens lāl q!ŭmx'smmîg'in gwē-
 $\dot{\epsilon}_{n e ̄ x}{ }^{-\varepsilon}$ laē. "Wä, lasmēsen ēt!ēdel denxelaltsia q!emq!emıemaxwa


 hë́smis lāg•iltsox ëkōs wāldemagōs Q!ānas. Māsen läıa wāwaxts!ewal lāx gwayílälasas L!ac!asiqwǎlaq". Es maēlens âem wäg'îl












27 in the middle of the song-leaders. (Chiton spoke. She sain, " 1 shall sing the songs of my father when he was f cannital-tancer, for he has four cannibal songes.' 'Thus she said, and she sang the song 30 with fast beating. || This is it:-

1. No one is now looking for food all around the world, mae hamae hāma | hamaē! |
No one is now looking for human tlesh all around the world: mae hamaé hāma | hamaē! ||
35 2. $^{2}$. llâmâmhâmâm hâhámhâma maē hâmhâmâhamhamamaē hamaē | hamaē hē hē!
No one is now looking for skulls all around the world; mae hamae hāıa | hamaē hāma hamaē! |
2. Lâmâmhâmâm hâhâmhâma maē hâmhâmāham hamamaē hamaē || hamaé hē hē! |
No one is now looking for eorpses all around the world; mae hamaē hāma hamaē hama hamaē!
llâmâmhâmam hâhâmhâma maē hamaē hamaē!
ti) When the song-leaders were able to sing it, \| then she sung with slow beating, aml this is the song:-
3. Where are you going to try to find food for the one who gave yom supernatural power! Ilama hamaé hama | hama!




30 Wial, g'isméseg'a:
4. K'leâs la hamasahayalas owestahahas ${ }^{\text {E māla }}$ maé hamae hāma hamaē.
 hamaē.
5. ㄹ. Hâmâmhâmâm hâhâmhâma maē hâmhâmāham hamamaē hamaē hamaé hé hé.
$\mathrm{K} \cdot$ 'eâs la xaxoquahayalahas ōwesstahahas ${ }^{\text {gnā }}$ a maè hamaē hāma hamaé hāma hamaē.
6. Hâmâmhâmâm hâhâmháma maē hâmhâmāham hamamaē hamaē hmmae hé hé.
K': 'eîs la lahōlahayalahas ōwēestahahas ${ }^{E}$ nāla maē hamaē hama hamaé hāma hamac.
llâmâmhâmâm hâhâmhâma mā̄ hamaē hamac̄.


7. Wïhés qa hāmasayalagr ihōs Lē̃onadar ila. Hama hamaè hama ham:a.

I went there to find fook for Cammibal-at-North-End-of- | Workl. || Hamaé hama hamaē âmhāma hamaé âmhamama hanaē 50 hama hamaē hamaē hamaē hamahamaē!
2. I have almost been brought into trouble hy ('annibal-at-North-Ent-of- World. IHamaē hama hamaé! |
1 abmost was kept loy Cannibal-at-Ňorth-Ent-of-World. || Hamaē 55 hama hamaẽ!
I was taken into the satred room of Cammibal-at-North-Ent- | ofWork.
Hamaē hama hamaē âmhama hamaé âmhamama hamaē hama| hamaē hamaē hamaé hamhamaè! \|
3. Where are you going to try to find a skull for the one who gave you 60 supernatural power! Hamahahama |hamaé!
I went there to get skulls for Cammal-at-North-End-of- | Workd. Hamaè hama hamaé!
I went there, and red cedar-bark was put on me by C'mmibal-at-North-End- || of-World. Itamaé hama hamaee ! | 65
I went there and was given the hox ${ }^{4} h o k{ }^{0}$-ery hy Camihal-at-North-End-of- | World. Hamaé hama hamaé! j
I went there and was given the camibal-cry by Camibal-at-North-End-of-| World. Hamaè hama hamaē âmhama hama hamaé! \|
 kasdēya.
Hamaē hama hamaē âmhāma hamaē âmhamama hamaē hama 50 hamaē hamaē hamaē hamahamaē.
 dēya. Hamaé hama hamaē.
 dēya. IIamaē hama hamaē.
Hë hëx dōs lanōgwa laētemai lāx lemx laēlastēs Bax̃ybakwāla-

Hamaē hama hamaē âmhama hamaē âmhamama hamaē lıama hamaē hamaē hamaē hamhamaē.
3. Wïhēs qaē xaxōkwayalaý ilan̄s Lēgwalagrila. Hamalıahama ha- 60 maē.
 kँasdēya. Hamaē hama hamaē.
 nux̣siowaék ${ }^{\text {k }}$ astêya. Hamaē hama hamaé.
 k-asdēya. Hamaē hama hamaē.
Hë hëx'dōs lanōgwa hămxhămxayag'ilts Bax̣ bakwālanux̣"sīwaésk'asdēya. Hamaē hama hamaē âmhama hama hamaē.

T0 And when the song-leaders were able to sing this song, Chiton (V' $\boldsymbol{V})$ sang another song with slow beating. 'This is it:-

1. Amaee a hamé hama hamaé hamahamé ।

For food searehed for me the real supernatural Camibal-at-North-Find-of-lVorkl. Hamae hamaē hama!
75 Oh for food searched for me the real Camibal-at-North-End- -of World!
Ilama hamae hē hē he amaé a hamē hama hamae hama hamé!
2. Am hama hame hama hame amaé a hamé hama hamaē hama hamè!
So For human llesh searched for me the real supermatural Cammat-at-North-End-of-W゚orkl. Hamae hamae hama!
Oh, for human tlesh searehed for me the real Canmibat-at-North-End-of-World! Hama hamaē hē hē hè amaè hama hamaé hamahamé!
3. Am hama hamé hama hame amaē a hamé hama hamae hama ||

S5 hamè!
He came carrying a body in his arms, the real smpernatural Cambibal-at-North-End-of-World. Hamač hamaē hama!
Oh, for me carried a body in his arms the real Camibal-at-North-
90 End-of-W゚old. Hama hamaē hé hè hē amaé a hamé hama hamaé hamahamé!|
 nạasa tsāg asilāliis t!emrasē. Gracmèsēgra:

1. Amaē ahamē hama hamaé hamahamē.
 lak asown. Ilamaē hamaē hama.
 lēya.
Hama hamaè hē hē hē amaē a hamé hama hamaē hama hamē.
2. Am hama hamé hama hamē amaē a hamē hama hamaē hama hamé.
 gwalak as owa. Hamae hamac hama.
 dēya. Hama hamaé hē hē hē amaē hama hamaē hamahamé.
3. Im hama hamé hama hamē amaē a hamé hama hamaē hama hamē.
( dēya lōgwalak as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ owa. Hamae hamaè hama.
 dēa bē̃walak asowa. Hama hamae hē hè hé amaē a hamé
90 hama hamae hama hame.
4. Am hama hamé hama hamē amaè a hamē hama hamaē hama | 91 hamé!
He came carrying a body in each arm, the real supernatural Cannibal-at-North-End-of-World. Hamaē hamaē hama!
Oh, he parried a body in cach arm, the real supernatural Camibal- 95 at-North-End-of-World. | Hama hanaē hē hē hē amaē a hamē hama hamaē hama hamē!
5. Am hama hamē hama hamē amaé a hamē hama hamaé hama hamé! ||
Oh, F was made to eat corpses from both sides of my mouth 900 by the real supernatural Camibal-at-North-End-of-Womd. | Hamaē hamaē hama!
Oh, I was made to eat corpses from both siles of my mouth by the real supernatural Cannibal-at-North-End-of-Workd. Hamaē hamaē hē hē hē | amaē a hamē hama hamaē hama hamé! \|
And when the song-leaders could sing this also, Chiton (V7) | sang 5 also this one:
6. Oh, I try to eat the fooll left by the real supernatural Camibal-at-North-End-of-World.
Maêrè hamamaye hamamayè hamamayè hamamamaē hamamahaē || hamaē hamamaē hamamē!
t. Am hama hamē hama hamē amaē a hamē hama hamaē lama 91 hamē.
 lanuxutsīwaēék'asdèva tū̆gwalak'assowa. Itamaé hamaē hama.
 tuŏgwalak:asºwa. Hama hamaé hē hē hē amaé a hamee hama hamaē hama hamē.
7. Am hama hamē hama hamé amaē a hamē hama hamaē hama hamē.



 amaé a hamē hama hamaē hama hamé.
 nasé édzaqwa denxécla yisga:
8. Ha, lahax dṑsxa nōgwa hamasayalag'îha lax hamagawax dēs Bạ̛̣bakwālanự̂sīwaēk kasdēyaōł tō̆gwalak"assowa.
Maéyē hamamayéhamamayē hamamarè hamamamaē hamamahaē hamaē hamamaē hamamē.

12 2．Oh，I try to eat the property left hy the real supernatural／Canni－ hal－at－North－Eme－of－Wortd．
Maeyé hamamaye hamamaye hamamaye hamamamaé ha－
15 mamabaé hamace hamamae hamamē！\｜
3．Oh，I try to eat the copper left by the real supernatural（amnibnl－ at－N゙orth－End－of－World．
Naèe hamamaye hamamaye hamamaye hamamamae hama－ mahaé hamae hamamae hamamē！
20）Now the song－laders cond sing the four songs of the cannihal－ dancer，and Chiton（V T）wanted them to sing all the songs of the frot－dancer and of the throwing－dancer；and loxeragwas tobl her to go ahead and sing them．＂Indeed，we shall try to catch all three at one time．＂Thus he said，and immediately Chiten（V 7 ）sang the
25 song of the throwing－dancer．This it is：－
1．Oh，look around for your magic power！Look for it！thä hé ya ahaï！
2．Oh，get your magic power！Yä ahä hee yai ahä！
30 3．Oh，look for your magic power that made you like this！\｜Look for it！Thä he ya alaä！
4．Oh，eatch your magic power that throws down every one！Yai ahä hē ソ̌ä alไä！


Maésé hamamaye hamamaye hamamaye hamamamaé hamama－ haē hamaé hamamaé hamamé．


Maéyé hamamayè hamamayè hamamayé humamamaē hamama－ haē hamaé hamamaé hamamé．







 hequa döhohoqwatii．thai hé ya alıä．



 he ya ：thai．
5. Oh, take ont your mage power from those who he there dead! | 33 Oh, take it out! Ahä hē ya ahä! \|
Is soon as all the song-leaders could sing it, $\mid$ she sang the song 35 of the frog-dancer. This it is:- |

1. Put to rest your great magie power, that the | magic power of your winter dance may keep quiet, ēya | ēya ēyē èyēahēra! ||
2. Gather up your great magic power that they wish to take from 40 you, | else your great magic power will be scattered everywhere, | ya èya ēya ēya ēya éya ēyē ahēya!
As soon as all the song-leaders could sing these songs, Chiton ( ${ }^{\top} 7$ ) stopped singing, and she gare instructions to the || Whale society 45 and to the song-leaders to do the same \| as they had done when they eaught the ghost-lancer, when they were geing to catch the camibaldancer. | the throwing-dancer, and the frog-dancer. Thus she said. And after she finished speaking, | they felt their way back, when they came out of the woods before daylight. | The whole number of them did not go to sleep. When daylight came, $\|$ Yox ${ }^{-u}$ yamas and his 50 friends, the Whale Society, dressed up; | and while they were still dressing, the sound of the sacred songs of the / throwing-daneer and of the frog-war-dancer were heard at the place where those who had disappeared and the camibal-dancer's showed themselres. I It was
 kwai hai yaahai. Wä, hēg'a dahamodala. Nhii hē fa ahai.



 ēya ērē ēyē ahēya.

 yahaqṑs ya ēya ēya ēya ēya ēya ēyē ahēya.

 yîmē Léwa nēnâgade qa âmē hëemlxat! gwēgwalagrîincēs gwēgwï- 45




 yîmē. Wä, héem̄lāwis ātēs q!wālax axs g'āaáshase yälaq twalēda mā-


heard by one of the men of the spurrow Soelety. | Then he ran and .j5 told Hobēlit. Immentiately lox yagwas sent for him to go with his friends to eall all the sparrow people to come quickly into the dancing-housc. Then they only went once to eall. When all had rome in, ther followed the instruetions of Chiton ( $V \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ ) as to what they were to do. I Ifter the singers of the sereret songs had sung their 60 songs, all the camibal-daneers became exeited and ran out, and the Sparmw peophe followed them. Now the camibaldancers tried to catch the cammbal-dancor, | and the thrower-dancers cauglit the theower-daneer, and the frog-wardancers caught the frog-wardancer. Then the song-leader: / and the Whale Society sang the 65 songs, the the whole number |rove hate the many mombers of the sparow society. They drose them into the daneing-house. Then they put the daners into the sacred room in the left-hand corner of the dancing-house. Then they sang for those whom they had (aught; and when all had daneed with the songs, they were put back into the sared room | from which they had come one at a time.
70 Ifier this had heon done, the Sparrow people went out, and then the Whate people slept for a while until the evening. When eroning cams, the Whale people and the song-leaters were called, amt they came and sat down in the dancing-house. When it got dark. the Whate people dressed themselves: and after they had







 Wai, là̊aé k'inyida māmămaq! taxa māmaq! !a. Wä, láqaē k'imyalaéda












dressed, Chiton ( $V_{7}$ ) instructed them what to say. | She told them to 75 say as follows: "Now, shamans, we will pacify Nawis. (She | meant the cannibal-dancer). Now we will try to restore to his senses Qwēlsees! (She | meant the thrower-dancer). Now we will soften the rough winter dancers of $\left.\mid{ }^{E_{W i}{ }^{\varepsilon}}\right]_{\text {Enkulag }}$ îlis." ||

This came from the marriage of Copper-Daneer (IV 19) to the daugh- so ter ( IV 20 ) of the chicf of the / Lawèts !és of Chiof Gwëx sesslaseme (III 13): and when all the members of the Sparrow Society had gone in, they first sang for the eannibal-dancer $\mid$ his four songs. Next came the frog-dancer, | and finally the thrower-dancer; and after all the songs had been sung, |Hōēld (V 6) gave away many copper s5 bracelets | and many dishes to the members of the Sparrow Society. Ifter he had done so, | they went out. For four days they kept in their $\mid$ saered room. Then they were purified in the morning. Then the | wash-basins of the new dancers were given to the people, and also the $\|$ many mats on which they had washed. When this was 90 done, it was daỵlight. | Then IIōlēlid (V 6) gave away many cedarbark blankets. Now | that was done. It is said that the Kwar eul used this | winter dance of the s !as !asiqwăla only once. |

Ifter Ilōıëlid (V6) had finished his potlatch, it was || reported that 95 Ģwex seselasemé (III 13) was dead. Then the $\mid$ sent for Nap telemes (V5), the younger brother of Flobēlid (V 6), to take his seat, | for

 hāmats'agwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yōs.) "Laímens nanâqamaLai! lāx Qwēltsēsai'." (Lāxar māmaq!a ģwes yōs.) "Lácmens temelqwalai' pēpexalai' lax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīlen-kŭlag-îlisai'."

Wä, laem g'ayol lāxa gegradanemas l’āqwalalē lāx g'īgămačasa so

 mats!äsēs mōsgemē q!emq!emdema. Wä, lā̊laē māk'îlēda weq tēsaq.




 yowēda kwädzats!äxa dzēdzelelasya łóelq'wè y !exla téwa kwädze-

 laem gwāl laxēq. Wä, ${ }^{\text {Enemp }}$ !enaemnªē ts!äq!ēnenokwa Kwāgulas

 das Ģwēx'séselasemáyaxs lémaé wīk!exida. Wä. la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē nen- 95





 13, had not bean sick al long time when both died. I Now Gwëx -
 wh mbately tahen the name of ( Gwex seastasemé when he arived.

 If for the winter dance, and his secular name in the fumaym Laalal - Frubayo. Hocalow had aseat among the Maămtag ila, because (u) had a wifo from (cpper-f)ancer from them: and he had a seat in Whe Kahwah !imm from his mother's siele berause the mother of Orer-
 wa-tohl. This is the emd. ()rerhanging-Mountain ( $V$ S) hat three - जat

## Tha: Minimtig ila

1 I shall lirst talk ahout Matage iha, the ! Grey Seagull. It is sad 1hat he was fly ing aloner insite of (iwatzers. 'Then he took al rest at Ǩandarala. T!en he dewered to have what was a pretty beach,
 $W_{i,}$ la wan yankwionpas lomedidas Wayts!ewede. Wii, la














## The Maimationa





and he took off his liod mask and frecame a man. Then folmill :a $\overline{5}$ house, not large. ! And alter he had built hix homes, it oremered th
 through, ! he saw smoke at Mälmano. Immediately Matarila (for some story-tellers say that his mame was Matariba, atul outhor 10 say that it was Mātmatela, hout the mumym of the Manmay ila on that those are right who call him 'Matage ila) went t!ere. Is swon as he came fo the house, he saw a man lying on his Inack ontwide of the house. Is som as the man saw Matagrila coming towards if of 1.5 house, he sat up on the ground. And as som as Matare ila arrised. the man spoke, and said. "Tell me, Priend, where do yout come from!" Thus he said. Tmmediately Matagrilia replied. and said, "I am Mätage ifa. I come from my lumse at K buagafa, bropler. Xion 120 shatl also ask yom, hrother, whe are you!" Thims he said. Immediatcly the man Ireplied, and said, "I am Maldectuta, and now my
 arose, and he called Matagrila into lis honse. Then they sat down 25 in the rear of the house: and Mätari ila saw the wife of (odzonstalis Lhāquag ilarugwa, and a roung girl Aomil, who was seated at the right-hand side in the rear of the homes. Then they gave to cat to


 lace dōx wamelaxa kwaxila lax Midmanó. Wii, héxablamatā-




















 brat .... let me tull ron w y I conde to your house. I eame to marry sunt prime... Thon he sath. Then Odzés.talis replied, and






f1 V : loman. Them low reaty in the morning and walked across.
 Somat had not been living as lmsinand and wife for a long time I

 fallor-it-law ()dzestalic. As soon as Emaxañalidze entered the \&
 -atid to ! f wile b!atquaribayngwa, "Let my grandson lave the nambe. "atpwag ila." Thus he said. "Then Odzéstalis gave this








 háme (h)














 grew up quickly. Is soon as he was strontr enough, foc athed hafather ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māaxyyalidzē to make a bow for him and four arton-
 his son l!aquag ila. When the bow and the four arows were
 L!eqwag ila took the low and the four arows: and | put them down at the head part of his hed, in the erening. Then ion lay down and din slept. Now emāxŭyalidzé never ! questioned his sont why he las down early $\mid$ in his hed. Emaxyuyalidze arose early in the morneng. and went straight to the bed of his son 1 . !áquagr ila for lowh at him.
 not know which way his son l taidwag ila had erone. 'Then he told] his wife Aōmōl, and Aōmōl forbade her hustrand to talk about it Thus she said to him. | When evening came, ${ }^{\text {Emaxanculidze folt }}$ uneasy on account of his son. In the night, when it was dark, i ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭyalidze sat down in vain outside of his loouse, watime in $\overline{\text { fol }}$ vain for his son to come home. He never eame. Then he just went into his house.




 łekwīlaxa L!emq!ē qa lek!wītsēs xŭnōkwe L!āqwagrila. Wä, 5 .











 Wä, laemsāwisē dzāqwaxs laalas nānox̣ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīdē emāxŭyalidzasses


 Wä, âEmn lāwisē la laē lāxēs grōkwè.


is ad I hatl talk about t.aquag ila who walked straght I up the
 Wh it hp, the small river, and his boty became warm when it was dath. Tl ch he -at down on the sitle of the bank of the small river. Then he took off his banket, and he sat clown in the water. And
I) tre -prinhled his body with water. Four times he sprinkled limself whth water on carch side of the neek. Them he heard in the distane "the ery!, "Wip, wip, wip!" Thas said what was heard by hime. Then I 'angatila gresed what it was a birel or a quadruped that was luad hy him arsing. I. 'apmag ila just sat in the water.
-5 Then it wats as though he was dreaming of the ery, "Wip, wip, wy!" that he had heard at the upper end of the little river. Then he was like wal送e from his sleep: and he walked ont of the Watw and sat down where he had left his bear banket. Then he was a little afrad of what he had heard. He had not been sittine
tol for a long time, before be mate up his mind to go thome. Then he ambe and suddenly he heard something saying, not alome, "totpwar ila qo up the river. You will obtain a supernatumal treatare. It womld be well for you to bathe again in this river | that all the hutnan smell may come ofl your boely." 'Thus sain what $!5$ was hearet hy him. Lmmediately he took off his bear-skin blanket






 Wa. Jamelawise l!aywagrila sensastotsa lix gwexselemase bī̆













and sat down in the river. Then hes sprinkled hamselt wath "10 su on each side of the neck; and when he had sprinkled lmmall of times, he heard again the roice: "Wij, wip, wip!" it sald. 'Then he desired to go to try to see it. He came ont of the Watere and prat on his hear-skin |l blanket. Then he watked up the river. Sul he fou did ! not ge there before he beeame warm. Ho sat down and put down his bear-skin blanket. Then he arose and went to dit down in the water, ant he sprinkled botlo sides of his neck with watere As soon as he had sprinkled himself lome times, he heard aquan the roice, |l "Wip, wip, wip!" at a plate heals where he was. Xim it 5 was evening. Then ! he really rubbed his body with his hands, amd threw water upon himself. As soom as he had finished, her came ont of the water, and sat down on the gromed where he had levt his bear-skin blanket. He had not; been sitting there lones before he started, and he had not been going there bong atong the river when 10 he took off again his lear-skin blanket, and put it down. Thern lo sat in the water, and threw water on both sides of his nock. Is somi as he had sprinkled himself four times, the semmel, "Wip, wip, wip!" was | heard by him, while he turned his hanek to the apper end of the
 What shoukd he see! There was ab great house with painted fromt is with a copper on cach side of the door. Then a hămshămts!rs ran
 mōp!ena xōsīdexs lāatlase ēdzaqwa whlelas wip wip wip,




















17 about outade of the Lomse. Then the hamshants!es went hatek
 -won us lue hat rome lach, L.aqwarila went ont of the water, and 20) sat down where he had heft his bear-skin blanket. And it was not lomer sike he had sat down, when font men came wearing real cedar-harh around their necks, and reed cedar-hark around their homls: amb all rarriod round poles as sparrow-canes. They came to the place where s. 'äcurar ila was sented: and | one of them spoke,
25 and said. "We are sent by our friend 'Ts'rk" texsele to come and call you to watch us taming Ilămsbese." Thus they said. Immediattly L!atwar ila arose, put on his bear-skin blanket, and followed

30) down at the left hand side insiete of the door of the house. And as soon as he hat sat down, a man, who was staneling in the rear of the homse, spoke, and sainl, "Now, take care, shamans! when we tame our friouf Hamsthes, for our friond a'áquagr ila las I come, anc he sits down by our side in meder to see the gift that he is going to get."
35 Thas he sadid. Then the hămshamts!fs came in, and cried, "Wip, wip, wip! !" And then immediately the song-leaders beat fast time, and they satng a song of the hămshămts!es with fast beating. And When it was at an end, they sang a song with slow time beating.













 teda båwile begwankem lāxa ōgwiwatilasa gookwe. Wü, lātae








There were I three songs with slow time beating, besketes the one whl fast time beating. It There were four songs in all for the hămshatmo! ! - - an
 bit four Sparrows.) As soon as he hat limished daneing, he went into his saered room. The one who told me the story did not hanos what was painted on the sacred room. Is soon as he had fitushed, an old man arose. He spoke, and sath, "Wo have tamed hime to shamans. Now I shall turn | to our great friond a häpwag ila. Now you | have seen the treasure that you abtained, friend a haywag ila the great dance hămshămts!es, Inămstoce. Now you will have thw name Hămsbe $\bar{e}^{8}$, 4 and also this great winter-tance house whicls has 50 the name enemsgemselablas." Eagles were sitting on (op of $^{\text {nen }}$ grizzly-hear posts coll each side of the rear of the house; and men who had red cedar-hark on their heads ! stoond on the heads of than grizzly-bear posts on each side of the dowe of the honse. Those men had red ectar-bark rings who stome wa the grizzly beats on 55 each side of the door, tor they were speahing-posts, and the name of the post on the right-hand side was Wawaixemil, ath the name of the post on the left-hand side was I (r ay égemil. "Nun your namme will be! Awaxelag illis in summer; and it will be your chinf's manc: and | your name will be Dzelk' texsede ats a member of the sparrow Society, when your father gives at winter dance." Thus I said the 60
yūdux̣"sema neqaxela q!emq!emdems ōgùsla lāxa ts!axaila.


 laē lāts!âlīl lāxēs māwilē. Wï, lamm k'!ēs q !ēq!ấL!alēda nōsa qal:in-

 láclaē $\varepsilon$ nēk a: Lámens yâlamasaq, pépuaxăl. Wä, latmésen qui

 ts!esē yîx Hămsbacye. Wä, lawns Lēgadelts Tǎmsbatyé. Wai.
 gemselalelas," xwa kwēkwēkwaxs k!ŭdzetâtyaaxwa nēnānēx tị-


 tâwexwa nēnānēx lāxwa ${ }^{6}$ Wáx sotstâlilaxsa t'ex̂illax yîxs yẹat jos
 Lēgades G-āg•ēqemíkwa gemxotstâlilex tāma. "TVia, lasmets legradelts Âwaxelagrilis lāxa būx̣ŭsē, laems goigextälan:q. Mia, latē Lēẹades Dzelk'!exsdē lāxa g̣wēgŭdza, yîx âsa qō tu!ets'éxedtoí,
 the Lome: and after he had seen ererything, the house disappeared.

Then 1 'alywar ila was alone sitting on the ground. Now it was
1,5 morning. and Latywarila only wished to fremain sitting on the eromme for four lay- Snd, when he had finished what he was ptanmum durng theo form days, while he was sitting there, he arose, I took wlla-bear-siublanket, put it down, and went into the water. Then her-pmbled water on cath side of his neek, as he had done before.
TH Ind after he lad done so, he came out of the water, $\mid$ and went to wher he lad put down his bear-skin blanket; and he put it on. Then he las down, and immediately lie went to sleep. At once he dreamed of the ohd man, the speaker of the large winter-dance house 'Thert $x$. 'alpwag'ila dreamed that he was sitting down by his side.
7.5 and the ohd man spoke, and said, "You have done welt, friend, that yon dial not got home at onee, for they only wished to try you. Therefore your superntural treasure disappeared, the great $\mid$ winter-dance house, for you will see it again this evening: for four
-1) bight- we shatl tume Hǎmshe $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, your $\|$ supernatural treasure friend ! And when ho is tamed, we shall go and take the house to the village of your father." Thus he said and disappeared. Now

 dogmayexs lae $x$ îselsēda grökwe.

Wia lasmslac L!āqWag'ila âem la enemok!ŭsexn la k!wāsa. Waia,









 पwar ila mēxelas groux k'wanulemelsaq. Wä, lą̄laē yāq!eg•acteda








L!äqwag ila awoke and he went agrain into the watho for he whtord s. to get what the old man had talked abont. I And for a loner time he remained sitting in the water; and if after he had spmbled himadi $৬ . \bar{i}$ with water, he sat down again on the ground where he had led his bear-skin blanket. And as soon as evening, (ame, he arose agan and sat down in the water, and sprinkled his hody. Ind ats som ats he had done so, he went to where he had lelt his bear-skin bhanket. and sat down on the ground. Inet he had just put on his hear- !n skin blanket when he saw the great winter-dance houso standing on the ground. Then he suw all the ohd mon and the othere mon walking about in it. Then! the speaker of the house, the old man of whom he had dreamed, spoke, aud said, "Now, take care, sinamans! |l let us tame our lriend Hămshece." Thus he sath, and an turned to L laqwag ila, and he said, " Vou have done well, friond L. 'āquag'ila, that you "hid not just go home to vour hotre when the great winter-dance house disappeared, when we first came to tame our 'great friend Hamshēs. Now wait until the end of fome nights. When these are finished, your supernatural treasure will gro 201 to the rillage of | your father:" Thus he said. Is sumu an he finished his speeeh, there was the sound of "Wip, "ip, wip!"" inside of the sacred room. Immediately the song-laters begran to sing the song with fast time beating; and as soon ats the last time






















buting wan ended, they sang three songs with slow time leating. 5 . Lad when they had finished singing the four songs of Hamshes ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, he went into the sacred room. Then the loowe never disappeared. Ind now 1 hadeag ila was invited in to go and see the inside of the sured room. 'Then he was asked to lie down inside of the saered 10 room that night. For four $\mid$ nights they tamed the hannshanmts tes. Tlen llămsese was really tamed after this. Then the old man, the speaker of the house, said to his tribe the Spirits for the hămshamts!es was Bax bakwālanuk as he was called! !y the Kwag'uł: and he is called ly the Rivers Inlet people Baxubakwan-
 and the great dance loamshants!as. "Now you will go home, L. !ąwag ila, when it is nearly daylight, for your house is not far "way." Thus he said. Immediately L.aquag ila arose from the 20 place where he was sitting, and went out of the door of the large honse, and he walked down the | river. And he had not been walking long when he came | to the honse of his father. When he tried (1) gro into the house of his / father, he saw a large louse coming to the ground by the side of the house of his father $\varepsilon^{\text {maxanyalidze }}$. 25 a.dawag ila | immerliately went in to his supernatural treasure, the




 ôts'âwasa hrmē̄lats!äxa gānolē. Wä, laEmª̄̄wisē mōp!enx̣wassa Jayaq! Jontrmēhasa grōkwe nēdaxēs g•okǔlōta haǎyalilagasē (yîxs




 grilaxwa láx flāq Enāxida quas k!eesaéx qwésalōs grōkaqōs,"







 down, and he heard his father smāyŭylidze spraking ont vite of 1 f... great house, for he was surprisel, ' lop the large howae land ame and was sitting on the ground. I
 that he had felt uneasy alout him. Then hengwar' ilat aroon and went to the door of the house: | and he called his father, and fold him that the great winter-dance ! homes was his supermatural treature and also the great dance hămshamats!rs, which hats the name Hamsbēe ! and also the name for emāxayalidze during tho wintor dance, |l T's!elk•!exsdē. "Now you will have it for yomu sparmon 3.5 name." Thus he said to his father. ". Ind your" chiof mame will he Awaxclag'ilis." Thus he saik. "Amp the name ol' the home is snemsgemselanelas. Now you know why | I walked away.." 'Trus
 show at once his hămshămts!es and his name llamsees but he fo gave at once the name $\bar{A}$ waxelage $\hat{l}$ lis to his father, smaxŭyalidye. From this came the great | house of the numaym Manmfay ila (1 art has the name ${ }^{\text {E }}$ aemsgramseladelas. !

Then smax̣ưalidzé had another son, and he named hima 1.0 és alsil. Therefore the numaym Lés $^{\varepsilon}$ yalataswa $\mid$ are next to the manatm in 15 Maămtag'ila, who are descended trom the dacr hrother. 'Then

 k!wāg•aliłē L!āqwag iläxs laē wǔlelaxēs ómpé 'māxŭyaliclzä̃s yãq!ent!ālaē lāx L!īsanấyasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē g'ōkwa, yîxs q'āyaxaas g'āxdemas g.0x ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ űlsa ${ }^{s}$ wālase grōkwa.





 "Wä, lāl las g'jgexlälax Awaxelag illisē," "nēx-shé. . Whii. lox



 lag îlisē lōxēs ōmpé Emaxxŭyalidze. Wä, hërm g'īyolatsa "walasi





${ }^{77}$ This name wats qiven in marriage by his father-in-law $\bar{O}$ dzēestalis, for the name of his daughter. Then he had a son, and $\epsilon^{\text {maxxuy }}$ yalidzē |
50 named his son Łensiendzem. Now $\|$ 'māxuyalidzē and his wife Aomot had four children. - three boys : and one girl.

When the four children of emaxăyalilze were all grown 1 p, Es:nslendzem was made angry by his eldest brother L'äqwag ila.
55 Then Lemslendzem just went and lay down | in his bed; and he was consillering whether it would be best for him to leave his elder brothors, because they abwas made him angry. When it was nearly daylight, he arose from his bed and went out of the door. He walked and went down to the beach where a ! small canoe of his
fi0 father was. Then he went aboard and paddled, and the came out of Gwatze $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, and lie passed Tsanxis when 'daylight came. And he went right on that day. And in the evening he arrived at a good beach in a bay. There he saw many killer-whales; and when
65 Lenshendzem landed, he stepped out of his canoe; and the I killerwhales went out of the bay. Then Lemstendzem named the bas Maxais. He louitt a house there, ' just like the house of his ehler
 his ancestor was Matmatela. (A, enstendzem) is the ancestor of the



 gwānmē, hémisa smemōke ts tedaqu.












 Gã weda maxecnoxwe laxa ōts!âlisē. Wä, lammelae Lenshendzemē





Mādiłbē; and therefore nowalays il the Matmotare ila suly sin fu if o Mädibé ; and therefore all the privileges of the Matemtary ifa numaym of the Kwakiutl! and of the Matamtare ila of the Manhlht are the same. The ! privileges were obtaineal by Lanslumbam by theft from his master t täquag ila. Therefore " this is a disprace for the Mäditbe [from the Maamtag'ila of the Kwakiutl], on arceonnt of Emas- T.
 never \| learned from what tribe the wife of Eanslandzan came, now the name of $\mid$ his wife, ly whom he had four chaldeen. 'Therefore there are four numayms among the Mandhe. I shall try to fins] this out. That is the end. \|!

## Marmage with the Comox

The ancestors of the Comox lived at Pentatch, and they had for 1 their chief | Hēk!n̆ten (II 1). He married Tēsēr. 't (II 2), the princess of Ts !ānanämex ${ }^{u}$ (I 1). They had not been marricellong whem Tosēn !at (II 2) was with child, | and gave lieth to a boy. Ileklattan (I| 1) at once \| gave atray hankets to his tribe, and he mamed his whikd is Nemnemem (III 1). Then Hēk!ŭten and his fathor-in-hw 'Ts sānanamex̃ (I 1) | wished the child to get married marly: They did not know where to get a wife for Nemnemem (III 1) among his tribo,



 q!emäsa Mādiłbaše lāa Maămtag iläsa Kwāg ule. quxs ămayînxa-
 q!alsacelax gwaēnoxwasas genemas Lenslendzemē lī́ tēgrmas

 lámēsen q! !aqq!ēestaaleqq. Wä, laem lāba.

## Marriage with the Comox


 mex̣wé. Wä, k'lēst!a gäla hayasfk âlaxs laé bewéverie Tósóla. Wä, lä māyul̄itsa bābagŭmē. Wai, hëx'sclaemśāwisē IIōk!ătınē


 k!eâs dōgwanems qa genems Xemnememē lāxēs grokǔlōa gr:

the ancestor's of the Comox; and Hēk!ŭten spoke to Tstannanä10) mex. 16 " said to ham, "Let us go to the village Ts!eqŭloten of the Légwalda $\varepsilon^{\text {x }}$. for it is said that Yaqōlelas (I[ 3) has | CallingWoman (11 2) as his princess, and Yíqobelas is chief of the WiWäqeate, of the numaym G'ig'îlgăm. Hëk!ŭten and his father-in15 law Ts.ananamex got realy at once, and five of them went || with their wives and Nemnemem (llll 1) also went. When they | arrived, they went into the house of Yagorelas (II 3). | There they stayed over night. Then Hék !üten paid the marriage money for his son Nemusmem (lll 1) for the princess of Yäqobelas, Calling-Woman (III 2). Immediately Jöquotas (1| 3) gave the name Yäqulenāla (III 1) 20 tu his son-in-law. Then his name was no more Nemmemem; and he also gave him the seat of his deceased father, whose name had been Yäquanāla (I 2), which was the third seat from the head seat among the G'igettgăm. Then Yäqalenāla (II 1) gave a potlatel with the marriage nat of his wife, which consisted of many mountain-goat skins and dressed skins, to the ancestors of the Wiwäq $\bar{e}^{e}$. Now Yāqatenāla
25 (II 1) stayed with the Wïwäqe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, $\|$ and the double-headed serpent was also given to himin marriage by Yäqōelas (II 3) for the, winterdance, and also the nameof the double-headed serpent daneer;and \| the name for the Sparrow society of the double-headed serpent winter dancer is Ts !ąq !wa. Then Ilek! !aten (II 1) said at once that his son would 30 grise a winter dunce in | winter, for Hēk!ŭten and his || father-in-law







 Nemnembmē lāx k' !ēlēłas Y゙äqōlelasē Lāqwayugwa. Wä, hëx-cida-












 told him to go ahead. Then Yäqoumlas (II 3) asked his carver to on in to the woods to make a double--hembed sopent, in this way when no spread | open ${ }^{1}$, and in this waty when it is foldent. Immediatms the carver went into the woods and carved the mask of the dombinheaded serpent; || but IIek!ŭten (11 1) and his sondid not know that ho sit was working at the double-hemberl serpent mask for him. When winter came, Yaqałenāla (III 4) disappeared, and he stayed awioy for a long time. Then the ancestors of (he Wiwaçē caurht lapalamak. and | he was told what to do. 'They took him into the dancinghouse; \|l and when night came, they paciliend the double-hemdend to serpent dancer, ifor that was his name now: Now he wore on his head the | mask of the double-headed seppent white hee was dancines. After he had danceal, | Hēk!ŭtan (II 1), his father, stood up am! spoke. and saiti, | "O Wīwäqé ${ }^{\text {e }}$ ? now my prince will always stay here; lout I shall go home $\|$ with the double-headed serpent mash to mo 4.5 country, that it may be seen | by my trihe the comox." 'Thus he said. Immediately | Yäqōbelas (II 3) sent him te gro home with the doubleheaded serpent mask. | This was the lirst winter danee of the (ommox. which came from the $\mid$ Wiwaiqēe of the mmaym (iriquilgan of the
 Now, his son had not been left there a long time when his wife. (atling-



















 Em̊āwisē găla lōwalasēs xŭnökwax lāasl herwex wite grantman In

[^10]52 Woman, IIL 2 was with child. She gave birth to a girl. Then Yiaqo-
 1Flagia IV 1): and it was not a long time before she gave birth to

 chihlen with his wife. When (r"agentelaga (IV 1) grew up, | Iäqō1.fas (II 3) gran his homse to his son-in-law as a marriage gift. The
(i) homse was built with four steps all around. in the middle of the
 Yaqalmanla (ll 1), berause now he had a son. This is according to the laws of the Legwildat $x^{\prime \prime}$. |

Then Yadalpana (III 1) announced that his prineess might be married by wne of the sons of the chiefs / of the tribes, that they should G5 come and marry her. This was | reported to the Kwakiutl, who lived at (Rāogwis.

Immerliately (i ayosdas (IV 3), chief of the mumam | Sénc!eme valleal his mumay the semb!em to come into | his house. Then he told his mmaym that he would gon now to mary-the princess of
70 Iaqaienala (IIl 1) for he had taken the soat ! of his father-in-law Yäyouslas (1I 3). Then his mumaym were glad | on account of what he had said. They all prepared that | day and went out of the meeting. In the morning. when day rame, the ancestors of the numaym








 lāx Yāqułmāha la grōka, quxs lāe xŭngwatsa bābagŭme lax gwãYayaçasasa Jēgwilda**ē.












Senc!em started. They went on for two days southward. Then
 went in, and the fire canoes of the Sema !em which were going to get a wife stayed there. They sent one canoe ahoad; and in it four speakers were seated to tell lamalemala (lII i) that they were sont by their chief G'ayostäs (IV 3), who wanted to marry the princess G'āg äōlelaga (I\ 1), and also | that he wanted to pay the marming un price when the messengers had gone back. Them | the speakers patdeat away, and it was not long before the speakers eame back. Then one of the speakers was standing in the canoe, singing his sarred song, | while they were approaching the place where the four connes were staying that went out to get the primeess in maringe. Whem they were approaching, he stopped singing his saced song. Then he spolie, 45 and said, "Now, listen to me, ( f 'ayonetäs (IT 3) ! | Let us (g) quickly to pay the marriage price, for you have bern aceepted by the \& cheof Yäqatenãa (III 1) to come and marry his princess. Aud, also, Chief G'ayostäs, and you, numaym Sēnt!em! Let us step into| the winter dance, for the prince of Yagalenala (IlI 1), Ts!exed (IV 2), \| has disappeared!" Is soom as he stopped speaking, 90 Chief G*ayostais (IV 3) spoke, |and thanked him for what hes had said; and when he I stopped speaking, they placed the canom in a row and paddled on. When they arrived, they stoppod in fromt of the ! house of Yagatenala (II 1), and immediately they pat the
 nēsbaryeexa ōtstâlise mak āla lā̃ T's!eqŭlōtenē. Wia, hëeḿlīwisē



















9.5
 ＂rew of（i•ayostas IV 3）and him too into his house．I When all had

 band，（i ayusdits（IV 3）．Then Gंāg àolelaga cane out of her room
100 at oner and sat down by the side of her husband，Grayosdäs．I Then
 have my princoss，and this house will also ge to you，and the name which I ohtainci from my father－in－Jaw Yäqōr．\＆as（II 3）．Now vour 5）name will be loiquk！wākg îlis（IV 3），and also the winter dance which I obtained from my futher－in－law．Now you｜will be a great ghost－dancer，and its name is Supernatural－Power－coming－up．＂ Thus hesaid．＂（）tribe！that is what I tried to say to my som－in－ law：＂Thus hesaid，and sat down．Immediately the four｜speakers of（ジay゚osdäs（IV 3）stood up aud thanked him for what he had
10 said．The speakers of $\mathrm{G} \cdot$ ayosblas were just thanking him．Then Yāqułenāla（III 1）arose again，｜and he gave four xwēxwe to his son－in－law．｜Now this was done；and finally the speakers of G•ayousläs thanked läaganala for what he had given to his son－ in－law．｜Now the Sènu！mon eontinued to stay at Ts！Epŭlōten，for
15 they had stepped into the winter dance．I Imnediately G＊age antel－ aga（IV 1）was with ehild．Therefore Gंayosalas（IV 3）said to






















his numaym that be would mot ge home with them whern they 17

 they caught the one who had disappeared. Tstrxem $11^{2} 2$, the 20 other child of Yärgalenāda 1111 . Then he was a samubal-datmere: Now the Sēnl!em took care of him: and after the wintor danco was finished, the Senc!em went home; but ('ayosdäs (IV ; 3) and his wife did not go home. Then G'ägrāblelaga (iv 1) gave birth to a boy; and the chidd was called hy its father dayosltis. Smoke-2.5 All-Romel (V 1). | This name belongs to the sern tem. Now the numaym | of G'ayostäs (IV 3) had gone home to Qälogwis. It was not rery long before / G'agg änlelaga (IT 1) had another son, and Yāqatenāla | gave him a name. The had the name Yaiqú !eqp:as (V 2). \| This was a name of the Wiwarige $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\varepsilon}$.

I have forgotten that (íayoselais (IN' 3) had wanged his mame. for the name was given in marriage to him by bis father-in-law Yāqalenāla (III 1). Now his name was Iäquk !wālar'ilis (IT 3.)

Now she had another son, and Yérph!walar ilis IV 3 gave him a 3.5 name, and called him | Haméselal (V'3). This nane belonged to the
 gave her a name, and called her | Hămālaqalemēga (V' 4). This name

 däsē. Wä, laemnāwisē gälaxs lāa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ k'îmyase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wēda g'ịyk fla, yix
 hāmats!a. Wä, laemnaé hëdēda Sēnl!emè aaxsilaq. Wä, g' file Emşَ̄wisē gwāla ts!ēts!eqüxs graxaanl nä́nakwēda Sēnl!emē. Wii. laem-


 laem hăsxa Sēnl!emē lēgema. Wä, geyōlṭa g'āx niitinakwē

 leéqēla qa lēegems. Wä̉, laem̌hē lēegades Iäqōl!ēqelas. Wä, lamem teēgemsa Wīwäqarēq.

 lémaē tبēgades Yäqok!wālag îlisē.

Wä, lā́laxaē ēt!ēd xŭngwadex ${ }^{\text {sititsa }}$ bābagŭmē. W’ä, hëslat'a



 mëga. Wä, laemlaxaē grayoła teēgemē lāxa Sēnl!emé. Mosuclac

40 came from the mumaym sinn．！em．They had four children，－－ three loys and one girl．

Now Yäqok！wālay ilis（IV゙ 3）tohd his father－in－law that｜hewished to go home，and his father－in－law prepared food for his princess，
4.5 （iay andrlaga（IV）；and when exerything was realy，they started varly in the morning．He went with his four chindren，and also with his wife（i àg àolelagen，and also the Dzonog ！wa house－dish．｜ They started，and went northward for three days．Then they arrived
50 at Qalocrwis．Ifter they had stayed there we night，he f called his mmayris．the sene？em，into his house．He told them that he had whated his mame，because he had obtained a name from his father－in－ luw．＂My name now is Yäqok ！wālag ihis．＂Thus he said．＂Now｜I will invite the Kwakiutl，the numaym Maămtare ila，the（iexsem，｜the
55）Kŭkwäk！n̆m，and also the Lax̆lax＇s＇entay̧o，to come and eat out of the Dzonog ！wa honse－dish．＂Thus he said，and then he stopped．｜ Then his four speakirs arose and thanked him for what he had said；｜ and immediately they cleared out the house of Yäqok ！wàhag ilis，（IV 3）， and｜his four speakers went out to invite the Kwakiutl in．｜Immedi－
（；0）ately those who had been invited came in．They put dried mountain－ goat meat into the Deonog！wa house－dish；｜and after the guests had finished，they went out．Then｜winter came，and lägok！wa
 gemè．

Wii．lafméawise Yiaqok！wâlag ilisē nçłuxés negumpaxs lémaē







 nḗmē L！āyuxaixēs lēgemē，quxs teegemg Elatalasaē yîsēs uegŭmp．











 Round ( $\mathrm{V}^{\prime}$ 1), disappearet, but the Kwaksiutl were not yed weat athe time of) their winter dance. Howewer, when the winter dance bo- 4i.) gan, YäqoL teqelas ( $\mathrm{T}^{2}$ 2) disappeared, amb also his foungo boother Hâméselal ( $\mathbf{V}^{\top}$ 3), |and also the girl among them, Ilămādapalemiga (V 4). They | stayed away for a long times. Then thes wero caught. Now Smoke-All-Romat (V 1) was a camibal-alancer. Yäqua !equelas (V 2) was a war-tlancer, a frog war-dancer. | and Ilamestalal (V) was a double-headed serpent dameer, and | Hămālaqalemēga (V f) was a ghost-dancer; || and when they parilied them, I äquk !watacilis \%o (IV 3) told his tribe what danees he had ohtained from his father-inlaw|Yäqatenāla (III 1). First he spobeabout his primece, Ismoke- dllRound ( ${ }^{\prime} 1$ ), and his eanablad dance, for tho cannibal belongs (o) the Sēbl!em; for the past chief of the semutrm, Whose name was Tsex ${ }^{\text {ered }}$ (III 4) in the |lemular seasm, hat beom a (mamihal- 75 dancer, and his name was Nax newis as a manibal-hancor. " . And this will be the name of my camibal-taneer, smoko- Ith-Romml (V 1.)" Tlus he said. | "And this frog war-lataeer is also mince. sēnc!em, | that frog war-alancer of my mother, llonōsmanga (III 3), wheh she obtained from her father, Mónaküla (II 4). | and therefone

 fou tēqelas (V2) ; and the \| double-headedserpent datwor. who is called Hamēselat (V 3) in the secular seasm, I also ohtained frommy father-pin-law, Yaqualenala (III 1), and his name is Double-Hcaded--ioment-







 lag'illisē nēraxēs g'ōkǔlotasēs g'āyanemē lēläd līxés negŭmp löunate-


 bāx̣̆sē. Wä, lä teēgades Nāx"newisē lāxēs hāmats'ēnastē. "Wia, í




 smisa sīseyūlălatē, yîx Hâmēsplalé lãxa bāx̣ŭsé. Wỉ, lamem grayoul lāxen negŭmpē Yāqałenāla, wä hë́mis Leẹgemsē SiseyūLălaté, yaxs le-

S3 Dancer:" for Skull (that is, Iaqok !wālag ilis [1V 3]) was showing the domble-hemed serpent dance \| in the way of the double-headed ser-

- 5 pent mask of Yüqalenāla (ILI 1), which was alse shown by || Ts !ex ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{d}$ IV ? the younger brother of Calling-Woman (IV 1), to the Comox; | and Ilamālaqalemēga (V'4) (that is her I seeular name) was a ghostdancer. This Iäqok!wālagrilis (IV 3) had also obtained from his | father-in-law, Yapalmanla, and the name of the ghost-dancer was Supernatural-l'ower-coming-up. | "And this I obtained from my
40 father-in-law, Iäqulenāla (III 1), and also the house with four steps. That is all," said he, and sat down. | Then his four speakers arose and | thanked him for what the chief had said. It was not rery long, then Yäqok ?wälag ilis (IV'3) and his wife G'ag àotelaga (TV 1) separated. She went home with her second son, Yäqōu!éqElas (V 2), ||
95 and Ilâméselal (V 3) ; but Yäqok!wālag ilis (IV 3) did not allow Prince Smoke-ill-kound ( ${ }^{+} 1$ ), the eldest one of his | children, and the yomagest one, the girl, Hamālaqałemēga (V 4), to go along. | Then G'ag āolelaga (IV 1) went home to her place, | Ts !eqưlōten, and there she imitated what she had seen them doing in the winter dance of the Kwakiutl at Qālogwis. It was not very long after G'ag"ăōlełaga had gone home when Y̌äqok!wālag îlis (IV 3) wisheel to marry again. His numaym, the Senn!em, | wished that


45 Ts!excéle, yix ts!ắcyas Laqwayugwa lāxa Q!ōnox̣̂sē. Wä, hë${ }^{\epsilon}$ misa lelōlálatē, yix Ilămālaqałemēga, yixs hë́maē lēgems lāxa bāx̣ŭsē. Wä, laemslaxae g'āyanemē Yäqok!wālag f̂lisē lāxēs neğampē l'āqalenāla. Ẅ̈, hë́mis deēgemsa lelōłălatē 'nawalak ustâlisē. Wä, yū́mēn g•āyanem lāxen negŭmpē Yāqałenāla Léwa
90 mōplenaxaliłas dzōyaqayē g•ōkwa. Wā," ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nēx•ఁlaēxs lāac k'wā-







 Ts!eqŭlōtenē. Wä, hëemtāwis la nānaxts!éwaxēs 'nāxwa dōleģŭ\}


 mē, qa hës grgandex
he should marry Ringing-Copper (IV t), the | primeess of (Olzëstālit (III 5). Yäqok!wālagrilis || at once obeyed their wishes. 111 the 5 Sēnl !em got ready ! and went to Itegemaia, hecause there the villach of the ancestors of the Lāwēts !ēs was located. In the morning, when day came, | the numerous numaym of the Sena!mm started; and when $\mid$ they arrived, they paid the marriage price at once; and 10 after they had paid the marriage price, they were sitting still in their wooing-eanoes. | Then Ódzēestālis (III 5), the head chicef of the | Wäwets !ēs, came out. He belonged to the numaym Sésent ! !é, the first one of the numayms; and he said, they satel, this: | "Welcome, nmaym, Sēnl!em, welcome! Come out of jour woning-ranoes and take 15 the wife of your chief Yägok!wālag îlis (IV' 3) aboard your canoe!" Thus he said. Then the crew went ashore ont of the canoe, | those who paid the marriage money for läqok!wäag illis, and also himsolf; and when | they had gone in, Odzēestālis tokl them to sit down |on a mat that had been spread in the house. When $\|$ all the men of the 20 crew were inside, Yäqok! wālag illis (IV 3) went in and sat down in the rear of the house. There he was giren food by \| his father-in-law, $\bar{O} l z \bar{e}^{\varepsilon_{s t a}}$ ālis (III 5) ; and after they had eaten, | Chief Odzeestälis spoke. He said, | "Now, listen to my speech, son-in-law! She will be your || wife; and her mat are forty dressed skins | and twenty boxes 2.5
$\mathbf{k} \cdot$ !ēdēlas Ōdzēéstalisē. Wä, hëx'fidaemªñwisè nāuagēg'a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yeè Yä- 5









 ts!äqōs, qas g'āxlag'aōs dāg*aalexsaxg*as genemg*ōs, grigamé

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē hōgwīlexs lāálaē Ōdzēsstalisē ăxk !ālaq, qia läs k!ŭs-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwise ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wī̊laētēda k!wēmars lāa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ las laētē Yäqok!wālag ilis, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ :


 "Wëg'a, hōlēlalexg'în wāłdemlek" lâl, negŭmp. Laemlūx lāqu: 2.. genemaqōs, g'ig̣ămē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. Wä, lōx lēewadesa moxisokwēx ălāg*ima. Nuw. rour aame will be dodzagans (IV , O son-m-1aw! Now your |prince Smoke-All-Round,(V 1) will be called $A$ wilgâlas (V' 1); and your princess: Ilămālaqalæmēga ( $\mathbb{V} 4$ ), will be named Mămx âyugwa in and your prince Smoke-All-Round will be named K !enga ( $\mathrm{V}^{-}$); and
 ter; and you shall have those house-dishes, the grizzly-bear house-dish, and the wolf and | heaver and killer-whale louse-dishes. Now take
35 the four house-dishes aboard your canoe, so that your tribe may eat out of them, son-in-law Yäqok!wālag îlis (IV 3)." Thus he said. Immediately Ïäqu!wālag'ilis arose. | IVe called his four speakers, and they sang at the same time their | sacred songs, and Yäqo$k$ !wälag ilis also sang his | sacred song; and after he had sung, he
40 thanked Odzéstālis for what he had said. Then they carried down to the beach the dressed skins and the boxes with | oil, and also the four hoase-dishes; and when they had put them aboard the woong-canoe, Yiaqok'wālag'ilis (IV 3) | came out of the house of his father-in-law, walking by the side of his wife. Ringing-Copper (IV 4, | and they 45 went aboard the canoe of Yäok !wathag ilis. || Now they went home to Qālogwis; and when they arrived, the four speakers stood up in the canoe, and they reported to the K wakiutl that Yäquk !wag ilis (Nं 3) hat marrion kinging-(' Pper (IV f), the princess of Odzéstālis (III 5).
 Lēgradelts Aōdzagâlasē, yūl ntgŭmp. Wä, lámēsē lā\} Leēgadles
 Hămādaqałemēga tēgadełts Mămxâyug̣wa lãxwa bāx̣ǔsēx wāt-
30 dema. Wä, là̀fes lēgadelts Tstäqemáyē. Wä, lālē tègadees










 ${ }_{\text {cwilxsa }}$ laxa gagak !aats!äxs graxaalase läqōk!wālag filisē g‘āxŭ-







Then they promised to give away forty dressed at mis to tho Natam:
 laxssendayo; and they promised twenty | hoxes of oil to the four numayms. The $\mid$ forty dressed skins were on account of sumke- 1 IIRound (V 1) ; and now | he changed his name, and his name, . Awrluitas
 boxes of oil were on account of llămālarjalvmēga ( $V$ f ) , and stoc had in also changed ber name for| the name obtaincol in marriag form ()dze${ }^{\varepsilon}$ stālis; and she was called Mămx' âyuǧ̣a (V 4) ; | am! ats suon ast the speakers stopped speaking, | the crew and their chicof läquk!wailag í lis (IV 3), with his wife, went ashore | into the housp. Immerliateds the four speakers $\|$ went to in rite the four numayms to come to a feast 0,0 to be given with the I forty boxes of oil hy Jamxâjogwa (Y t), the princess of | Aödzagâlas (IV 3), fon now Yätqok !wälag itlis hat changed his name. I As soon as the four speakers had grone to invite them, the young men $\mid$ cleared out the house of Aorlzagâlats (IV 3). They took ashore the dressed skins $\|$ and the boxes of oil, and also the 6.5 four house-dishes; and | when the guests wore in, they proured the $\mid$ oil into the four house-dishes, and they put the |grizaly bear dish before the Maămtag'ila, and the wolf dish bofore the G'ēxsem, and the beaver dish before the | Kükwāk!um, and the jo




 Ōdzēsstalisē Awìlgâlasē. Wä, lą̄ laē nexenātē Hămālagalemēgäna





 mōsgemg*ustâwe dedengwats!è L!ēnar lāx Mrmxâyugwa k !édētas Aōdzagâlasē, qaxs lémaaxat! L!ājowe tēegemas liagok'wālag ilisē.
 exx̣widxa g•ōkwas Aōdzag̣âlasē, yîxs lāál mōltâlayuweda ălạ̄







71 killer-whale dish before the Lan̆ ${ }^{\text {blax'sendayo. As soon as they }}$ hat fimished, one of the speakers spoke, and said, "This is the Weight of the name of Hamālaqalemega ( $\mid$ t), whose name is now

75 and when he stopped speaking, amother speaker spoke, and said ". Now let us give away the dresed skins!" and then he gave them away. When thoy had all bem given ont, then another speaker spoke, and said, "This is the weight of the name of Smoke-1ll-Romnd (V 1). He has changed his name, and now his name is $A$ wilgatas ( $\left.\begin{array}{l}V \\ 1\end{array}\right)$, for that was received in marriage from
s0 Ödzéstalis (lil j) by my chief Lölzâgalas (IV 3), for Yäqok!wālag ilis IV 3) has changed his name now, | and this is also obtained in marriage from Odzēestalis (11I is) by my chief here." Thns he said. As soon as he stopped speaking, the guests went ont; and when | winter came, the Laweets!ēs came paddling with their chicef Odzéstalis (III j). Le came to pay the marriage debt to his sons5 in-law Aodzagâlas (IV 3). After they had taken ashore dressed skins and many cedar-bark blankets, and many baskets of clover-roots and boxes of $\mid$ wil and boxes of dried clams and boxes of $\mid$ dried salmon, when all these had been taken ashore out of the f ten 90 canoes, he also gavo the copper named Lēta to his son-in-law, and also the ten canons in which were seated the princess of ()doēestalis (1115). That was the first great leturn of marrage
 slkwa. Wai, lasmstae nēfasēxs hërmae ōsmayōs la teegems Hămā-







so Aōdzagàlasē, qaxs lacmēk L!āyuxuägra Yäqok!wālag' flisek. Wä,











money by $\bar{O} d z \bar{e} \varepsilon^{s}$ stalis (III 5) | to his son-in-law Aūdzagralus :IV :3) 02 on account of his princess Ringing-(opper (IV 1). 'Theu ()lze$\varepsilon_{\text {stal }}$ (III 5) took a carred box and | carried it ashore himself ont of his canoe into the $\|$ house of his son-in-law Andzarâlas (IV 3, 9.5 and he put it down in the rear of the house. It was not long before he came out again and went|into his ranoe. Then he spoke to his tribe, and said "O tribe, Now our supernatural power has gone into the house | of my son-in-law ; and when he said so, he turned towards the Kwigroul, and || satid, "Now, lake 300 care, son-in-law! This is the box contaming the winter dance which I have taken into your house. Now purify for its sake!" Thus he said. | Then he was invited by his som-in-law (1V :3) to eat. | When they had all gone ashore out of their camos's, they were given food. I It was evening when they finished eating. They all \| went to eat with the Kwagrul. Then the chiof of the Ma- 5 ămtag'ila called L !äqwadzē spoke, and said, "(ro ont, ("hicf tōlzngatas (IV 3) go on, and see what is in the crest- box, that you may give a winter dance!' Thus he said. Immediately the chief of the Lāwēts!ēs, O$d z \bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ stalis, (III 5), arose \| and sail, "(ro m, 10 Kwägrul, and begin your winter dance this ereming! | In this box is the hamats!a, and his name will be Tstaxǔxatala; and also the thrower-dance, and his name will ho fanataỵ "dae; and also


 g'ōkwasēs negŭmp Aōdzagâlasē, qat̂s läEl hăng alitas lāx ōgwiwalī- 95














 Wä, yūem g'its!âxwa g îldasēxxwa hāmats!ex. Wä. ! ämis ! !égrmltē
 walax ${ }^{u} d z e \bar{e}$ y $\bar{u}^{\text {s misa }}$ g ighamēq!
the chief fool－dance，and his mane will be O Omaq！ōtela：and also 15 the grizzly－bear danee，and his mame will be Nimenask ！es．｜｜Now there are four winter dances for my son－in－law，and therefore I wish you to begin a winter dance this night．＂Thus he said． Inmodiately they began the winter dance．Then Awilgalas（V 1） disappeared．for now I shall not call him Smoke－All－Kound（V l）； and Mămxayugwa（V 4）！disappeared．for her name was no more 20 Hamāladalomega（V 4）；and also the child of the younger brother 1V 2）of Audzagatas，L．aldelewis（V＇14），the boy and his younger brother Yayagot dalas（ $V^{\prime} 15$ ）．Now the ancestors of the Kwag ul late a winter dance．｜Ifter they had disappoared for a long time， they were caught again．Now Awîgâlas was a camibal－dancer， and his name was＇Ts！axnxstāla，｜and the nephew of Aodzagâlas
2.5 was thrower－daneer．His name was l！āb！elewis（V 14），$\|$ and now he was named enawalax̣＂llāं：and Mămx＊âyugwa（V＇4）was chief fool－dancer，amel her mane was Omaq！olela（V i）；and Yäraqou！alas （ V 15）was grizzly－bear dancer，！and his name was Namēnask＇！ē． Now they funslied the winter dance．

Now Ringing－Copper（IV 4）was with child，and she grave birth｜ to a boy：Then Odzēstalis（III 5）eame to make another pay－ 30 ment to his ${ }^{\text {mon－in－law A}}$ Adzagâlas（IV 3），bringing forty dressed skins and also a name：and the name given te the child bome by Kinging－（opper（IV t）was｜Tsex ${ }^{6}$ wid（ $\mathrm{V}^{5}$ ）；and Aisdzagâlas（IV 3）gave awar the forty｜dressed skins to the four











 Wä，lā́laé lẹgades Ómaq！ōlela．Wä，lātac̄ nānē Yäyaqol＇flasee．Wä， lā̄lace






numayms on behalf of his child Tareswid IV .J. 'Then she hat ant other boy, and $\| \bar{O} d z e \bar{s} s t a l i s$ III $\bar{s})$ gatse another name for the chitd. 35 and his name was | Q!elāpa (T 6). Then she had anothor boy, and Odzéstalis (III 5) gave presents of food to his son-in-haw, and ho gave a name to the boy. And when I Aodzagualas (1) 3) gave a feast with the cinquefoil-roots giren by his father-in-law, to the kiwag ul 40 tribes, then he named this new child lāaélisfa ( $V^{\circ}$ i). As soon as Ōdzēestalis (1I 5) went home he fainted and died. Now he had no son, for his only | ehild was Ringing-Copper (IV \&), the prineess of $\bar{O} d z \bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ stalis $^{\text {(II }} 5$ ). 1 When it was reported to Ringing-Copper (IV 4) that her father had died, she immediately went home with 45 her three children, and she gave away property to her tribe. Then Tsex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīd ( $V^{5} 5$ ) took the seat |of (Oizēstalis (111 5), and now his name was Odzéstalis (T 5). | Then he had the lirst reat in the numaym Sīsenl !ēe of the Eāwēts!ēs. | Then Aōdzagâlas (I) 3) was sad on account of what his wife Ringing-Copper (1) \&) had done; $\|\|$ and he did not want his children to come back, namely, 50 Q!elāpa (V 6) and his younger brother Lācelic!at (V 7). Now Ringing-Copper (IT 4) made them give a pothatch and take seats | of their relatives who had died before. T The two children obtained the seats of those who were dead. And for some time


 ${ }^{\text {cid }}$ daEḿāwisē Ōdzēs stalisē la wāwalqailaxēs neqŭmpē. Wii. lakm-




 xŭnōxusē L!ēmelak'!ālag îlisē, yix k'tēdèldäs Odzēsstalisdē. Wii,

 daemálāwisē p!essialxēs gookŭlotē. W̌i. laemelace yax̧ stētē 'Tosex-






 nōkwa málōkwē g'îng inānens k!wēk! wayōlas. Wai. laē dōlzagrâlasē

55 Aodzagàlas (IT 3) did not wish to marry. Then he asked in marriage the i princes of Chief ${ }^{\epsilon}$ mañyyalidzē (IV $\bar{B}$ ), chicf of the numaym, Wiwomasgrom of the Mamalelegala, and there were two seats before that of chief $\varepsilon_{\text {mānŭyulidzē. He had a princess Delēd ( } V \text { s). }}^{(V)}$ Now Aōlzagâlas (IV'3) wooed her for his prince Awilgâlas (V 1),
(ii) that is smoke-All-Round (\゙1). Then the mumarms | the Maămlagrila and Grexsm and kinkwak!ŭm and Sēns.!Em / went to pay the marrage money, -and also the Lataxesendayo. | All the Kwag 'ul went to pay the marriage money, because their strength
65 is the same as that of the Mamalelecgala: for the Q!omoyâeye and 'walats Kwag ul are the first of the Kwāgul tribes: and also the (Q!omk !ut!rs; and the Mamalelequala stand at the head of the Nimki:h, (Qwëq"รōt !ēnox" and Lāwēts!ēs; and the Mamalēleqǎla do this when one of their ehiefs goes to marry a princess of the (hiefo of the Kwigeul. They go and ask the help of the Nimkish
 with the Kiwāgul. Then all went to pay the marriage money, the five numayms of the Gwētela, and also the Q !omoy $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon} y \bar{e}$, and
 the Mamalèleqăla was Mēmkumlis, and in the center of the village 75 was the house of Chief emaxyryalidzé (IV j). $\Lambda$ s soon ns the Kwägul arrived in Menkumlis, there was a sham-fight with

 womasgemasa Mamalēlequala, yixs mamálōkwalg'iwalaces k!wacé,



 L! !mé ; wä, hëemtāwisa Laălax'scendayowē, yîxs hésmaē lāg ilas










 laxa Mamalēleqălē Mēmknmlisē. Wä, lą̄laē neqētsemárē geō-
 loğaēda Kiwākŭg we lāshax Mēmkumlisaxs laas amaqasōsa q!ēns
the many | people of the Mamalelegula ; and many of the kimi- it g'ul were hurt, | and alsn many of the Mamalelequiln were hurt, for indeed they threw stomes at one another because they wave at name for the child that Awilgalas ( $V$ 1) and his wife Mreled $\backslash 1$ (V s) might have. His name was to be wifrilkŭsas (Blood) |or Yāyilkŭlas when it was born, until it was |ton months old (I just want to lalk about this) ; and | after the sham-fight. Awilgâlas paid the marriage money. Now, the Kwäg ul did not wish to
 (V 8) was to come down out of the house of her father to go into the canoe of her husband $A$ wilgâles (T' 1). She came ! ont of the house of her father with four slaves $/$ and many dressed skins as a marriage mat, and also the copper SEwa, on which she was go to walk as she was taken down by $\mid$ mañŭyalidze (IV 5) to the canoe of his son-in-law Awilgâlas (V 1) ; and when Mfelod (V.S) went aboard the canne of her husband, ${ }^{\text {m maxauyalidze ( }}$ (1) 5) went up again. | He just told his son-in-law to wait, and | also all the Kwag ul. He weat up the beach in front of the rillage | and spoke. 9j He said, "Now, listen, son-in-law Awilgâlas (V 1). | I let get now this name to you, son-in-law. Now your name shall be | $\epsilon_{\text {māxwa }}$ (V 1), and your father's name shall be emāxŭlagêlis (1V 3)." 'Thus he said. And immediately he sent his son-in-law to start ofl
 Kwāg'utē. Wä, lā 1 axaē q!ēnemē ōgwaqa yîlkwäsa Mamalēleqǎla, qäцaxs napāp!aasa t !ēsemē, quxs Leéqēlaē qa t.ēgems, qō xŭngwadíx-
 kǔlasē wẩx'ē Yīyîlkǔlaslalaxs g'ālaé māyutema lālảa lāxēs hë-

 laeḿlaē gwāłela ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nēk èda Kwākŭg ${ }^{\circ}$
 x̣ŭyalidze ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē Melēdē, qa gaxēsē lawels lāx g ōkwasēs ōmpeē, qǻs


 Sewa, qa qädzewēsōs Meledäxs g'āxaē taōdaxdzems Emäx̣ỵali- (90)




 gâlas, qa lãlag•īg•ada lēegemk• lâl, negŭmp. Wä, laems fēgadrilts



400 Then, the Kwäg ul went away: and when they arrived at Qā $\log w i s$, they went ashore, and the liwagut took ashore the many dressed skins. When all had ben taken ont of the canoe, I maxulag'ilis (15 3) for that was now the name of Aotzagâlas (IV 3) | called his poakers to "lear his house: and as soon | as they finished elearing 5 his house, he told his speakers to stand outside of the house and to invite all the Kwagent on behalf of | ${ }^{\text {emaxwa ( }}$ (V 1) ; for now he wats no longer named $I$ wilgatas (V 1). The ancestors of the Kiwànt wont at once into the house $\mid$ of smaxulagetlis (IV 3) to the potlateh. Then he told his, mumaym the 'eema'em that the mame of Awilgâlas
 given away for his son emāxwa (V 1), for now Aōdzagràlas (IV 3), who had changed his name / to 'maxurlagrilis (IV 3), said this when he gave away the dressed skins, the marriage mat of Meled (V S) to adl the Niwageul. And he gave one slave to the head man of each of the four numayms, - |o Chief L'āquadzē, chief of
15 the Marmtagrila: and to Chief Yäqewid, chief of the Gexsem: and | to Chicf K•!âde, chicf of the Kükwāk!ŭm; and also to | Cnief P!aselat, -to each of these he gave | one slave, and he sold the copper Sewa. The chief of the numaym Manmag dala, L'aqwat20 dzē, bought it for forty elk-skins anl a hundred and twenty


















 kwè q!āk'â. Wй, lắlaē laxōtex Sewaxa l!āqwa. Wä, hëslat!a


cedar-bark blankets. Then smaxam (I 1) gave it awry for the 21 weight of his father's name, |'maxyolagrilis (1V 3), for he was no longer named Aōdzagâlas (IV 3). Tle gave away forty dressed
 and also to the Q!omk'lut!es, and he grave away a hunded 25 and twenty blankets to the common people; | and immedintely all those who had been called to the potlatch went out when they had received their presents. $\mid$ Now $\varepsilon_{\text {max }}$ Wwil ( $V$ 1) and his wife Mrlēd (V 8) were a happy couple; |and thry had not been married a long time when she was with child: | and she gave birth to a boy, and his name was || Ele Elkŭlas (VI 1) until he 30 was ten months old; and then emāxuyadidzē (IV 5) gave as a marriage present forty dressed skins and many cerlar-hark blankets to his | son-in-law emaxya (V 1), and also a name for his child. | Now the name of the child was ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maxx unewis ( $\mathrm{Y} \mid 1$ ) ; and now he gave away forty I dressed skins and many cedar-bark blankets to the ancestors of the Kwägoul. Then she had aqrain 35 a boy; and | ${ }^{\text {māāŭyalidzē (IV 5) brought in his canoe a mum- }}$ ber of dressed skins and | cedar-bark blankets, and he gave marriage presents to his son-in-law ${ }^{\text {Enaxam }}$ (V 1), and | also a name
 Thus he said. When ${ }^{\text {Emanyyyy}}$ yalidze (IV 5) stopped speaking, the 40 father of ${ }^{\text {manx̣wa ( }}$ ( 1 ), ${ }^{\text {m maxxulag }}$ îlis (IV 3), thanked him for what he had said. | He sent out his speaker to stand out side I of the house
lāq. Wä, laeḿlaè smāx̣wa ōmayogwilas lāx tēgemasees ōmpē 21 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxưlagrôlisē, qaxs le ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maē gwāl tēegades Lōdzagâlasē. Wä, lavm-






 kŭlasē !āla laqēxs lāą hēlogwīla. Wä, lamḿaé emāxŭyalidzē 30 wālqēsasa mōxusōkwe ălāg îm léwa q!ēnemé kelōbawas lāxēs ne-



 daeḿāwisē emax̣ŭyalidzē la mâfaxa hëemaxat! wāxa ălāg îm te
 hë́mēsa lēgemē qa Lēgemsa g'inannemē. Wä, lakm̌ace tēgadelts




13 and to invite the four numarms | on aceount of ${ }^{\text {cmaxanwaq !otela }}$ (V1 2), the son of $\varepsilon_{\text {maxwa ( }}{ }^{\top} 1$ ). He said to his speaker, "You will say so." | Immediately the speaker went out of the
45 house of Chiof emaxularélis ( $1 V^{6} 3$ ), and he shouted, | inviting them: and when he stopped, he came again | into the honse to clear it out: and after that had been done, $\mid$ the four numayms came in. Now | ${ }^{\text {maxnandag }}$.
go his grandson would be emaxwaq!olela (V1 2), which was given in marriage by ${ }^{\epsilon}$ maxyuyalidzē (IV 5) to his son-in-law ${ }^{\epsilon}$ māxwa ( ${ }^{\top}$ 1) Thus lie said: and then he gave away dressed skins and many | cedar-bark blankets; and then they had another son, and the same was dome by emaxuyyalidze (IV 5) ; and he gare him the name Marmx â (V1 3) for the child borne by Melēd (V' S). Then ||
is Meled (V s) gave birth to another boy, and ${ }^{6}$ māxuyyalidzē (IV 5) gave him another name, Meledzas, (V'l 4) for the mame of the new-born chidd: and she I gave birth 10 a daughter, and $\epsilon_{\text {māxŭ- }}$ yalidze (15 5) gave her the name | ${ }^{6}$ max mawidzemga (VI 5) as a name for the new-born child; and when | Melēl (Y 8) was again with child, her father, $\varepsilon_{m a x ̣ ̆ y a l i d z e ̄, ~(1 Y ~ 5) ~ w a s ~ t a k e n ~ i l l . \mid ~}^{\text {m }}$
 quickly and see him at Mēmkumlis, and also Meled (V S) went from Qanlogwis. When they arrived, the people went to meet

 ${ }^{\ell}$ laēxēs lilkwa. Wä, hēxéidammnāwise la lāwelsēdat elkwa lāx










 Lāhax Melēdzasē qa t.ēgemsa àtē māyolfma. Wia, lā́laē ēttēd mā-






hem, and they told | Melēd (V \&) that her father, emāxuyalid\%ē (is (IV 5), had died the night bofore. I Then the father of ${ }^{\text {E maxxwa }}$ (V 1), $\varepsilon_{\text {maxexulag-îlis (IV 3), when he heard } \| \text { the repert, fainted } 0 \text { os }}$
 and | said, "Oh, my dear"! let my father be buried ; together with your father. | Now I will stay with the Mamatēleqăla." | Thus he said. His wife Melēd (V \&) agreed with him, \|for ${ }^{\text {emaxuma ( }}$ ( 1 ) 万0 was ashamed of what had happened to his father, and therefore left his numaym| the Sēnl!em. The Mamalēleqŭln came home |after burying ${ }^{\text {Emaxxuulaǵŝlis (IV3). | Then | Meled (V s) invited the Ma- }}$ malēléqăla and tokl her tribe what she thought, | and that she
 father-in-law, emãx̣uyalidzē (IV 5). Then the | Mamalēleqăla agreed to what she said, for he had been a good chief. I Now emūxwa (V 1) gare a potlatch to the ancestors of the Mamalelegahn, | and his name was still $\varepsilon_{\text {māxwa (V 1). }}$

At this time the white people came to build a house at Tañis (Fort Rupert) in 1849. Then $\| \varepsilon_{\text {maxxwa }}$ ( V 1) was really treated 50 as a chief ly the ancestors of the Mamaleleçăla, for they wanted to keep him, that he should not go buck to the Kwagruł; and he never | went back again, hecause he was a chicf of the numaym Wiwomasgem. Now Meled (V) grave as a marriace



 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk’a: "sya, adä, yülag"aemax*ōx wănemten ōmpdēx qu q!ap!ä-



 Mamalēleqăläxs wŭnemtaax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlagrôlisdē. Wä, lāslaē lēltstōdè


 ëx’aqa Mamalēleqăläx wāldemas, qaxs âlaas ëx wăl g'īgămata.
 x'säeḿlāwis Lēgemsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wa.


 la g.āx aēdaaqa, qaxs lénıaē g'igămēsu ${ }^{\varepsilon} n E^{\varepsilon}$ mēmaxa Wiwōmasqemē.

present the seat of her father to her | husband ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māexwa ( $\mathbf{V}^{r} 1$ ), and she grave as a marriage present the house called Q'aāts!ē || 85 to ${ }^{\text {emaxima ( }}$ ( ${ }^{\top} 1$ ). Then Melēd ( $V$ S) gave birth to another child (VI 6), | and this youngest child was named Lēbas (VI 6).| Now there were five boys and one girl. | Two winters after ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mūx̣ŭyalidze ( $1 \mathrm{IV}^{+}$j) had died, ${ }^{\text {emaxwa ( }} \mathrm{V}^{\mathrm{m}}$ ) said that he wanted 90 to invite his tribe, the Kwag ul, $\|$ to come to a potlateh at Mermkumlis, and he called in his | mumaym the Wiwomasgem to come into his house \| Qtaāts!ē. When they were all in, | Emāxwa ( $V$ 1) at once stood up and spoke. | He said, "O mmaym Wī95 wonasgem! I call you || that you may know what my desire is. 1 wish you to | go and invite the Kwäg ul for me." Thus he said; and when | he stopped speaking, one of his speakers arose, | and said that they would go at once and launch the inviting500 canoe; and his numaym said that he should go ahead || quickly. Then they arose at once and | went out of the house of their chief. They prepared themselves; and when the food was ready that they were going $t$, take, they launched the inviting- | canoe and went aboard. They started off. | ${ }^{\text {m maxpwa }}$ (V 1) and his wife 5 Meled (V s) did not go. The messengers arrived || and invited
 ş̄ ts !ē lāxaax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̣wa. Wä, laeḿlaxaē xŭngwada yix Mélēdē. Wä,
 kwa bēbegwannemē sāsems. Wä, lā́ $\rfloor a \bar{e} \varepsilon_{\text {nemōkwa }}$ ts!āts!adage-

 90 qa g'āxēs plēkŭs lāx Mēmkumlisē. Wä, lā́laē lētts!ōdxēs la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotaxa Wiwōmasgrmē, qa grōxēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wílaēlela lāx gookwase


 95 qa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{S}$ q!ālañsaxg'a gwälaasg'asg'în nâqēk, qaxg'în ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk îk-, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{s}$










the Kwäg uf, and all of the Kwayrul got ready. In the morn- 6; ing, when day came, | the imsited kwäg ul started. | The canoce of the messengers kept ahead of them. Then the | Kwàg ul arrived in front of the house of smaxat (l) 1), in the center of the village of Ilēnkumlis. Then emaxwan $\left.^{(1} 1\right)$ himself 11 spoke, and invited his guests to cat. When | he stopped speaking the Kwaig ul went ashore out of their canoes and / wemt into the house of $\epsilon_{\text {manxwa ( }}\binom{1}{1}$ who gave them to eat. After they
 bark blankets and dressed skins for his potlatch.

He was told to go on. Then lie sent out his speakers | and called the Kwàg ul aud the Mamalelegalla. Then these who were sent went, and it was not long before they all | came in. When they wele all in the house, Meled ( $V$ s), the wife of $\varepsilon_{\text {max̣wa }} 20$ (V 1) arose and spoke. She said: "() chiel's of the Mamalèeqăla! I will tell you what I have | in my mind. Ilereafter my
 will take his seat, and | his name will be 'maxuy̌aliclze (1) 1). Now, do not name him smãxwa (T 1), for he will neser leaye uts 25 Mamalēleqŭla, any more." Thus she said. | After she had spoken all the chiefs of the Mamadeleqăla agreed | to what Maleed (V:









 15




 " $\varepsilon$ ya, g'ig egămēs Mamalēleqăl. Hëden nêtrmx duéxōneg a gwaita-







28 had said. Then I one of the chiefs of the Kwägrul arose and spoke. He said, "() chiefs of the Mamalēlequala! do not carry too 30 far what you are talking about in regard to our chief ${ }^{\text {emaxam ( }}$ (V) 1 ), for you are not willing to let him come back to us. Let us Kwāgrul say to them that he shall let some of the children of our chief Emaxwa (V) be treated by us as chiefs." Thus he said. Immediately ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭyalidzē ( $V^{\circ} 1$ ) (for we no longer call him ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wa
$35\left[\begin{array}{ll}[1]) \\ \text { spoke, and said, "What you say is good, chiefs of the } \mid ~\end{array}\right.$ Kway Hămxâ (VI 3) Nall go. Emāx̣aq !olpla (VI 2) shall have the name
 change lis name. His | nameshall be Smoke-all-Around (VI 3). You
40 know the seats which I had when I was $\|$ with you, Senctem. They shall go, beeause I shall truly stay | with the Mamalelequala." Thus he said. Now all the | Sēna!Em were sorry on account of what he had said. Then he gave away dressed skins | and eedar-bark blankots to the invited Kwag ul. As soon as | he had finished his pot-
45 latch, the chief of the numaym Maamtag'ila, || L!aqwadzē, arose and spoke. He said, "O | Mamalēleqăla! and you, Kwãg'ut! how do you feel about the ; white people who have come and built a house at Tsāxis! Let us go and see them!" Thms he said. Immediately all agreed to what he said. | Then all the liwàg and Mamalēlo-



 Wäldembe Kwākŭgul, qa grāxnokwēsa sāsmmasens grīgamá yē




 Sêmlem. Wä, lakmxaawisō l!ạyoxlälōx Jemxâx. Wä, lamm-






 Mamalēleqǎlä ṭōs liwāg ul. Wälōs nēnâqáyaq!ōs quēda gwés ấ



 Now they believed what was reported to them at（Qalogwis．The Kwāg＂ułand the Namatēleqăla went bark at once to bring their houses and all their property，I and they came to build houses at Fort Ru－ pert．Now the Kwāg ul really left｜｜their village sites at Qulogwis，ins
 Kwag uł their village site at Ādap！！e，and they stayed at Fort Ru－ pert：but the Mamalēleqala did not stay longe，then they went back to Mēmkumlis；and the Kwãqu\} and Q!omoŷ̀sye and ${ }^{6}$ wälas Kwäg•ul，and also the \｜Q＇ömk•！ut＇Es，kept together，and they built fof houses at Fort Rupert：and when $\mid$ the Kwag ${ }^{\circ}$ u\} had hoilt their houses，G＇āyosdäs（VI 2）was a young man．He had taken the place of his father（ $\mathrm{V}^{\prime}$ ），who was now chief of the Mamalebectăla，｜ that is，of $\varepsilon$ max̣ŭyalidzē（ $\mathbb{F}$ 1），who had been chief of the numaym Sēnl！em．I Now Getyosdäs（11 2）was chicf of the אönt＇len．Now his numaym wished him to marry a prineess of $\mid$ some chief of the $1 ; 5$
Kwăgrul，for they did not want him to marry outside：and also his younger brother，smoke－All－Round（VI 3），for they disliked what had been done by｜their father，whose wife would not let him come back again．As soon as｜the houses which the four liwarout tribes had built were finished，G－ayosdäs（ $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & 1\end{aligned} 2$ ）spoke to his brother jo Smoke－All－Round（V）3）．He sajd to him that he had seen a woman

 Qālogwisē．Wä．hëx－sidaEms̄āwisē la aēdaaqēda Kwākŭg ulē téwa








 däsē，jîxs lémaē l＇āyustōdxēs ōmpēxa la grīgămēsa Mamalōle．


 g•ig•egămáyasa Kwākŭg ulē，qaxs k＇lésap la hēly！ōlem la geǧa－ dext！a Léwis ts＇asye Kwax séstala，quxs anāgemae gwēxilaa－




that pleased him, the princess of I'wālask finis (V9), K-!amaxalas (V'l 7), for he wats the head chief of the numaym Ilaăyalik'awe's, "that I may obtain privileges on account of what was done by our father."
75 Thus he said. Then Smoke-All-Round (VI 3) also spoke. lle / told him to go ahead and to call a meeting of their mumaym the sentL!Em, to tell them of what he had in mind. I lmmediately G ãyosdäs ( VI 2 $_{2}$ ) wished his younger brother Smoke-All-Round (V13) to |call his numaym the Senc!em, and Smoke-All-Round (VI 3) went at once
so to invite them. It was not long before the numaym sennt!mm came in. Then G āyosdäs (V1 2) sjoke, and told them that | he wished to marry the princess of J'walask înis ( ${ }^{\top} 9$ ), K•lamaxalas (VI 7), the princess of the chief of the numaym llayyalik awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. n 5 Thus he satd. | The numaym agreed at once to his words, and |i he made the mariage payment at once. After they had been married, | chief $\bar{\Lambda}^{\epsilon}$ wālatskinis (V 9) stood up and spoke. He|said, "Now, listen, son-in-law Grayosdäs (V12)! Come, | chiefs of the sennlem, and lift your wife, and carry her to the $\mid$ house of my son-in-law: for 90 she is sitting on her marriage mat, on these || ten blankets. Your name will be Y"āqostöl (VI 2), son-in-law: | and when you wish to give a winter dance, your dancer will be ; Hayalik ila, and his name will be Ts!äqămēe." 'Thus he said: ! and when he stopped speaking,














 snēk'я: "Wëg'a hōıēlal g'āxen, negŭmp, G'āyosdäs, Gēlag"a g'ig egămēs Sénl!em dăroilhaxg as genemgrōs qa lālag'isek lāxēs g•ōkwaōs, negŭmp, qaxs lamēg'as k!wadzâlilg'as lē̌waxsēx'xg•a
90 lastōk plelxelasgemal. Wä, hë́mēts



the numarm | Semstem arose and went into a room in whit
 seated; and when | they hand gone into the room, K lamaxatan (VI 7) arose and told them where | the pile of ten hotankets. heo marriage mat, was. Then | these were taken ly some of the numaym of the Sēnulem. They I came out of the room, and among them walked K timaxalas (11 7), and they went back to the house foot of Grayostas (VI 2). Immediately | (i'ayondais (11 2) sent his speakers to call the Maarmayita I and the mmaym (feexsem and the Kükwäk!um and also the I Tanlax ssmayo, the four mumayms. Immediately they went and stood ont side of the house of G-ăyosdas (VI 2). || Then they invited, and this is what they said os when | they were inciting: "Now, Maamtarila, Geexsma, Küknaik!um, Lă̆lax'sendayo, you will see the dance of Yityaqmahas (VI 3), the daughter' of | Yaiqustod (V1 2, " ${ }^{\prime}$ - for his name was no longer G’anyodais, -and hereafter | his name was Yäqustod (「́2), which he obtained in marriage. ||

I have forgotten the name given in marriage by Ifwatak inis (V.9) 10 to be ! the name of smoke-All-Round (VI 3). It is layapomatas (VI 3), for the potlattch was given ly Yagostod (i) 2, for his younger brother Smoke-All-Round (IT 3). Now his name was no longer Smoke-All-Round (II 3), and I shall name him Yayaqou talac (\I ;3). |











 Lē̉dzaqwa: "Laems x'itstaxîlazai' Maămtag ilai", G'ēxsfmai',





 ${ }^{\text {émēsen }}$ Ḷēqelales Yäyaqṑlalasē lāq.

15 Then the fone numayms came in，and Yäqostod（V1 2）spoke， and told his numaym what he thought，that he would take the I
 which was the head seat，and lie wanted his younger brother I
20 Yärayonalas（ ${ }^{\prime} 13$ ）to stand next to him．Thas he satid，ant the numaym agreed to what he said．When he finished speaking，lä－ gostid（VI：）gave whay the ten bhankets to the Chiefs of the four numayms，and he gave the cedar－bark blankets to the／common poople．When everything had been given away，they went out．I Y゙aqostod（ $1 / 2$ ）and his wife $K \cdot t a m a x a l a s(117$ ）had not been
25 married long｜when she was with chidel，and she gave birth to a daughter：and $\bar{I}^{\epsilon}$ wāask－înis（ $\mathbb{V}^{-} 9$ ）at once gave a marriage present of ten blankets to his son－in－law Yäqostod（VI 2），and he gave him
 （ 117 ）．He grave away the name $1 \overline{e s}^{-\varepsilon} \mathrm{en}^{-1} \mathrm{x}^{u}$（VII 1）for the name
30 of the $\mid$ child of Yaqostod（N1 2）；and when he had finished his speech he／gave away ten blankets to the whefs of the four｜num－ arms．Ifter he had given the blankets，the four tribes went out．I When the child of Yäqostod（V1 2）was ten months old，Yäqostōd
35 （V1 2）wished to hare two｜f wires，but he did not tell｜his wife $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ ！amaxalas（V17）what he was thinking about．He did as every－









 Wia，k＇解lat！a gäla hayasek âle Yīqostōdē téwis genemē $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ ！ii－

 xelasgemē lāxés negrmpē Yāqostōdē．Wä．lā́laē leēgemgrelnlālaxa







35 lāsēs gegranemé．Wä，k－！ēts！emslāwise nētasēs senyastoliltséwa

body does who is douhtful. I Ite was down-hearted 'Then he wife fir $\mathbf{K}$-!amaxalas (VT 7) asked him why he was down-heatded, and he told her. | He said, "I am trombled: I wish to have two wiwes: fo and you shall be the chief wife, and the other one shall be somot wife, $\mid$ and it troubles me to think that yom may $\quad$ not lot me have two wives." Then his wile K 'timaxalas ( $\mathbf{V} \mid \overline{7}$ ) repliod (and said), "Would it not make me feel badly if you shoulk take " common wife? What would |please me would be if you should marry the 45 princess of Yäqolelasemēe (V 10), Jhakilayugwa (V| S), herause the numaym | Yaēxagemēe has many privileqes. (io alread!" she said. Then | Yäqostöd (VI 2) was happy; and he sent ont his younger brother Yäyaqōl!alas (VT 3) to call his numaym the Sénl!em. ||

He called them immediately, and it was not long brefore 50 they | all came in. Then he tolld them that he wanted for have two wires, I for he said that he was going to marry Alak-ilayugwa (VI s), the princess of Yäqolelasemés (V) 10). Thus he said; and immediately his whole numaym the finu!tm satul, "Indeed, you are a chief! Go on!" Thus he was tokd. Then he in married her; and after they were married, the chiof Yäqutalasmes ( ${ }^{\top} 10$ ) arose, and called $\mid$ his princess Jlakilayugwa (II か) ont of her room with her woman slaves. She | went to her father with her







 Lelalax lāxen nâqåyē, qusō gregadex édlaxsōx ketēdaxi läqole- 45













slaves walking on each side. Then they put down twontr-five 60 blankets in front of them; $\|$ and then Yäqolelasmem ( ${ }^{-\varepsilon} 10$ ) spoke, and | said, "Let your numaym come, son-in-law, to take your wife, and let your wife go with ber slaves to work under your wife; and this is her marriage mat, these twenty-five / blankets." Thus he 65 said. "O son-in-law! the name of my grandfather (IV 6) will go to you, and your name shall be Kwax^ilanokumes (11 2), and | the name of your daneer will be Amol. That is the name of my mother (IV 6) ; and when you wish to give a winter dance, your dancer will be a camibal-daneer, and |his name will be Imyaxelasō , and (your dancer will be a) war-dancer, and |her name will be Imyaxed."
70 Thus lie said. As soon as he stopped speaking, the mumaym Sēnd!em arose, took |twenty-five blankets and went out of the house; and Ilakilayugwa (II s) | was walking among them with her slaves. |
 ller name was to he 'maxulayugwa.
75 Now they walked together, and they took her to the lonuse oi Yāgostōl (YI 2) | his wife and her slaves. Immediately Yäqustōd (VI 2) | sent out his speakers to stand up outside of his house and) to invite the four munayms - the Maŭmtag ila, Geexsmm, Kŭkwāso k 'um, and the Lanhax'sendayo, - on acrount of his || daughter ${ }^{6}$ mā-





 65 gagrmpē lōl. Wii, larms tēgadelts Kwaxilanōkumáyé. Wia, lālē
 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ néx lax qacs ts!ēts!ẹqā̀s, wä, lāıē hāmats!alēs sēnatlañs. Wä,


 k'勾gâla p!elxflasgema qats g āxē hōqŭwelsa qäqElax Alak'ilayug̣a









xŭlayugwa. Immediately the four speakers went out, and llass stood outside of the house of the | Mhef Kwaxilanoknme: \| \& 2 for now he was no longer named liagosted (T12) ; and one of the speakers inrited them in. ILe satd, "Now, Mahmtagrila, (rexarm,

 was no longer named Yāgostod (II 2). And after the messenger had called, another one of the speahers saml, "Be quick!" and when he stopped speaking, | they eame into the homse of Chicf Kwaxilanokume ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (VI 2) $\|$ and cleared it out. Lfter they had cloared it out 90 the | four numayms came in. When they were all ' in, Kwax ilankume ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ (VI 2) arose, and told where | the twenty-five blankets came from, that they eame from | Yäqolvasmemes (V 10). Thas he satid: and he told them about his princess halebislak (IT1 1), that she 9.5 had changed her name, and that her name was emaxumbaygwa (VII 1). | Then he stopped speaking, and he gave away the twenty-five | blankets, and the guests went out. It was mot long before | the second wife of Kwaxilanokumes (VI 2) Alakilayugwa (VI S), gare birth to a girl: and immediately || Yäqolelasemēe (V 10) invited his numaym the lati-700 xageme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ to $\mid$ come into his house. When they wore all in. the | chief Yäqolelasemes ( ${ }^{\top} 10$ ) arose mud spoke. | He told his

 stōdē. Wä, lą̄laê lēlelak•!ālaxa enmmōkwē lāxa ăध́yilkwē. Wä,
 Kŭkwāk!umai', Laălax'sendayowai' lãx 'māxŭlayugwai' xŭmōkwas 85 Kwax‘̂̉lanōkumayē," qaxs lémaé gwāl tégades Yáqustōdē. Wä.





 sasa p!elxelasgemaxs seklagâlace, vixs hāe grāyanakŭlace, lax









numaym the Yaexageme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ that he would give as a marriage gift 5 thirty-fice blankets to his son-in-law Kwax ilanōkumés (VI 2̈), and also the house and his other seat ; that is, / the seat of his deceased younger brother, Lableblanem ( $\mathrm{V}^{-11}$ ); "and also iame for 1 my gramddaghter who was born by my princess Alak-ilayugwa (V) s). Her name shall be the name of my dead sister ${ }^{\varepsilon_{n}}$ mminasalayugwa (V' 12). Now, her name will be $\varepsilon_{\text {nemnasâlayugwa (VII 2). Now, }}^{\text {2 }}$ 10 my numaym laexagemēs, let us see the child borne by Jlak-ilayugwa," Thus he said, and they put the thirty-five blankets on the shoulders of roung men. and they went out of the house, and they went into the house of his son-in-law Kwaxilanōkumé (V1 2).
15 They sat down inside of the door of the house, and Chief ! Yäquazlasmese (V 10) arose and spoke. He said, "Sit up, | son-in-law, and listen to me, what brought here me and my numaym, the laexagremés. We eame to see our granddaughter. Now I give you as a ${ }^{2} 0$ marriage gift these thinty-five $\|$ blankets to wipe ofl the blood of my grandelaughter: and this name of my deceased sister (V 12) $\varepsilon_{11 E m-}$ nasâlayugwa shat! be hers. | Her name shall be entmmasâlayugwa (V11 2). Now, son-in-law, you will be the owner of my hotrse, and you shall own the seat $\mid$ of my deceased younger biother L!āc'elatnem (V11). There are three seats aheal of him below the eagle:"
 mamọ̄"sokŭläsa sEk'!a p!Elxelasgem lãē negŭmpe Kwaxila-

 lēgemsen ts!ōx"lemaģasa yix māyolemasm k !ēdēaè Jlak ilayugwa. Wä. latmēse tēgadelts țēgemasen wŭq̧'wôłaé eneminasâlayu-

















[^11]thus he said, for now Yäqolfalasemes ( 10 tried io nt in in in lask'înis (V 9). Therefore he did so, for | Yäqoleblakmes: V lo
 las (VI 7) when he first wished to marry Thak ilayngwa (V1 - and When she was | told that L'tamaxalas (V|li) would be the lemal wife, and that Alakilaygwa (VI か) would be the serond wife, at ;ot the time when Kwaxilanokumee (V) 2) spoke to K K!amaxalas (VI 7), therefore Yäqolelasemes (V' 10) had resolved that his princess Alak-ilayugwa (VI s) should be head wife. Therefore he did this. | Then Kwax-îlanokumés (VT 2) thanked Yïgonflastmes ( V 10) for what he had sad, and then | Kwaxilanokmmes (VI z) invited his father-in-law to go to the rear of the honse: and now 3

 for him when he was going to give away property fo the mumaym Yaexagemés of Yäqolelasemée $\left(\begin{array}{ll}1 & 10)^{1} \text {. Then he promised to } 10\end{array}\right.$ give away thirty-five blankets to the Gwetela. swalas Kwagen,
 Yäqolelas (VT 2) for now Kwaxilanokumes (11 2) received a 10 name from his new numaym the Yaexagrme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. Now he had $t w o$ seats, for he still stayed on the side of the numaym, Rom, 't.m, and he also had a seat with the numaym Yaexagemise of the Q'omu$y^{\hat{a}} y \bar{e}$. As soon as he stopped speaking, the speakers of Yäqolela-

[^12] Lelasema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yax wāldemas Kwax*îlanökumatyaxēs genemē K• !ima-


 maxalasé. Wä, hë́mis lāg ilas âla tstāsale läqolelascmas vé, qa hës gek amalilés k !èdē厄 Tlak'ilayugwa, hāqilas hë gwésidē. Wa,



 lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon} n e^{\varepsilon} m e \overline{m o t a s ~ Y a ̈ g o l e l a s e m a c y a x a ~ Y a e ́ a g e m a s ~ y e . ~ W i i, ~ l a t m e ́ ~}$ dzōxwasa sek lis mamox̣usōkŭlayo lāxa (fwètela teewa swãlasi







45 seme $^{\varepsilon}$ went out and stood outside of the house of Yäqolelaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ，
 behalf of tnemmasâlayugwa（VII 2），the daughter of Yaqolelas （V゙1 2）．Then they went back into the house of Yäqolemas（VI 2）， and rleared it out；and after they had cleared it out，｜they invited
50 the numaym of the Yexageme to the house of Yäqolelas（VI 2） ［to go into the house of Yäqolelas］for that had been the house of Yäqolemasemés（V10）．Then Yäqolelas（VI 2）walked among his new munayn towards his honse；and when they｜were inside，the Gwētela came in and sat on the right－hand side of the house．
55 Then rame the $\varepsilon_{\text {walas }}$ Kwagrout and sat down $\|$ on the upper left－ hand side of the house．Then came the ！Q！omh＇！ut Ios and sat down near the door on the lefthand side．Then Yäqouslasmeme ${ }^{e}$ （V＇10）spoke to his son－in－law｜Yäqolelas（V1 2），and gave away the thirtr－five blankets：and after he had done so，they all went
 K•！amaxalas（V17），the wife of \äqolelas（V12）because he conld not do what had been done by läqolelassmé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$（llo）for his son－ in－law．（I forgot that the alaves went with their mistress Alaki－ laỵ⿰丬士［ VI A］）．Now Yäqolvan（VI 2）had only one wife，the 65 princess of Yäqolelaseme ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$（ 10 ），Nakilayugwa（VI 8）．Now Yäqulelas（VI 2）became proud and｜always beat his wife，and










55 lāxa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ Helk＇！ōdoyolilasa grmxanēgwilasa grōkwē．Ẅa，grāxèda
 t！xxifa．Wai，latmé nēté Yäqolehasemaçasēs wāldmmaxès ne－ gŭmpē Yäqolslasē．Wii，lai yax wida，ŷ̀sa sek＇！äs mamox̣＂sōkŭla－ ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \mathrm{e} ~ \mathrm{p}$ ！elxyhacerna．Wä，g＇ilsmésé gwāhfxs laē hōqŭwèlsa．Wai，

 $x^{* \varepsilon}$ idaasas Y̌̈quolelasemáyē lāxēs negŭmpē．（Hēxoluen l＇blēwēse－




therefore | Yäqolelasemée (T 10) took away he pronco- Ambi is
 his wife, Yäqolelas (VT2) stilfowned the homse, and the stat, for thes
 not very long without a wife. Then he asked in marriage the prinets.
 The name of the princess of Ewanux "dzē (V13), Was ( ) !extahu (VI9) ; | and Yäqolelas (VI 2 ) cealted his munaym the semu.!rm into his house and told them $\mid$ that he wished to marry again. Tuey just told him $t o$ go ahead $\|$ and to do quickly as he wanted. 'Then ios he told them that he referred to the princess of Ewanux dze V1:3) Qtēx Lăla (VI 9), whom he wanted to mamr: Thns he suid when he was speaking. |One of lis speakers replied, and sabl, "(rom, and $\mid$ do so quickly, and let us pay the marriage money totay. Thus he said. Immediately || Yaiqomelas (VI 2) took fift! blankets s() out of his room to $\mid$ give as marriage payment. . Ifter he had tahen them out, the $\mid$ numaym Seml.fm went, carrying the blankets on their shoulders, and went into|the house of Ewanux dze | 13. They sat down inside of the door of the house of Chief Ew:mux dra (V 13), and at once they paid the marriage mones, the fift blankets. After they had done so, the speaker of Chicf Ewamx dse (V 13) arose and spoke. He said, |"Remain sitting there. Sen-

YäqoLelasema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē wātaxōdxēsk !ēdētē yîx T̄lak ilarugrwa. Wï, wax'- tî

 yugwa. Wä, k! !ēstla gäla k!leâs genemè lüuolelasē lace grayox- 70



 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mémotē, qa âlag'amés haliclala lāx gwälaasasēs nâquas. Thia, 7 万





 motasa Sénc!emē k!ēk!exseyap!ałaxa p!elxelasgemé, yass lat ho-





is L.t:m, and wait for your wife. She $\mid$ is getting ready with her marriage mat, so that she may not sit on the floor without a mat in your house, son-in-law." Thus he said, and went back into the
 seated. He did not stay long, then he came back and | stood up. Ite spoke again, and said, "Jow", come, great |numaym Sēnt'Em, and carry the princess of \| my chief Ewamux ${ }^{\text {u }}$ lze ( (V 13) away, for she is heavy." Thus he said, |and went back. Then the numaym
95 sem.'fm arose and followed him into the room; and soon they came back carrying on their shoulders one hundred blankets and among them walked Qtextabla (VI9), the princess of Ewanuty ${ }^{-1}(z \bar{e}$ ( $\mathrm{V}^{\top} 13$ ), among the SēnL!am as they were coming out of the room. When they rearhed / the door of the house, Ewanux ${ }^{\text {d }} \mathrm{dze}$ s00 (V 13) stood up and spoke. HI He said, "Wait a while, great numaym Sem.tam, for the name that will go to my son-in-law Yäqolelas (VI 2). | His name will be G̣wervindzē (V] 2), and the name of his dancer will be Melnēd, and these hundred blankets are the marriage mat of ! your wife. Now, son-in-law, go 5 to your house!" Then he | stopped speaking, and immediately those who had paid the marriage money went out, famong them Q'exthala (YT 9) and they went into the house of Yäqouslas (\1] 2). Yäqobelas (V1 2) told his speakers to clear out his house; and after they had cleared it, they went ont | and stood
 grōkwā̄s, negŭmp," ${ }^{\prime}$ nēk exs laē lāyak îlī lāx k!wats!âlilasas k!ēdē-





 k"!ē'!éxseyap!alaxa p!elxelasgemē, lāk!endeda p’elxelasgemē






 nemaqōs. Wä, hāg n. negŭmp, lāxēs grōkwaós." Wä, lafm q'wē-


 dēsēxa grökwē. Wiñ, g'ilemēsē gwāl čkwaqēxs laē hōqŭwvals lāxa
up outsiule of the house amd rablod tho (Q!omoyidyo. Wal: - hu Kwäg'ul, Q!ōmk'!ut!Es, on hehalf of Mrlned (V'l| 1), the chilil of GWE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yindze (VI 2). Ifter they had said ser, thoy went int, and it was not long before the tharee Inwarnd tribes čame int Then | Chief Gwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yimdze ( 17 2) anose and spoke. Ito said. "You have heard my new name. I obtained this in maraiage
 name (iwesyimdzē (VT 2). Now you shall name me (iwnytimal\%e,
 Then he stopped speaking, and he gave away the / homdred blankets; and first he gave to the Q!omoy $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon} y^{-} \bar{e}, \mid$ and then to the ${ }^{\text {ewiblat }}$ Kwaggul, \|f and finally he gave blankets to tho Qtonk?nt!ms. 20) When he had given away all, then they went out of the house
 (V'I 9) had not been living together for a long time when ther had a son. He was named Tsaxis because he was horn there. Four days after he had been born, when the navol-string ("amo 25
 of elover-roots to his son-in-law (iwfyimdze (II 2) as a marriage present, $\mid$ and also the name Wrawatkine (TII 3) for the new-horn child of lis princess / Q!ēx Lāla (VI 9). Them Chief (iwrevimdze




 "LaEms wŭLElaxen ālē lēgema, yîx légLmgrelxtaryasen nEghumpē



 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa p !elxelasgem. Wä, lä māk îlasō̃sa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāłase Kiwãg ula yax ${ }^{2}$ wi-
 p!elxelasgemē. Wä, grîlsmēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wīlxtōxs faē hēqŭwelsa lāx gōkwas

 hëx ${ }^{*}$ idaem légades Tsāxisē, qaxs häč māyolemē. Wia. hét in la mōp!enxwass māyolaagemxs laē lāwäyēs ts!eyōxaçē laasè 2̃ Ewanux̌u dzē wāwałqälasa mōsgemē dēdengwats!ē L!éna Léwa




30 (VI 2) sent his speakers to go into all the houses and invite on behalf of Wawalk ine (VII 3), the son of GWE ${ }^{\epsilon}$ yindzē (VI 2). "Thus you will say," said GWE ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{yim}_{\text {indze }}$ (VI 2) | to his speakers. At onee they went out of the house and | stood in the doorways of all the houses, inviting all the | men of the Q!onnoyat ${ }^{\epsilon} \bar{e}$, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wallas
35 Kwägrul, and (Q!omk!ut!es; and this is what the speakers said as they entered the | doors of the houses of the Q!omoy $\hat{\mathrm{n}}$ ह$y \mathrm{e}$ : "I inrite you, ( ${ }^{\prime}$ moyo $\hat{a}^{\epsilon} y \bar{e}$, on behalf of Wratw ine (VII 3), the child of GwE ${ }^{\varepsilon} y^{\prime}$ mdzē (YI 2.)" And when they stopped speaking, the others said, "Let us go quickly. |"The fire is now burning low." Thus said another one. And when they had been to all the
40 houses of the Q!omoyâtye they went to the houses of the ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwägrul, | and said, "Now I eall you, "wālas Kwāg'uł, on behalf of | W"awalkine (VLI 3), the chikl of Gwétimdzē (VI 2)!" and they said the they lad done before. Thus they went into all| the houses of the ${ }^{\varepsilon_{\text {wailas }}}$ Kwag oul; and then they went into the
45 houses of the Q!omk'!nt!es, \| and they said again, "Now I call you, (!tomk-!ut!us, on behalf of | Wāwalk'ine (VIl 3), the chihd of (iWE $\mathrm{E}^{\epsilon}$ yimdzē (VI 2)." Thus they \| went into all the houses, and then they went back into the future feast | house. When the gruests came, the $Q$ !omoya $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon} y$ ē sat down in the rear of 50 the house, and the ${ }^{\text {E }}$ walas Kwag











 walk'inayai' xŭnōkwas (̣wéyimdzēyai'." Wä, àemxaāwisē nā-
 saxa gryookwasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāasē Kwāg oulaxs laē līx g•ig•ōwasa (Q!ōmk !u-
45 t!esē. Wä, lāxae encek"a: "Lasmen lētalonai', (Q!ōmk'!ut!esaí qa


 lēda (Q!ōnoyầ ${ }^{\epsilon}$ ē lāx ōgwiwalilasa grookwè. Wia, la k!ŭs ${ }^{\epsilon} \mathrm{a} l i \nmid e ̄ d a$

side of the feasting-house, and we (2toms'at!es on the buthomel it side of the feasting-house. They | sat down there beraure phoy had been invited for a feast. When all were in, the mumaty Laălax'sendayo eame in and sat down $\mid$ at the right-hand side of the door. Then Ewamne"dze ( $\mathbf{V}^{\prime} 13$ ) arose and spole He Hatl. 55 "Look this way, son-in-law | (iwres imize ( 112 2), and listen to me! Send out your numaym | to get the four herse-disises of my house, so that iny guests may cat out of them! They are the killer-whale, | whale, seal, and double-hembed serpent." Thus he said as he sat down. || Immediately (iwrsyimizee (VI 2) arose and 60 thanked his father-in-law for what he had satid. Then be turnes his face to his numaym, the Senslem, uml | said, "() numaym Sēnu!em, take the four house-dishes |amel bring them! Leet us try to have them emptied by our guests!" Thus he sad. Them | the young men of the momaym Sennlem went out and cartiod in two ladles which are always given with the four housedishes. (i5 It was not long before the young men came bank carrying the four house-dishes | and the two latles. They came and put them down inside | the door of the feasting-house. Then they took the cinquefoil-root baskets and placed them thy the side of the housedishes. || They took the roots out of the baskets and put the 70 raw | einquefoil-roots into the honse-dishes; and when the house-






















72 dishes were full, | they put the double-headed serpent dish in front of the ( ${ }^{\text {tomona }} \hat{a}^{\varepsilon} y \overline{\mathrm{e}}$. Then | the speaker of GWE said, "This clouble-headed serpent dish is for you, Q!omoyâtye!" and they put the killer-whale dish in front of the ewalas
75 liwag'ul, and the speaker said, "This killer-whale dish is for you, 'wālas Kwāg'ul!' | and they put the seal-dish in front of the Q!omk"!ut!es, and | the speaker said, "This seal-dish is for you, (Q!omk !ut!es!' 'Then they put | the whale-dish in front of the Maamtagila and Gंexsem and Knkwāk!um, and the speaker said, "This dish is for you, Maămtagrila, G'ēxsem, |\}
So Kŭkwāk!um! You will eat out of it, you who sit there to help us,and you, Laălax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ endayo!" | Thus he said. Then he took the large ladles and gave ono to the | other speaker of GWEEyimdzē (V1 2). Then he told the guests to begin | eating; and he spoke, turning his face towards the numayin Senn!Em, | and said, "Now bring out the
85 oil, so that I may give the second course to my $/$ guests." Then he took the boxes with oil and | put them down in front of the fire. The | two speakers dipped the ladles into the oil, and gave | one of them to the chief of the Maamtage ila. Then the speaker said, |
90 "Now, sip this, Awaxklag'tlis!" Then || the other speaker said to the chief of the G-exsem, "Now you \| sip this, Chief Y'quewid!" Immediately the chiefs \| arose, took the ladles, and drank the oil;
 Elkwais GWe ${ }^{\varepsilon} y i ̂ m d z e \overline{:}$ : "Lōqŭłas, Q!ōmōyâtyē sīseyūL." Wä, lä


 Łlkwē: "Lōqŭlas (Q!ōmk'lut!esē mēgwat." Wä, hak'ax"dzamōlije-
 k!umē. Wia, lï Enēk’ēda elkwē: "Lōqŭlas Maămtag'ila, G•ēxsem,

 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nemoxx ${ }^{0}$ elkwas G̣wéyindzē. Wä, lä waixaxa k!wētē, qa wäg'ēs




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemēxla lāx g'iğmá ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa Maămtag'ila. Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēkēda elkwa: "LaEms x̣ŭmt!èdlai' g'iggăma'yai' Twaxelag'îlisai'." Wä, lä



and $\mid$ all the head men of the mmatrms dit so, of the ( l (omon-
 head men had dronk, they gave to drink to the men of lower rank. I When they all had drunk oil, they fook with their hamd the cincpu-foil-roots out of the | house-dishes, carried them in their blankets, and went out. Now this was ended; and the namo of the child wf
 ten months old. ||

When he was ten months old, his father, (iwes yimalze ( 1 ! 2 ), in- ! 900 vited all | the young men of the Kwag ul (ribes to go into his house; and when | they came in, they singed off the hair of Wäwalk ine (VII 3); and | after they had singed it off, they put straps around his legs and arms; and when | they had done so, they pht red ochre on his head and face; | and when the paint batl been put 5 on, the young men | also printed their faces: and when their faces were painted, |GGE Gîndzē (VI 2) took many handkerthefs umb shirts \| and gave one to each of the young men. When cath hat one, GWE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yîmdzē (VI 2) spoke, and said, "Now stop) fo (alling̣ ms 10 child Wāwall ${ }^{\text {mee ( }}$ (YII 3). You shall call him Alanem (Wolf (VII 3)." Thus he sad to the young men; and after he had dome so, | they went out. It was not very long before ILanfm (V)| 3) began to walk, | for that was his name while he was a young man for $\overline{\text { Inanem }}$ (VII 3) had the ochre-name | when the young men had



 lāxa lōelqŭlinē, qås hanqelēqēxs laē hōqŭwelsa. Wä, laem gwāla. Wä, laem ṭēgadē xŭnōkwas G̣wéyímdzais Wāwałk ina ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ 狍 lālatal qū lāl hëtogwilaLō.











 hōqŭwelsa. Wä, k•!ēst!a âlaem gailax, lamment qāqayimaxs yix



15 their own custornary small potlatch, in which handkerchiefs, $\|$ shirts, paddles, and mats were given away. This | is called by the people of olden times "ochre giring," and they hare no | names of high rank for it.--Itanem was the name which he had obtained from his father Gwetyîmdzē (VI 2), because le had not yet \| giren away blankets for a name of high rank for his son Alanem (VII 3). Now, | Ewanux ${ }^{\text {u }}$ dzē ( $\mathrm{V}^{-13 \text { ) felt sorry on account of his grandson, }}$ .20 because he had no name of high rank. Therefore Ewanuxu ${ }^{0} \mathrm{dze}$ (V 13) invited his numaym | the Lanlax'sendayo, and told his numaym that he would give as a marriage gift to his | son-in-law sixty blankets and the name | Łaleplalas (VII 3) to be the mame of Alanem (V'H 3). Then his numaym agreed! to what he had said;
25 and therefore he immediately counted off \| sixty blankets, and put them on the shoulders of the young men | of his numaym, who then went out of the house | and into the house of his son-in-law Çwe-
 himself spoke, | and said, "Look up, son-in-law, Gwe 30 (VI 2), and listen to what I have to say to you! I feel sorry | for my grandson (VII 3), because he has no name of high rank yet. Now I will give him this name, and you shall call him | Lalēp!alas, and I also give these sixty blankets. | Come and take them!'" Thus
35 he said to his son-in-law: and $\|$ Gweyimdze (VI 2) at once arose
 gwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yōsa g'ālē begwānem gŭmyasē. Wä, lä k'leâs ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Em}$ âlaxlayo
 p!esēēda, qaés

 taxa Laălax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Endayowē. Wä, nēłaxēs ${ }^{\ell}$ némēmotaxs wāwałqälīıaxēs negŭmp yîsa q!el!ex'sokwē p!elxelasgema. Wä, hë́misa tēgemē


25 L!ex'sokwē p!elxelasgema, qås k'exseyap!entālēs lāxa hǎ̌yā feäsēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nē ${ }^{\epsilon}$ mēmotē. Wä, g'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīlaxs laē hōqŭwels lāxēs g $\cdot \bar{o} k w e \bar{e}$,





 p!alasē laqo gò ámésēg ada q!el!ex'sokŭk* p!elxelasgema. Wä,

$35{ }^{\varepsilon}$ yîmdzē
 Do you come again and give me a marriage gift of sixty blankets and also this name? Thank jou, father-in-law (V 1:3)!" | Thus he said, and sent out hiswife (1I9) to call hisnumaym, the sinn! !rm, to come into his house. Indeed, there were only three seated in the for house, -himself (VI 2), his wife, and his child (VII 3), -because
 (VI 2), and G̣wes yomdzē (VI 2) did not ! know beforehand what his father-in-law (V 13) was going to say to him. Then the sent! !:m came in, and immediately Gwe ers to stand in front of his house and to invite the Manmtagrila, 45 G•ēxsem, Kŭkwak!um, Laălax:*Endayo, on behalf of Lalēp'alas (VII 3), the son of Gwesyimdze (VI 2). "That is what you will say," said G̣WE'yímdzē (VI 2) to his speakers: and when hee stopped speaking, | the speakers went out. They stood in front of the house of GWEEyîmdzē (VI 2) and said, "Now, Maămtağila, (i•ē- j) sem, Kŭkwak!um, Laйlax'sendayo, now you may witness tho dance of | Latēp!alas (VII 3), the child of GwE ${ }^{\epsilon}$ yimdzé (V1 2).". The other speakersaid, |"Let usbequick!" Now the mumaym Laakla$x^{*} s^{\varepsilon}$ Endayo was sitting still; | and when they stopped speakinge they went into the house of | Gwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yimdzē (VI 2), and it was not longr before the four numayms came in. || Now Gweyyimdzē (V1 2) told 55 them that his plan was for Āanem | to have a name of high rank:
demaq!ōs, negŭmp! Lasmasēxat! wāwalqälaa yîsa q!ec!ex sokwax 36 p!elxelasgemaa; yúmisa tēgemaq!a? Wä, gēlak asª, negŭmp,"



 $q$ !āq !ałalg-iyuwe Ĝ̣we yîmdzäx wāldemLasēs negŭmpaq. Wה̈, grāxē


 Léwa Laălax ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ Endayowē qa Łalēplalasē xŭnōkwas G̣we yîmdzē.


 tag•ilai', G•ēxsemai', Kŭkwāk!umai', Laălax's ${ }^{\text {E }}$ Endayowai', qa La- 50
 kwē elkwa. Wä, laemụa k!ŭdzēltsäøma ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{nE}^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Laălax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}-$





57 namely, Łalēp!alas (VII 3). As soon as he stopped speaking, | he gave away the sixty blankets to the four numayms; and after he had done so, they went ont. I Now his name was Lalēp!alas (VII 3),
60 although he was only a young child of his father \| Gwesymdzē (VI 2). Now Lalēp!alas (VII 3) had four names, beginning | with the first when he was born by his mother (Q!ex'anla (VI 9). Now Lalēp!alas was grown up. Then Gwes fimdzḕ (VI 2) said to his I father-in-law Ewanux ${ }^{\text {da }}$ dze (V 13) that he wanted to give a winter

65 the marriage debt to his son-in-law Gweyimdze (VI 2). When it was nearly winter Ewanux̣ ${ }^{\text {U }}$ dze (V 13) paicl the marriage debt,-1 two hundred and fifty blankets, ten boxes of oil, | twelve boxes of dried salmon, and twenty baskets with rimquefoil-root. | After he had paid the marriage debt, Lalēp'alas (VII3) disappeared, and
70 GWe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yîmlzē ( $\mathrm{V}^{\prime}!2$ ) gave a winter dance. Ile had $\|$ disappeared for a long time, then he was raught. Then Lalēp!alas (VII 3) was hămshămts!es. | Now his name was Imyaxelasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (VIJ 3). Now he had five | names. Then they gave away two hundred and fifty blankets | to the (Q!ōmoyâécee, 'wālas Kwāg ul, and (Q!ōmk"!ut!es. |
75 Now, he did not give any to the Gweetela. After one \|finter he stopped being hamshamts!es; and when | winter came again, he became a member of the sparrow society. Now he had also a name from his|grandfather Ewanux̣ ${ }^{\text {U }}$ dze for the secular season;













 Wä, lámē tēgalcs Tmyanelaseswé. Wä, laem sek tāsgemé tḕegromas. Wä, lam yāx widayoweda sk laxsok âla plelxelasgem





and his name was L!asaxilaegriviak: as member of the Whale in Soeiety in the winter clance; and the name of | Imyaxalaso ( II : was Qewēgemēs (JII 3) as a member of the sparrow sordet y. Now he had $\|$ six names from the begiming, when he was born by lis: mother, Q!ēx'tāla (VI 9).

Now Lalēp!alas (VI 3) was a full-grown man. Now | will | tall: about him after he finished the winter daner. That is why \& mentioned his | secular name. Now (iwessimdze (11 2) wishet hist son Latēp!alas (VII 3) to give a potlatch (o) the liwãg ul, to get for his name the name of the || past chief, Jhamestalal (V) 3) for A. the name Hâmēselal also belongs to the numaym Sēnu!em, because it is the name given hy Gayoselis (IV 3) to his and G•āg•āolelaga's (IV 1) son (V 3), who was the youmger brother of
 (V 2), and his younger lorother |lameselal (\ 3) had gone lome to Ts!eqŭlöten. Therefore the Lēgwildas $x^{u}$ have the names (on
 for they know all the names of the Sematm. Now $i$ wilt speak again about Łatēplalas (VII 3), who made a potlateh to the Kwāgul. | He was helped by his father (ixwerimize (VI 2) and his | grandfather Ewanuxu 1 (xe (V1 1:3); two hundred and twenty blankets went || from his father (VI 2) to 9.5 Lalēplalas (VII 3), and one hundred and eighty blankets from




Wä, laem âlak! !āla la begwānema yîx Lalēp!alasē, qaxg'in lámēk. ēt!alelal laqēxs laē gwāl tstēts!eqa. Lāgrilafn hë tēxéedayowe
 xŭnōkwe Lalēp!alasaxa Kwākŭg ulē, qa wägrēs Lēgadris tēgrom sa



 Hâmēselałē lāx Ts!eqŭlōtenē. Waí, hëémis lāg ifasa hēquildãxwē Lēgades Ilâméselalē léswa Kwax'sēstala tēgema ya (íag'ädela-90

 grute. Wä̀, laem enãxwa g'iwaltsés ōmpè (iwesyimdzē nuewis




97 his grandfather Ewanux̣udze (Y 13). | Łalēp!alas (VII 3) was helped by the two men with four hundred blankets; and after he had been helped | with the blankets, Gwesyimdze (VI 2) sent out łatep!alas (VII 3) to |call the speakers who were to be their
1000 guests to come quickly. ी Lalēp!alas (VII 3) went at once to eall them, and they all came immediately. | Then Gweyindzē (VI 2) instructed them what to say outside of the / house; and after he had instructed them, they went out of the house \| and stood there.

5 will see (the dance of) (Q!ēx $1 a \bar{a}\}$ (VI 9), the child ${ }^{1}$ of \|Hamēsèlał (VII 3)," for Hâmēsełał (VII 3) had his mother Q!extāla (VI 9) for his dancer. | It was not long before the three tribes of the Kwāg'ul eame in. When they were all inside, Gweryimdzē (VI 2), arose / and spoke. He said, "Now you will stop naming my prince Lalepp!alas (VII 3) | for his name is changed, and he will now be
10 named Hamēsela\} (VII 3). Now he will take the seat of the past lFâmēselał (V.3), | who held the second seat in my numaym SēnL!em." | Thus he said to all the Kwag ul. Then they all agreed to what he said. | After he had finished his speech, he gave away the 15 four hundred | blankets; and when he had done so, || they went out. Now he had seven names, beginning with the first I name obtained at the time of his birth from his mother, Q!ēx'Lāla (VI 9). It was not long before his | grandfather Ewanux̣ ${ }^{\mathbf{u}} \mathrm{dze}$ died ( $V^{\prime} 13$ ), and at once

97 g'īwalayōsa málōkwax Lalēplalasē. Wä, gr filcmēse ghwātalila grīwalayowē p!elxelasgemaxs laē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yālaqē Gwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yîmdzäs Lalēplalasē, qa

 Wä, laemxaē leexxs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lē G̣we ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yímdzē qa wāldems lāx l !āsanâ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasēs

 y $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon}$ Yai' $^{\prime}$, ${ }^{\text {wālas }}$ Kwāg ulai', Q!ōnk '!ut!esai' lāx (Q!ēx'Lāla xŭnōkwas
5 llâmēselatē, quxs hëermaē sēnatēs ăbempē (Q'ēx'lāha, yix Hâmēse-


 lasē lāxg'in lewưlgămēk, qaxs lacmēk L!āyoxlä, qaxs lámēk*
10 bēgadrlts Hâmēselalē. Wä, lane mések lāł lāx tāxwas ya Hâmēse-

 demas. Wä, griflmēsē g̣wãlē wâldemasēxs laē yāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wītsa hămōp!enyag'igawe plelxelasgema. Ẅ̈, g'îtmēsē gwād yāqwaxs lae ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{wi}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{a}}$
 na ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yè mayourmsēs ǎbempē (q!èx cāla. Wä, k'lēst!a gälaxs laē lélē


Q!ēx'Läta (VI 9) wished that Hamessulat (VI[ 3 : should take the is
 told her son Hâmēsela\} (VII 3), and th her husband (iwesyimdzé 20) (VI 2), to call in the mmaym of his grandfather (1 13), the
 Immediately Llameeselal (VH 3) himself went to call them, and they came in. When they were inside, \| ( Q !ex' 1 äha ( I I 9 ) arose and called her son Hâmēselal (YII 3) || to come and stand by her side: 25 and she spoke, and said, | "see how I stand here with my son ( $\ 11$ 3,
 name is Haméselal (VIT 3). Now I wish him to take the seat of
 (VI 9). Immediately all $|\mid$ the men of the numaym Laalax seandayo 30 agreed to | what Q!ēx*Lāla (VI 9) had said. Now she gawe away blankets | to the numaym Laălax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Endayo, and his name was
 (VII 3) was the head man of his new numaym, the Lablax 's sendayo, $^{\text {E }}$ and he (VII 3) also \|held the seat of Itamesselal in his mumayn 35 Sēnu!em. Now he had the two seat of Hamēselal and Ewanmx̣! Now he married | Neg äga (VII 4), and the chief Hamedrag emes (VI 10) of the numarm G'ēxsem gave to Hamēselal the name Tarx-








 lemag*asen ōmpdäē Ewanux̣ ${ }^{u} d z e ̄ x \cdot d a ̈, ~ y i ̂ x g ' a ~ H a ̂ m e ̄ s e l a h y: k ’ . ~ L a-~$





 ātē la ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{nE}^{\varepsilon}$ mēmota Laŭlax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ endayowe Ewanux̣ ${ }^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{dze}$. Waii, lāxaé la


 motasa G•ēxsemē Hamélleg ema ${ }^{e}$ yax Tsex widē lax Hâmèse:latē

$40^{{ }^{\text {cwid }}}$ | when he married , out of his numaym Sēnl!em. || I Ie did not keep his wife Nereagat for a long time when he sent her away, and Lalep balas married the princess of the chief of the numaym teepereed, | Ledelayngwa (VII 5); and he ohtained the name for the secular season Thetlentstid (VII B) and four winter names-for the beggar-
45 dance the name Q!weq! Waselal, and for the war-dance the name Māyanid, and for the hamshants!es the | name r.!áqoselag îlis, and for the fool-dance the name | Nōlemés ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ sta when (his dancer) was a man, and if she was a woman, the name Nöleméstalidzemga; and Ilâméselał (VII 3) also did not keep Lètelaỵugwa (VII j) as a wife for
50 a long time | before she died. Now he married || Xiwane (VII 6), the princess of Gundox ${ }^{\mathbf{u}}$ (V[11), chief of the numayon XaEnsx it of the K̈oskimo; and IIamēselal (VII 3) obtained in marriage the name Gundox ${ }^{\text {u }}$, and also the rattle-tance for the winter dance, with its
 had no chidiren, | although they had been married for three years. If
55 Then Ilâméselat (VII 3) sent X̣wanē (VII 6) away. and he married Hekinétzemga (VIT 7 ), the sister of K'wax ilanōkumée (III S), chief of the numaym Treets!emelequata; and they gare the cannibuldance as a marriage gift, | and the cammal-mask called "toothmask," and the hoxe horku head-mask, | and the crooked-heak head-
60 mask, and the name of the cannibal dancer was || SEyEmq !eselag ilis, and also the thrower-dance with the name enawalax ${ }^{\mathbf{u}} \mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{d}} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$, and the

40 W̌ä, k- tēt taggäla gegoades Negrägäxs laē k゚ayaq. Wä, lii geg ades
 lelayugwa. Wä, lammxaè tēgemōlex l'tāt!entstīdē lāxa bāxŭsē. Wä, hë́misa ts!ēts!eqa lēlēda, yîxs mōx̣wēdalaē yîxa q!wēq!wasshalē; wä, hëémis L.ēgemsē (Q!wēq!wasvlatē; wä, hësmisa tōx̣̂widē; wä,
 I.ēgemsē L!āqoselag tilisē; wii, hëtmisa nōtemē; wä, hë́mis lēgemsē Nöllemésta yixs begwānemaē. Wä, grî̂lcmēse ts!edāqa nōlemē, laē rēgades Nōlemēéstalitlzemga. Wai, k'!ēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ emxaé gäla geg'ades lēlalayogwa rix ILamēselahaxs laē lélê lēlelayugwax dē. Wä, 〕ä geg'a-

 ¢a lẹgems Hâmēselalē: hë́misa hăyatelatē lãxa ts!ēts!eqa; wä, hë-


55 hayasek âla. W’ä, lammxé koỵe llaméselałax Nwanä. Wia, lä gregrades Ilëlkinēdzemg̣a, yîx whq!was Kwaxilanōkumatyē, yîx g' Thămá yasa smémēmotasa T's !ēts 'rmēleqǔla. Wä, lä hămselxcālaxa



rich-woman dance with the name (Q!ominâtrasklal, and tho wat 62
 the marriage debt, then the four mon disajperared, rath ho showed the four dances. Now, these were obtained by fle mumatul $(5.5$ Laălax $s^{\varepsilon}$ Endayo, because he wanted very murh foretain the name

 child, |although lie had many wives; and the only one who cond take the place of his grandson was the grandson of \| Lés]ēnox (VII 1), the 70
 chief of the numaym Ihaăyalik"awe of the (Q!omotasye. 'Then Lētēnox (VII 1) had a danghter (VIII 1); and when | the daurhter
 tēno, was grown up, her name was ladeliclak" (VII 1), the danghter of Lésenox (VII 1) || and of her hustrand Wablewid (VII ! ! Then 75
 went the name ${ }^{\text {manxưlag illis and also the connibal dance and the }}$ name Yagwis and the fire-dance from the brother of atablishak, (VIII 1), who was Nūxuemis (VIII 3) in the winter dance, aud

 Ogwilagemere (IX 2), and his younger hrother II Wak!wahalas:mī
dzē. Wä, hë́misa q!âminâgasē Lēgades (Q'âminâgeselalē. Wii, fil hë́misa tōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ widē țēgades Tōp!eqē. Wä, grîlmēsē gwāla Näk!wax-



















[^13]S1 (IX 3), and his younger brother Eēlelg'îmlilas (IX 4). And ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis ([X 1) was taken by llamēselal (III 3)| to take his place in the numaym Sēnu!em; and he took on the other side K! !wāk!wabālaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (IX 3) to take his place in the! mumaym
85 Laŭlax' s $^{\varepsilon}$ endayo; and now the name of ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis (IX 1), || the son
 ( IX 1 ) ; | and the name of K !wāk!wababaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}\left(\mathrm{IX}\right.$ 3) was Ewanux ${ }^{-}$dze (IX 3) in the mumaym Laălax'sendayo: and K!wāk'wabalaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (IX 3) also had fwo seats, as he took the seat of the father (II 2) of his | mother ${ }^{1}$, l.e ${ }^{\text {f }}$ ennox ${ }^{u}$ (III 1), among the
90 Iaăyalikawe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, and ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis (IX 1) \|f also had two seats-the head seat in the numaym SēnL!em, which was the marriage-gift of Hâmēselał (VII 3) to ${ }^{\text {E}}$ maxxulag'illis (VIII 2) ; and he also had the seat of Hamesselal, which is the fourth in the numaym | Sēnl!em. And when Hâméselal dies, all his property and his mames among
95 the Sēnl!em will go to him ( ${ }^{n}$ nemognwis $I \mathcal{L}^{\prime} 1$ ) : and the property of Ewanux ${ }^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{dze}$ will go to (Q!mx'îlag îlis (IX 3) (that is K!wā-
 is the name of $K$ !wāk!wabablaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mid$ in the numaym Lanlax'-

100 dzé; but the name $\| \mathbb{K}$ !wāk !wabāaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ belongs to him in the numaym IIănatee no of the Q !omoya $\left.\hat{a}^{\epsilon} y \overrightarrow{\mathrm{e}}\right)$. | That is all about this.

S1 ts!ā̊yē Lēlelg îmlilasē; wä, heẻ́mis la ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ētsōs Hâmēstlałē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwisē qa Lax ${ }^{u}$ stōdlēq lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon} n E^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Sēnu!emē. Wä, lāxaē



 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Lǎlax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Endayowē. Wä, lammxaē K !wāk!wabālasema-
 ăbempē lēţēnoxwē lāxa Haăyalik'awáy ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. Wä, lāxaē $\varepsilon^{n}$ nemōgwisē
 x̣wīg Elxta ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas Hâmēselatē lax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlag'îlisē. Wä, lāxaē tāxwala








 Wia, lawisúa lāba lāxēq.
' Really his mother's mother.

Now I will talk about the Nak !wax da' $\mathrm{X}^{11}$, why they have maty | 1 names derived from the Iwik" !enow" ant Bellacoolat and abso the Gwisela and Dzāwadeēnox', and Ilăwāmis: for the chicf of the
 tribes; and he also marmed among the mumary Temltemblals of the Mamalelequala, and the numaym Latabx'sibndivo of the liwag'ul, and also the numaym G'exsems samala of the Fioskimo. That is where ${ }^{\text {maxatana }}$, and his children after him, took wives, aud also among the | Gwawaenox from the numaym liwewaenox". When
 (I 1), called his mumaym the ${ }_{\text {EWälas, }}$ and |told his numatm that he wished to get a wife for his prince $\varepsilon_{m a x}^{\text {mata ( }}$ (II 1) among the princesses of the chiefs of the tribes, to get crests from them; and he told them that he wished him to marry | L háqwa ilayugwa (II 2), 1.5 the princess of w!ãqug-ilit ([ 2). Thus he said. Inmediately his numaym thanked him for his speech. The Nak!wax das. lived in the village Tēgŭxstē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. They started at once early in the morning, and they went to Wanuku, where the rillage of the Awik!enox ${ }^{u}$ is located when they catch olachen. I When they arived 20 the speaker of ${ }^{\text {smanxw (II 1), whose | name was Gwemalas, stood up }}$

## Marriage witl the Ník!wax'máxu



 yîxs hëmaē gag'adílälats g ịgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon_{n E}}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasēxa



 axa Gwawaēnoxwè lāx $^{\text {encemēmotasa Kwēkwaēnoxwe. Wä, hërm }}$








 yîxs häa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ l g.ōkŭla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwalama Eăwik•!(̄noxwē dzãx̣wilaxa dzāxŭnē.



22 and spoke. Ife said, "I came to you, great numaym Wiōkwitem, Awik" !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ ! My chief, ${ }^{\text {mañxa }}$ (II 1) here, came to marry your
 and when he said this, |l he jumped into the water with his crew; and they went up the beach, following his father-in-law l'äqag ila (I 2), who was waiting for them. Then ratawag ila (I 2) entered the house first, and ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa (II 1) followed him, aml his whole crew went



 lāálasē hëk !ek'!ale medzēsasa hāmats'a lāx grōkwas L!āqwag fila




 Lax̣ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ŭls lax l!āsanâ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasēs g'ōkwē. Wä, lammélae qenxûlaxa tuekwē




 yē x̣wāxwak!n̆naxa mōts!afē. Wai, lātae ăxk tālaxēs k!wēmè, qás
 dex̣ista līxa ewāpē teewis k!wēmaxs laas hōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭsdēsa, qass lä lãg ixēs megămpē L!āqwag'iläxs ēselamaaq. Wä, hëeḿlāwisē L!āqwag-ila g'ālac̄ l lāxēs g•ōkwē. Wä, lā́laē māk'îlē ${ }^{\varepsilon} m a n x w a ̈ q . ~$

 wife l tāqwag ilatugwa (II 2), who was sitting on a board high up is in the rear of the house. He went to her and sat down by her side. His | erew sat down in the rear of the house. When they were all seated, then the whistles of the cannibal-dancer sommed ugan behind the mat-eurtain in the left-hand corner inside the house: 50 and the whistles of the fire-daneer and the rich-woman dancer sounded, and the shaman-dancer sang his sacred somg. Then L'āquag ila (I 2) arose and stepped to tho place in fromt of the fire in the middle of the house. There ho stood still. Ilis tribe also did not mose from the places where they were seated at the sides of the house. IV When the sound of the whistles stoppect. 1.hatiang ila 55 (I 2) spoke, I and said, "Now, listen to the supernatural power of your wife, $\mid$ son-in-law ${ }^{\text {s maxa }}$ (II 1)! Now you have whamed in marriage the camilal-dancer whom yom hawe heard, and his name, Hămtséstäselag îlis, and the hox̣onk" canmibal head-mask, and the raven head-mask, and the |l mooked-heak head-mask, and the 60 gelogŭdzâlis head-mask-there are four different kinds of houdmasks for the camibal-dancer and alsor the neek-ring of rede cedarbark woven and mixed with white hark. The name of tho cedarbark neck-ring is $k$ ! !osenxawa: and the head-ring has theer rings, one on top of the other; and the wrist-ring goce f four times aronnd tis
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa qa läs hëmakǔa lāxēs genemē l hiqwag ilayugwaixs k!wadzâlilaaxa laētē saōkwa lāx nāqolēwalilasa goōkwē. Wai, lā́lace 4.5


 ts!a, lāx ūlats!ēlilasa yāwapmaliłaxa léwasye lāx grmxotsâliłas
 tsētstalalē ḶE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa q !âminâgasē. Wï, lātlaē hëfmxat! yälay!wā-
 Jīlasa lāqawalīasa goōkwe seldēta. Wä, hë́ḿlaxatitwisé g̣wacele geōkŭlōtas k ! !eâs la yawīnāla lāxēs k!ŭdzēlasé éwax'sunégwilasa grōkwe.







 gemsa qenxawaryē l!āgekwē k!ōsenxawa. Wä, līxaē yūdux"-



66 the arm, and is made of twisted red cedar-bark; and the anklets go four times aromod the leg, and are made of twisted red cedar-bark. That will be the way of your dancer, son-in-law $\varepsilon_{\text {maxaw ( }}$ (II 1). And this will be the cedar-hark of the tire-dancer. The neek-ring is
70 mixed with white, and the head-ring is not thick. The I arm-rings go around the wrist twice, and also the anklets. | The name of the firedancer will be (hwadzes. Aud this will be the cedar-bark of the shamandancer. Hlis neek-ring and head-ring will be medium-sized, and he will have a small ring of twisted eedar-bark around the wrist and
75 aromid the legs, and the will go around four times. I| The name of the shaman-dancer will be llayalak ilamela. And this is the way of the cedar-bark of the rich-woman dancer. She has a big neek-ring mixed with white, |and at three places there are strips hanging down of cedar-bark mixed white and red, in this way: | Her head-ring will also be red and white - two rings, one on top of the other. | The one below will be s0 smaller than the upper one. The || wrist-rings and leg-rings of red cedar-bark will be white in the middle, and they will pass around four times; and
her name will gaselał; and| the will be painted containing the in this way: left-hand side,
 be (2) Tominowa-
sacred room of the camibal-diancer with a moon painting; and | the box winter-danee objects will be painted Ther sacred room will stand at the inside the door of your homse, son-in-




 sīdza ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \bar{e}$. Wä, hë́mis t.ēgemsa nōntsēéstalałē Gwadzēs. Wä, g•ancés crwalaats L'ăgekwasa păxălalatē, yixs hëłag itaē qenxawa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas


 laasles L育gexultsa qlâminâgasē, yîs çekwaé emelmaqelēs qenxa-



 цeslekwa. Wä, hë́mis fēgemltsē Q!ōminowagaselale. Wä, g*a${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēs māwillesa hāmats!ēg̛oda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mekŭladzâlak‥ Ẅä, lä hăndzâwa


 son-in-law." Thus he said. Then he turned his fate toward his tribe. the Āwik' !ēnox", spoke, I and said, "Now give foocd to my som-inlaw | and to his erew!" Inmediately ther gave fool to them; and after they had eaten, the cannibal-daner uttered his ery |l bednind the go front of the sacred room at the lefthand side, inside the dome of the house. Then they took their hatons and marrow roof-boards to beat time on, put them down flat outside of the sacred room, and the song-leaders sat down close to the sarred room. When the batons had been distributed, If lanqwag ila stood up. He spoke, and said, !3 "Now | watch us, son-in-law-and you, tribe-to sce our ways, | for I wish you to learn the way to hande these four winter dances that I have given to you." Thus lie said; ; and after he had spolken, the camibal-dancer uttered his sound. Inmediately the song-100 leaders beat time and legan to sing. Then the camibal-dancer came out of his sacred room. Ihe was symating as he was dancing about inside the house. When the first song was ended | whirh was sung by the song-leaders, the camilhal-dancer ran abrout with his attendants. They ran around the fire in the middle of the homse; and after he had run $\|$ arond four times, he went back into his 5 sacred room. When he was $\mid$ going in, the snapping of the mouths of the four head-masks was heard. |



 Wä, g'îlemtāwisē gwāła l!exwäxs lāálasē hāmadzelaqwēda hāmats!ă lāx āLadzē̄īlasa māwilē lāx gemxōtstâēlas ăwīleläsa t!ex î- 90














 lats! !alilexs laē qemk!ŭg'aqlēda mōwē hēhămsiwa ${ }^{\ell}$ ya.

7 First the how whok head-mask came out, | next came the crookedbeak head-mask, and next the raven head-mask came out and 10 finally the \| gelogŭdzewis head-mask. Each one went back into the sacred room after having gone around the fire once. I Then the cannibal-dancer came out naked and ran out of the house: and it was not loner before he came back carrying in his arms a corpse; and 15 when he came into the door of the house, the shaman-dancer In and the rich-woman dancer sang their sacred songs and came out of the sacred room-first the woman-shaman dancer came out, and |ast the rich-woman dancer. The rich-woman dancer went straight up to the camibal-dancer and took the corpse out of his arms. Then $\mid$ 20 she went once around the fire in the middle, and sat down $\|$ outside of the sacred room with painted front. She pinched pieces of flesh off the corpse and tasted them. The camibal-daneer was still | sitting near the door, and the woman shaman was still standing in the same place at the door of the sacred room. Lfter | the richwoman dancer had four times swallowed pieces of the corpse, the 25 cannibal-daneer arose $\|$ and went around the right-hand side of the fire and went up | to the rich-woman dancer. He took the corpse on his arms and sat down at the lefthand side of the fire in the middle of the house. Then he began to cat it. ; He had not heen eating long when the rich-woman dancer arose and sat down in




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ laē lâlts!âlilēda hāmats! lāxēs xanālaēna ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{e}$, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s lä dzelx ewelsa. Wia, k! !ëslat!a gaalaxs gāxae q!elīlelaxa lâlēnoxwe. Wä, g-îtem-



 gasē lāxa hāmats! !a, qańs q!elexleycexa lâtēnoxwē lāq. Wä, hë́lat!a

20 q'âminâgasē lāx L!āsalīlasa lemētlatstē, yixa māwilē. Wiä, lā́laē
 k!waçła hanmats!ēda nexwāła lāxa t!exifla. Wä, lä hëx‘säem
 mōp!snq!esēda qlâminâgasē lāxa lâlēnoxwaxs laá tūx̨̣ŭlilēda
25 hāmats!a, qaes lä hëłk !ewētstalīlelaxa laqawalīłaxs laē hësuakǔla lāxa y'âminâgasē, qaes q!elrxleyēxa lâlēnoxwē, qás lē k'wāgralil


front of the cannibat-dancer, who was eating of the eorpse, and helpeek him eat it. II At that time the woman-shaman dancer stood behind the | camibal-dancer singing her sacred song, and she did not stop singing until | the corpse had been eaten by the camibal-chancer and the rich-woman dancer. When 1 it had been eaten entirely, the shaman-dancer took a basket and gathered up the bones that had not been caten and put them into a basket, $\|$ and gave them to one 35 of the attendants of the camibal-dancer. | The attendant at once went out of the house with the basket containing the bones. Then | the one who had taken out the bones came back and went up to the cannibal-dancer. He took hohd of his hair orer the forchead, dragged him out, and dragged him down to the bank of the river II Wanuk ${ }^{-u}$. Then they walked into the water; and when they were in waist deep, | the attendant of the canmibal-dancer, who hede him by the hair, ducked the head of the camibal-dancer and turned round toward the right; and when he arose, | he faced the same way as he had been standing before he ducked him, toward the east. Then he lifted | the head of the cannibal-dancer; and when his mouth appeared out of the water, $\|$ the cannibal-dancer uttered the 45 camibal cry. Then $\mid$ Emaxwa was asked to go out of the house to see how | the cannibal-dancer was being purified after eating the corpse. | They ducked him four times in the river; and after he hal been ducked | four times, they came back into the dancing-house, I
 wis la laatsa, păxălalalē ts!edāqa, qås lä c̣ãwîl lax ăwīg*nlilasa 30


 g'îlỉłexa xāqē haămōta, qacs ăxts!âlēs lāxa lexaceē, qas ts!ewēs lāxa g*ayolē lāxa hëlik äsa hāmats!a. Wä, hëx์とidaem- 35
 wisē $g$ āx aēdaagēda lax'dē łāwelsasa xāqēsawayaatstē lexäxs laas]
 qass lä nēsewelsaq, qass lä nēsents!ēselaq lāxa ăwaxstalisasa wäs Wanukwē. Wä, lä taxt!a lāxa wā. Wä, g'̂̂1́mēsē t!ebōyowēda 40 hëlik•äsa hāmats!axa nēsēwayaq laag hăbensas x•ōmsasa hãmats!a,


 mats!äxs laa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ] hëx• $\cdot$ idaem hămts!Eg'ałła. Wä, laEḿlaē ăxsowē ${ }^{s}$ māxwa, qass lä lāwels lāxa groōkwē, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s lä dōqwałax gwēgrila-

 p!ena hăbendzemé xōmsasēxs g*āxaē x̣wēlagēqa lāxa lōbekwē. 75052-21—35 ETH—PT2--15

50 and he went into his sacred room. The | rich-woman dancer and the shaman-dancer also went back into the sacred room. They had not | stayed there a long time before the cannibal-dancer uttered the cannibal ery. Immediately | the song-leaders began to sing, and the cannibal-dancer came out of his | sacred room wearing a bear-
55 skin. He had around his neek a $\|$ thick ring of red cedar-bark called k - !ōsenxawe ; and | after the song-leaders finished singing four songs, he went | into his sacred room, and the shaman-dancer always kept near him. When they had gone into the sucred room, the rich-woman dancer uttered her cry. | She eried in this way:
60 "Hahi hai, hai, hai; lahi, hai!" "Thus she eried while the songleaders were singing her song. She / wore around the neek a ring of cedar-bark mixed white and red, and she | danced, accompanying the four songs. After the last | song, she went into her sacred room; and the fire-dancer cried, "We, we, we!" | Then the song-leaders
65 sang his $\|$ song, and he came and danced for a little while. | He danced and put out the fire in the middle of the house, / and the song-leaders just sang two of his songs | in the dark. After his songs | he went back into the sacred room. Then the fire was built
70 up again; |l and when it blazed up, L!āquag ila (I 2) spoke, | and said, "Have you seen the privileges which I have giren to you, | son-in-
$50 \mathrm{Wä}, ~ l a ̃ ̌ l a e ̄ ~ h e ̈ t s!a ̂ l i ̄ ł c l a ~ l a ̄ x a ~ m a ̄ w i l e ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~ l a c m ́ l a e ~ o ̄ g w a q a ~ l a t s ' a ̂-~$ liłēda q!âminâgasē léswa păxălalalē lāxa māwilē. Wä, k'lēslat'a
 denx ${ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{e} d e ̄ d a ~ n e ̄ n a ̂ g a d e ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~ g \cdot a ̄ x ~ l a e ̂ ~ l a ̂ ł t s t a ̂ l i ̂ ł e ̄ d a ~ h a ̄ m a t s!a ~ l a ̄ x e ̄ s ~ l e-~$

 gwāl denxelēda nēnẩgadäsa mōsgemē q!emq !endemsēxs lac̄ lats'àlīl

 q!aminâgasē lāxès gevè" !āasaxs hahi hai, hai, hai; hahi hai, $60^{\varepsilon}$ nēx ${ }^{\varepsilon \varepsilon}$ laēxs laa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lasē denx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ēdēda nēnâgadäs q!emdemas. Wä, laem${ }^{\varepsilon}$ laxaé qenxâlaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ melmaqela htạgekwa. Wä, g $\quad \bar{a} x^{\varepsilon}$ Emdae yîxwasa
 q!enidemsēxs laa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ] lats!âlīl lāxa łemēthats!ē. Wä, lāslaé wewewe-

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lat!a la $\mathrm{yi}^{\varepsilon}$ wēnēsēxs laa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{k}$ !elx $\mathrm{m}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} d x a \operatorname{laqawaliłasa~g}$ gōkwē. Wä, âemelawisē wŭléem la denxclēda nēnâgadäsa mattsemē q!emq!em-




law ${ }^{\text {emaxwa (II }}$ )? Now carry home the box containing the privileges 72 and | in it take the four dances that you have seen to-night." 'Thas
 (II 1) thanked him for what he had sadi ; |l for this is the first camibal- 75 dancer with whistles that came to the Nāk!wax dace $x^{u}$, |and also the fire-dance and the rich-woman dance and the | shaman-dance and the four head-masks, for they had none | before that; and therefore
 father-in-law, had said. Early the following morning || emãxwn S0 (II 1) and his wife, L!āqwag ilayugwa (II 2), and | his crew were ready. They loaded the four canoes; and when | they were loaded, they went aboard. | When they had gone aboard, 1 !äquag ila (I 2) came out of his | house and spoke. IIe said, "Wait a while, || son- 85 in-law; for I will carry down this box containing the privileges, | and these eight baskets of smoked mountain-goat meat and these twenty black-bear skin blankets and | forty lynx-skin blankets and forty dressed skins, | so that my princess itaquag ilayugwa (II 2) may not be cold." \|T Thus he said. When he stopped speaking, he 90 went into his house; and | it was not long before his numaym came out carrying the before-mentioned \| twenty black-bear skin blankets, the forty | lynx-skin blankets, the forty dressed skins, | and the
negŭmp, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣. ${ }^{u}$. Laems lāl mâlalxa k !āwats!ē g-îldasa, yîx g'īts!e- 72
 g•iläx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mā̦̣wa. Wä, hëx ${ }^{\kappa}$ idaemn ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ āwisē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa mō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ las wāldemas, qaxs hë́maē g'ālenxē hāmats!a medzēdzad gāx lāxa Nāk!wax'- 75
 xălalalē; Wä, hë́cmistēda mōwē hēhămsiwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya, yîxs k câsaē grālagawa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya. Wä, hëधmis lāg-ilas âlak lāla mólē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwäs wāldemasēs









 g•ima; ā Lōx k"!înaēsalaxōx k•!ēdēlaq!ent, yîxōx L!āquag ilayugwäx."




eight baskets of smoked mountain-goat meat which he had men95 tioned, and || two baskets containing mountain-goat tallow, and | also the box containing the privileges. They brought them and put them into 'māxwa's canoe. | As soon as they were all in, 'māxwa arose | in his canoe and thanked his father-in-law lagwag ila (I 2) for what he had done. | As soon as he stopped speaking, they started, and he 200 came $\|$ home with his wife to Tëgŭxstē. As soon as he arrived, | $\epsilon_{\text {maxxwa (II 1) asked his father, Amaxŭlal, to } \mid \text { call in the five num- }}^{\text {In }}$ ayms of the Nāk!wax*da ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$ in the | evening. Then Āmaxuylal (I 1) went to call them. He did | not call them loud, but he whispered, as
i he \|f went and sat down by the side of each man. It was not | long before they came in; and when all were inside, I ${ }^{\text {manawa }}$ asked his father to bar the door of the house. | Immediately ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa arose and reported what he had obtained | for his tribe; namely, the four
10 dances which were in the privilege-box, $\|$ and also the other things. "Now, I want you to | consider whether I should not give a winter dance." Thus he said. Immediately all of them agreed to what he said, and he gave a winter dance. | Then he showed the four dances which he had obtained in marriage | from the $\overline{\text { Wikik }}$ !enoxu. Now the
15 name of $\varepsilon_{\text {māxwa (II 1) was } L \text { !āqwag'ila. || He gave a feast with the }}$ dried goat-meat and the tallow of the $\mid$ goats.





 200 nä́nakwa lé ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wis genemē lāx Tēgŭxstē. Wä, g•iléemtāwisē lāg'aaxs laaclaē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wa ăxk !ālaxēs ōmpē Āmāx̣y̆lałē, qa hēx ${ }^{c} i d a^{\varepsilon} m e \overline{s e ̄}$ Lēlts!ōdxa sek'lasgemak!ŭsē snālencemēmatsa Nāk!wax daćxwē la





 lāxēs g•ōkŭlōtēxa mōx̣widāla lēlēdaxa g'īts!âwaxa k $k \cdot$ !āwats!ē g•ill-


 Wä, hë́mis la nè̀sídaatsa mōx̣widāfa lēlēda, yîx geg'adānemas
 15 Wä, laem k!wēlas'itsa xillwe émelxlowa téwa yixusemēsa ${ }^{\text {Emelxinowē. }}$

He also gave away the bear-skin blankets, the lyax-skin blanketc, 17 and the dressed skins, at the winter dance | that he was giving to his tribe the Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{u}}$. It was not long before | they had a som. 20 Immediately the | father-in-law (I 2) of L!äqug ila-for I ealt him no longer ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa (II 1), beeause he had already the name $L$ lāq ${ }^{-}$ wag ila (II 1)-the | former L!aqwag ila (I 2) (that is, the father-inlaw of the former ${ }^{\text {emanxpw (II 1)), gave as a marriage gift the name | } \mid \text { and }}$ Nänagwas (III 1) for the child. Now his name was Nänagwas (III 1), \|I and it was not long before they had a daughter. | Then her 25 name was l!āqwag ilayugwa (III 2). Now l Laquag ila (II 1) had two children. | Nänagwas (III 1) and his sister, L!āqwag ilayugwa (III 2), were not yet grown up | when L!aqwag ila (II 1) wished to marry the princess of Ģoxolanē, (I 3) Belxanaga (II 3) (ITaliotisWoman,) II because he was the head chief of the Nuxak em (I mean the 30 Bellacoola). | Now l !āqwag ila (II 1) wished to marry the princess of Goxołanē, Belxanaga (II 3), only for her property, ${ }^{1} \mid$ because he wanter to get in marriage many names $\mid$ and rarious winter dances; and therefore he told his numaym | the $\varepsilon_{\text {wala }}$ as, and he was told by them to go ahead and do it quickly. || Then L!āqwag ila (II 1) got 35 ready to start | on the following morning with his numaym the ${ }^{{ }^{6}}$ wālas. | Early in the day they started by canoe. His wife remained



 gŭmpas L!āqwag-ila, - qaxg'in la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēk' gwāl teēqelas 'māx̣wa lāq,
 L!āqwag•ilamōt!a, yix negŭmps ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wamōt!a teēgemg'elxuālax Nänagwasē, qa teēgemsa g•înānemē. Wä, laemelace Leègades Nänagwasē.
 dāgemē. Wä, laemlaé lēgades l!āqwag'ilayugwa. Wä, laemlaē

 L!āqwag•ila, qas lä gagak'lax k-!ēdēlas (ioxolanē lax Belxanaga. yîx hësmaē xamagemē g'īgămēsa Nuxak Emxa g̣we yōwe Belxưlar 30
 G̣oxolanē lax Belxanaga, qaxs snēk'aē, qas lālee gemṓl'ēx légenna






38 at home $\mid$ with her two children. Then they arrived at the place of the Bellacoola, | and at once he paid the marriage money for the princess of Goxolanē ([ 3); and \|after he had paid the marriage money, the chief, Goxołane (I 3), came out $\mid$ of his house with his princess, Belxanaga (II 3), each wearing two | marten-blankets. Four old men carried each five lymx-skin blankets-twenty | in all.
45 Then Goxolane (I 3) spoke, and \|gare the four marten-skin blankets and the twenty lynx-skin | blankets to a !aqwag ila (II 1), and also the name Q!emsdexuulelxsde (II 1), | which was to be the name of 1.!āqway ila (II 1); and also the name of his princess, Belxanaga (II 3), | was given to L!aqwagila (II 1) to be the name of his princess $L$ !a-qwag ilayugwa (III 2). | That is all that he obtained
50 there. Then they put the $\|$ sewed blankets into the canoe of ı!äqwag ila (II 1); and |G̣oxołanē (I 3) and his princess Belxanaga (II 3) went into the house. | L ! $\mathrm{n} q$ wag ila (II 1) was never invited in with his crew. | Therefore L !āqwag ila (II I) became angry, and said 55 to his crew, | "Let us push off and leave this silly person!" || Thus he said. They left, and in the evening | a warrior of the Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$ whose name was K'îlem, | said, "Listen to me, Nenōlō| and Nandzé!" naming his fellow-warriors, "I am | ashamed beeause we
60 were not even invited in by the Bellacoola. I || wish you would make



 Legexsem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ naenx ${ }^{s}$ ŭna ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya. Wäa, lā¢laē dalēda mōkwē q!ŭlsq!ŭlyaku
 hägâ. Wä, hëemtāwis yāq!xg• aclé G̣oxolanē. Wä, laemlaē grax-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ namnx̣eŭnē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāx L!āqwag'ila; wï, hë́misa leēgemē Q!emsdex̣ŭlelxidē, qa leēgems l!āqwag ilar. Wä, heémisē leēgemasēs k•!ēdētē Belxanaga





 "Wëg'n âEm q!ōtelīsux, qEns lālag'i âem bâsa ēsēx nēnâxsâla,"



 ts!ēg-̂̂nlasa k' !ēsē âlat!a Lēłwưltōd g'axensxa Belx̣ŭla. Låmésen

up your minds to corer our shame, and to |attack on our waty home 61 the Dālwiīdex ${ }^{u}$." Thus he said. Immerliately | L !āqwag ila (II 1) agreed to what he said. for the canoes were anchored near the entrance to the village of the Dālwiadex ${ }^{u}$. When | it got dark, tho six canoes paddled along, il intending to fight against the bālwiid $\mathrm{Hx}^{11} 6 \overline{5}$ that night. They (people) were not | yet asleep when they arrived, and | the warriors anchored at the other side of the point, near the village site. When ererything was quiet, K 今̂lem | and his friends. Nandzē and Nenōlō, started, and || i lāqwag ila (II 1), with his crew, 70 followed them. It was not long before the rillage | was on fire, and then the warriors began to kill the men. | L !aqwag ila (II 1) went into the house of the chief of the $\mid$ Dāwiodex ${ }^{u}$ and took a large carved box and carried it | to his canoe and put it aboard. It was not long before Nandzē came, || carrying three heads which he had cut off: 75 and K'îlem came, carrying four | heads; and Nenōlō came, carrying two | heads and also a woman-slave; and all the warriors took much | food, which they carried on their shouklers | into the canoes. Then Nenōlö gave the woman- || slave to L!āqwag ila (II 1); and when all so had gone aboard, they | went away before daylight. They ; went along, paddling all might, and they had gone a long way before day came. They did not rest before evening. Then | they arrived

 yae ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ yats!äs $1 \bar{a} x$ ăwāxsta ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas g‘ōkŭlasasa Dālwī̄dexwē. Wä, g•ile ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Em-
 k!ŭna. Wä, laem̌laē lāl wīnalxa Dālwiīdexwaxa gảnulē. Wä, 65
 mexā $a^{\varepsilon} y a$ wīna lāx ăpsādza ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a s a ~ a w ı ̄ ł b a^{\varepsilon} y e \overline{~ l a ̄ x a ~ n e x ̦ w a ̄ ł a ~ l a ̄ x a ~}$


 dēda g'ōkŭla. Tä, hëemlāwis la k•!ēlag•atsa bà̀bebak?wäxa bēbe-
 Dālwiīdexwē, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s łēnemēxa $k$ - !ēsgemāla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālas g îldasai. qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\text {ces }}$ läs

 gemhaē daakwas qāg'fkwa. Wä, g'āx ${ }^{\varepsilon} l a \bar{e}$ Nenōlōwē dālaxa mã ${ }^{\epsilon}$ ltse-








85 at the mouth of Bellacoola Inlet that evening. "There they took a rest; and when it was nearly | midnight, they started again. At daybreak they came to a place near the mouth of Rivers Inlet. They went on, | and took a rest at the mouth of the Gwassela Inlet. | Then thes felt safe, and thought that they were not being pursued by 90 the Dälwiidex ${ }^{u}$. Then II the warriors scalped the heads which they had cut off; and after they had done so, | L !āqwag ila (II 1) spoke, and said, | "Thank you for what you have done. Now we are not ashamed, although we were not | invited in by Goxolane (I 3). I mean that I hare also cut off a head." While he was saying so, he
95 lifted up by the hair a head. Then \|they asked the woman-slare for the name of the man whose head had been eut off by l!ãquag ila (II 1); | and the slare said, "That is the head of the chief of the | Dālwiīdex ${ }^{u}$, and his name was Qāmatsa." Then | he opened the large carred box; and first he | saw a neck-ring of red cedar-bark, 300 and a head-ring. He did $\|$ not take them out, but he just felt among the red cedar-bark, | and there he felt the whistles of the cannibaldancer. He took one and blew it. Then he | uttered the cannibalery, beeause he had obtained it in war. Then | his numaym were glad, because L !aquag ila (II 1) himself had cut off the head of the II owner of the large carved box. Then | he put back the whistles into





 90 sābeltsemdēda bābebak!wäxēs qēqāg`̊̂kwē. Wä, g‘̊llemmeãwisē


 ida," $\varepsilon^{n e ̄ x \cdot \epsilon l a e ̄ x s ~ l a e ̄ ~ d z o ̄ x ̣ o ̄ s t o ̄ d ~ n e ̄ d z e x t e e x a ~ q a ̄ g ' i k w e ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~ l a ̄ ́ l a e ̄ ~}$

 Dālwiīdexwē. Wä, hëem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwis Lēgemsē Qāmatsa. Wä, lā́laē


 Wä, hëemnāwis la plẹx̣walelatsēxa madzēsasa hāmats!a. Wä,
 hamts!eg'acła qaxs lémaẽ âlak !āla wīnānemaq. Wä, laeḿqaē
 5 gwadäsa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wālasē k'lēsgemala g‘îldasa. Wä, laeḿlaē x̣wēlaqa
the large box, and they started away. In the evening they armed 7
 disappeared in winter. Then he gave a winter dance, and now L!ãqwag ila (II 1) was a camibal-dancer; \|and the woman-slare 10 advised $L$ !aquag ila (II 1) what to do, and told him that the name of the camibal-dancer was Qamatsil: and the songs were also sung by the slave to the song-leaders of the Nāk!wax dasxu. I Indeed. why should they not learn the songs of the | camibal-dancer! because they obtained it by killing in war, for it is more raluable. when \|obtained in war than when obtained in marriage. When 15 L!āqwag ila (II 1) had learned | the ways in which the cannibaldance was danced by the Dālwiīlex ${ }^{u}$, and the songs, the got excited in his cannibal-dance. Then | they killed the woman-slave, and he ate her, and | L!āquag ila (II 1) himself ate the whole slave. Then he changed $\|$ his name, because he had swallowed the whole woman- 20 slave; | and after that l!āquag ila's (II 1) eannibal name was L.awiōk ${ }^{-u}$ (II 1). |

After l !āqwag ila (II 1) had been cannibal-dancer for four winters (I shall hereafter call him Qāmatsa (II 1), the | name which he obtained in war from the chief of the Dālwiid $\mathrm{EX}^{\text {u }}$, whom he had killed), \| Qāmatsa (Il 1) still had for his wife L !āqwag' ilayugw:a (II 2), 25 the Āwīk" !ēnox ${ }^{\text {| }}$ | woman. |
ăxts!ōtsa medzēsē lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē g•îldasa. Wä, g•āㄷ́laē Lex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ēda. 6

 xa. Wä, laeḿlaé yäwix^îla. Wä, laem hāmats!a yix l'āqwag'ila.
 ḶE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wa Ḷēgemas Qāmatsax ${ }^{\text {dē }}$ lāxēs hāmats!aēnēx•dē. Wä, hëe misē $q$ !emq!emdemas $g \cdot \bar{a} x$ denxōdzemsa q!āk $o \bar{o}$ lāx nēnâg̣adüsa Nā-
 hāmats!äxs lémaē k'!ēlag*anemäq lāxa wīna, yîxs lãqaēda wīnā-
 läx gwayílälasasa Dālwiīdexwaxēs hāmats!ax dē té ${ }^{\ell}$ wa q!emq!emdemaxs laa $a^{\varepsilon}$ x x̣wasē l!āqwag•ila lāxēs hāmats!ēna ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \bar{e}$. Wä, lazm-

 SE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wē Leēgemas lāxēq qaēs Lawēk!wēna ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ts!edāxdē q!āk owa. 20 Wä, laeḿlaē L!āqwag illa hămdzexlälas tawiōkwē lāxēq.
 g•ila. Lámēsen hēł lāl lexelayoqē Qāmatsa yix winānemas, yix
 laemlaē hëx•säem genems Qāmatsē l!āqwag•ilayugwaxa Āwik'!nx- 25 semé.

27 Then L!āqwag ilayngwa (II 2) told her husband, Qāmatsa (II 1), | to go and marry the princess of Sēwid (I 4), chief of the numarm | G'ig'ilgăm of the Gwatselir; and the name of the princess of Sēwid 30 was ${ }^{\text {titax }}{ }^{u}$ mewidzengra (II 4). || Immediately Qāmatsa (II 1), and his numaym the | ${ }^{6}$ walas, went to pay the marriage money. The Gwassela lived in G̣wēke elis. | They arrived there after one day, and he paid the marriage money at once; and | after the numaym $\varepsilon_{\text {wā }}$ as had paid the marriage money, the chief | gave to Qāmatsa (II 1) as a 35 marriage present the name Sēsaxâlas (II 1) ; \| and he gare to Qāmatsa (II 1) for his daughter | the name 'memxâyugwa (III 2), and also at privilege-box | in which were the cannibal-dance, shaman-dance, and the obala, | and also the mouse-dance and red cedar-bark, and their names. | They stayed one night, and then Qamatsa (II 1) went back 40 with his wife to $\|$ Tēgŭxstẽe. Now Qāmatsa (II 1) had two wives his | $\overline{\text { wike }}$ ! !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ wife, r !āquag ilayugwa (II 2), as head wife; and his second wife, | the Gwatsela woman, ${ }^{\text {emaxumewidzemga (II 4). }}$ Now | Nänagwas (III 1) and his sister 1 !āqwag layugwa (III 2), were growing up.
45 Then K' !âdē (III 3), the prince of Hăwilkŭlal (II 5), \| chief of the numaym Qawadiliqăla of the Dzāwadeēnoxu, married | L!āqwag ilayugwa (III 2), the princess of Qāmatsa (II 1); but now he was no longer called | Qāmatsa (II 2), but Sēsaxâlas (II 1), and I shall no

 masa Gwa'sela, yixs leègadaē k•!ēdēłas Sēwidäs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̣umewidzemga.
 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wālasē, yîxs haac ${ }^{\epsilon}$ g'ōkǔlatsa Gwasselē G̣wēk'elisē. Wä, hëlālaem-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Em'lawisē gwāla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wālasē qādzēlaxs laa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ lasa g-iğ̆máyè Lēgemg' Elxtalax Sēsaxâlasē, qa Lēgems Qāmatsa. Wä,


 hë́misa k-!āpelatē цéwa l!ēL!agekwas léwa Leētegemas. Wä,

40 Tēgŭxsta ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē. Wä, laemrlaē matilē Qāmatsäxēs gegenemē lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa $^{\varepsilon}$
 Gwasselaxsemé genemsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̣umewidzemga. Wä, laemílaē q !ŭlyax-


 L!āqwag*ilayugwa, lāx k•伦dēlas (ā̃matsa, yixs lémaál gwāl leēgades Qāmatsa. Wü, laemlaē Sēsaxâlaslē Qāmatsa. Lámésen gwāl
longer | call him Qāmatsa (II 1): and his prinecss, I. täquag' i- ts layugwa (III 2), had also changed her name, and she was called ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memxataguwa (III 2), whieh $|\mid$ he had obtamed in marriage from the 50 chief of the Gwasela, | Sēwid (I 4). As soon as smemxataugwa (III 2) was married, Sēsaxâlas (II 1) took the large | carred hox which he had obtained in marriage from the chief of the | $\bar{A}$ wik !ēnox ${ }^{4}$, L !āqwag ila (I 2). He gave it to his son-in-law $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !âdē (HII 3) ; and | in the box was the cannibal-dance, and its name was Hanmtsēstaiselag'îlis, II and the hōx̣hōk head-mask, and the crooked-beak 55 head-mask, | and the raven head-mask, and the geroggŭdzâlis headmask, | and also the cedar-bark ring $k{ }^{\circ}$ !ōsenxawé and the other | head-rings, and also the rich-woman dancer and her name and her cedar-bark, | and the fire-dancer and his name and cedar-hark, || and the shaman-dancer and his name and cedar-bark. All of | these 60 were in the large carved box. These were | given in marriage by Sēsaxûlas (II 1) to his son-in-law, K tâdē (IIT 3), and also the ! secular name $\varepsilon_{\text {maxxwa (III 3). That was the first winter dance from }}$ the | Ăwīk' !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ that went to the Dzāwadeēnoxu. Then K ' !âdē (III 3) went home \| with his wife 'memx âyugwa (TII 2). Then 65 K' !âde (III 3) at once | gave a winter dance when winter came. Then he opened his large / carved box and gave a winter dance, and showed the four dances in it. | After the winter dance he parted from

Lēeqelas Qāmatsa lāq. Wä, laemlaxaāwis L!ayox Lä́ $\mathrm{y}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e}$ k•!ēdēłasē 48
 gemg Elxla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas g'īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa Gwaselē Sēwidē. Wä, g'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Em ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē 50 ğwāla qādzëLäx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx k•!ēsgemāla g•îldasaxēs geg'adānemē lāx g'igămáyasa İwik•!ēnoxwē, yîx l!āqwag ila, qaंe läs lāxēs negŭmpē $\bar{K} \cdot l a ̂ d e ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~ h e ̈ e m ~$ g•īts!âxa g•îldasa hāmats!a L.E ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wa Lִēgemasē Hămtsēéstäselaçg îlisē
 wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya ب̣E ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa gwāx̣wiwa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ yē hămsiwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya, ụE $E^{\varepsilon}$ wa gelōgŭdzâlisē hămsi-




 gŭlxLeès Sēsaxalasē lāxēs ñegŭmpē Kंlâdē. Wä, hë́misa bāx̣ŭdzexläyowe tēgemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa. Wä, hëem ${ }^{\varepsilon} \downarrow$ g•̂̂l ts!ēts!ēxlensa Āwīk• !ēnoxwē lā laxa Dzāwadeēnoxwē. Wä, lā̊laē nà́nakwē K !âdē

 māla g-îldasē, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s hës mē yä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wēnema mōxwīdāła lēlēdē g'its!âq. Wä,


70 his wife ${ }^{\text {E memx }}$ atyugwa ( III 2), and she went home to || Tēgŭxstē. Now K lade (III 3) had made a mistake in the way in which he handled the / cannibal-dance of the Awik !ēnoxu, and therefore ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ayugwa (III 2) became angry I with her husband, K• !âdē (III 3). Therefore she went home. It was | not long before she married K!wāmaxelasōgwiclak ${ }^{u}$ (III 4), prince of the ehief of the
$7 \overline{5}$ IIăxwāmis, K!wāmaxelas (II 6). \| Now Sēsaxâlas (II 1) gave the name L!ãqwag ila to his son-m-law | K'wāmaxelasōgwílak ${ }^{4}$, (III 4), and the name L! !aqwag'ilayug̣a to | his sister Hăx hăk!waēdzemga (III 5). Now, he did not speak about the winter dance to his son-in-law; and after | they had paid the marriage moner, Sēsaxâlas (II 1)
S0 inrited his son-in-law K !wāmaxelasōgwislak (III 4) || and his crew.
 (III 4) returned home with his crew | and his wife ememx âyugwa (III 2) (went) to Alałxâ, for that was the village of | the ancestors of the Hăx̣wāmis; and they were not married long when | $\varepsilon_{\text {memx }} \hat{a}-$
S5 yugwa (III 2) had a son. Then \| Sẻsaxâlas (II 1) gave as a marriage gift many cinquefoil-roots and many scals, | and also a seal housedish, a killer-whale house-dish, | and a sea-lion house-dish - three house-dishes to his son-in-law K!wāmaxelasōgwiclak ${ }^{-1}$ (III 4), and also the name Mentidaas (IV 1) | for the name of the new-born
 (III 4) changed his name when he gave a feast of cinquefoil-roots and
xâyugwa. Wä, grāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Emishē nä́nakwa yix ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx âyugwa lāx
 k.!ēnoxwē qaēda hāmats!a. Wä, hëem'qāwis ts!engŭms ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx'âyug̣a lāxēs lātwŭnemē K•lâdē, lāg iłas g•āx nä́nakwē. Wä,


75 laemlaē Sēsaxâlase Lēgemg Elxtālax l!āqwag'ila lāxēs negŭmpē K!wāmaxelasōgwílakwē. Wë, hēeḿlāwisē L!āqwag'ilayugwa qa Lēgems wŭq!wäsē Hăxhhak!waēdzemga. Wä, laemfaē k'lēs las tslixstala wāłdem lāxēs negŭmpē. Ẅ̈, g•̂lém ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē gwāla

S0 gwiclakwē Léwis k!wēmē. Wä, mōp!enx̣wass laē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāla hēlē Tēgǔx-




S5 Sēsaxâlasē la wāwafqälàsa q!ēnemè t!exusōs Léwa q!ēnemè mē-

 negŭmpē K!wāmaxelasōgwíclakwē, hë́misa Lēgemē Menłfidaasē
 90 K !wāmaxelasōgwictakwaxs laē k!wēlatsa t!Ex"sōsē Léwa mēgwatē,
seals, | for he put the food in to the three house-dishes. Now his | 41 name was L !āqwag'ila; and his sister Hăx hăk! !waēdzemça (11I 5) changed her name, and her name was 1.'司qwag ilayugwat and the
 account of $\|$ the feast given by i. lagwag ila (II 1) of the many hair- 9.5 seals and | einquefoil-roots. Now she had another son. | Now, the father of lāqwag'ila (III 4), In !wāmaxelas (II 6), wished to give a name | to the new child of $\varepsilon_{\text {memx }}$ âyugwa (III 2). He gare a potlatch to the / ancestors of the Ilăxwamis, for the numaym of K!wamaxelas (II 6) were the Gंexsem of the \|llăxwāmis. Then 400 K!wāmaxelas (II 6) gate a potlatch to the G'írîilgăm | and Haăyalik'aw $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, as there are three numayms among the Ilăxwāmis. Then K !wāmaxelas (II 6) gare the name K !wāk!wabalas (IV'2) | to his grandson, for the child was to take the seat of | IV !wamaxelas (II 6) after his death. Therefore he gare him a name. Now $\| e_{\text {memxit }} \mathrm{i}$ yugwa (III 2) had two children by her husband 1 ! !aqwag ila (III 4): and when Menleidaas (IV 1) was grown up, he took the head seat in the | numaym G'exsem, and his younger brother, K !wāk!wabalas (IV 2) had the | third seat in the numaym of his elder brother, | the Gंexsem. That is the seat of K !wamaxelas (II 6), his grandfather. Now || K Wamaxelas (II 6) had the seat at the end of the numaym 10 G`ंēxem. | It was as though K !wãmaxelas (II 6) had died ahready.
 des l!āqwag ila. Wä, laeḿlaē wŭq!wäsē Hăx゙hăk!waēdzeniga ц!ảyuxuä. Wï, laemlaē Lēēades L!āqwag jlayugwa. Wä, hëemisa
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maē sẽnatsa k!wēladzemas L!āqwag'ilaxa q!ēnemē mēgwata t. $\mathrm{E}^{\varepsilon}$ wa 95



 Hǎx̧wāmisē. Wä, hëem̊āwis p!esasōs K!wāmaxelasa Cr•īg•îlg̣ămē 400
 inasasa Hăx̣wāmisē. Wä, laemlaẽ K!wāmaxelasē teēxīides Kíwī-




 mama ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lōkwalg G•ēxsemē, yîx k!wüx•däs K !wāmaxelasē, yix gagempas. Wä.



12 Now he was glad, because his seat was taken by his grandson | K!wāk!wabalas (TV 2). Now I shall stop talking about | m !āqwag' ila (III 4) and his wife (JII 2). ॥
15 Now I shall go back and talk about the sou of | Sēsaxâlas (II 1), Nänagwas (III 1). Now Sesaxâlas (II 1) wished his prince, Nänagwas (III 1) to | marry the daughter of Kwax ilanōkŭme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (II 7), | head chief of the numaym Temitsmels of the | Mamalēeqǎla. The
20 Nāh !wax dat $\mathrm{X}^{u}$ said at once that they would go || to get in marriage Wāwalaxelag iclaku (III 6), for that was the name of the princess of | Kwax ilanōkŭmē (II 7). The Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$ started to pay the marriage money | on behalf of the chief of the numaym ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas, Nänagwas; for | Sēsaxâlas (II 1) was not chief auy more, because he was weak and old. | Then Nänagwas (III 1) took his seat, and Now they gare to | Näuagwas (III 1) the seat of Sēsaxallas (II 1), which was the first seat. | Now they arrived at ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memkumlis, the village of the Mamalēlequala; | and when they arrived there, the Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{4}$ were met in sham-battle by the Mamalēleqǔla. | The
30 Nāk!wax dat $x^{0}$ were not frightened. || They all went ashore and threw stones up the beach at the Mamalelequala, and the Mamaleleqǎla threw stones down the beach; and many of the Näk!wax da $x^{\varepsilon}$ were hurt, | and also many of the Mamalēleqăla were hurt; | for there
 Lemē K!wāk!wabalasē. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsen g̣wāl g̣wagwēx ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{a} l a l$ lāx L!āqwag•ila le ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wis genemē.
 Sésaxâlasē, yîx Nänagwasē. Wä, lacḿlaē Sēsaxâlasē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēx ${ }^{*}$ qa läs
 yix xamagema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ye g•ighāēsa ${ }^{\varepsilon} n E^{\varepsilon} m e \overline{m o t a s a ~ T e m l t e m l e l s a s a ~ M a m a-~}$

20 qadzēcax Wāwalaxalag•ílakwē, qaxs hḗmaē teègems k•!ēdēlas Kwa-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon} x w e \bar{e}, ~ q a ~ g \cdot i ̄ g a ̆ m a{ }^{\varepsilon} y a s a{ }^{\varepsilon} n E m e ̄ m o t a s a{ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē, 弓ix Nänagwasē, qaxs lémaē gwāl g'īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē Sēsaxâlasaxs lémaē wāyats!ox̣ wida. Wä,


 laeḿlawisē lāg*aa lāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmkumlisē lã $\ell$ lax grōkŭlasasa Mamalēle-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ xwasa Mamalēleqăla. Wä, k•!ēts!emélūwisē k-îčidēda Nāk!wax•da-
 nep ${ }^{c} w$ ăsdēselasa t tēsemē lāxa Mamalēleqăla. Wä, lā́laē nepents!ēselasō̌sa t!ēsemasa Mamalēleqăla. Wä, lā́qaē q!ēnemē rilkwäsa Nāk!wax ${ }^{\text {da }}{ }^{\varepsilon} \times w \bar{e}$. Wï, lā́laxaē q!ēnemē vilkwäsa Mamalēleqǔla,
was nearly a real fight between the warriors of the \| Manalēlergala 35 and those of the Nāk!wax das $x^{u}$, beeause many | were hurt on each side; and therefore it is said that there was nearly a real fight between K•îlem, the warrior of the Nāk 'wax dat $X^{v}$, and the warrior of the Mamalēleqăla, named K'îlmmalag'îlis; and | K'îlem was hur't by K'îlemalag îlis. Then || Chicf Kwax ilanōkŭmée (II 7) put on as medicine for the hurt of K îmem a large canoe, | and therefore it did 10 not become a real fight. I Another warrior of the Mamaleleqăa named Nōlid challenged Nandzē, a | warrior of the Nāk!wax das ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{u}$, and neither won. | After they finished fighting, they paid the marriage money; and after $|\mid$ the marriage money had been paid, Nänagwas (III 1) and his crew were invited in by his father-in-law. When they were all in the house, they were given to eat; and $\mid$ after eating, Kwax*ilanōkŭmē (II 7) arose and | spoke. He said, "Now, listen to me, son-in-law | Nänagwas (III 1)! You wife, Wāwalaxtag ${ }^{\text {it }}$ lak ${ }^{\text {u }}$ (III 6), II will now go to you; and she will carry on her back the 50 copper Causing-Quarrels, and | twenty boxes of oil and ten $\mid$ boxes of choke-cherries as traveling-provisions for your wife, Nänagwas (III 1); | and these four house-dishes will go, $\mid$ so that your gruests may eat out of them, Chief Nänagwas (IFI 1) - this double-headed serpent $\|$ house-dish, and this wolf house-dish, this seal house-dish, 55
yîxs hălsela ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ l $\mathrm{k}^{\bullet}$ !ēs ăx âlag îlis dādegâwē bābebak!wäsa Mamalēleqăla $\operatorname{Lō}^{\varepsilon}$ bābebak!wäsa Nāk!wax'dai ${ }^{\varepsilon} x w e \bar{e}$, qaxs q!ēnemaádaē 35
 qa K'îlemē yîx bābak!wäsa Nāk!wax ${ }^{\prime} a^{\varepsilon}$ xwaxs dādegâē ṭō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ būbak!wäsa Mamalēleqălaxa Leēgadäs K îlmalag îlisē. Wä, lā́laē yîlkwē K-îlemé lāx K'îlemalag'îlisē. Wä, hë́rmisa g'īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \mathrm{e}$ Kwaxilanōkŭma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē petstōtsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē x̣wāk!ŭua lāx yilkwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas K -îlemē. Wä, 40 hë́mis k•!ēsēlas la ăx âlag îlis xōmalsidē. Wä, l̄̄a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ axaē lēłōdē bābak!wa ${ }^{\text {nememōxusa Mamālequălaxa Leègadäs Nōlidē lāx Nandzē loūba- }}$


 Wä, g•île Em ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wílaēlexs laa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ l lexwīlag ila. Wï, g'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Em${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē gwāl L!ex̣waxs laa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ L Lax̣̌ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ŭlîē Kwax
 Nänagwas. LaemḶax lāłg'as genemg'ōs yîxg'a Wāwalaxelag ílan


 Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsek lālg ada mowēxlak łōelqǔlīła qa hámaatstēltsēs k!wēlex̣ ${ }^{\text {u }}$ Laōs, g*igămē Nänagwas, xg'ada sīssyulak lōqŭlīła, Ḷōgwada āLanemk', Ḷōgwada mēgwatek' łōqŭlîła, цōgwada 55

56 and this Dzōnoq twa house-dish—and also the Dzōnoq twa ladle and the grizzly-bear ladle; and the name of your dancer will be Melnas; and your own name, son-in-law Nänagwas (III 1), will be ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭyalidzē (III 1)." Thus said Ǩwax ilanōkŭmēe (II 7 ). Imme-
60 diately \|t the father of Nänagwas (III 1), Sēsaxâlas (II 1), arose and thanked him for | what he had said; and when he stopped speaking, Kwax ilanōkumē (II 7) | asked his son-in-law Nänagwas (III 1) to stay in his house for four days, | until the twenty boxes of oil, | and
65 the ten boxes of vibmmum berries, and the four house-dishes, $\|$ and the two ladles, and the great copper | Causing-Quarrels, should be ready, for he had to buy the copper from its owner, ${ }^{\in}$ nemōkulag'îlidzē, | chief of the numaym Mamalēleq!am. Immediately | the Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{-0}$ took the load out of their canoes | in order to wait
70 until Kwax ilanōkŭmēe (II 7 ) had bought the copper. II After they had stayed there for three days at ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmkumlis, | the copper CausingQuarrels was bought from $\varepsilon_{n e m o ̄ k u ̆ l a g ~ i ̂ l i d z e ̀ . ~ I ' w o ~ s l a v e s, ~ a n d ~}^{\text {and }}$ forty | sewed blankets, one hundred and twenty | new cedar-bark
75 blankets, and two canoes, were paid. || These were the price of the copper Causing-Quarrels among the people of olden times. | The next day, when day came, the Näk!wax das $x^{-u}$ loaded their canoes | with oil, riburnum-berries, and house-dishes, / and ladles; and when

56 dzōnoq'wak loqŭlìla: wä, hëémisa dzōnoq!ŭxı̣āla tsêxṭa; wä hësmisa nenxlāla tséxla; wü. hëemis Leēgemltsēs sēnatlaōsē


60 wisē ōmpas Nänagwasē, yix Sēsaxâtasē
 mayē ǔxk !ālaxēs negŭmp Nänagwas qa mōp!enxwas seēs 'nāläs hëlē









 kwe q!āq!enōla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ naeny ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ una ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya. Hëem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisa ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ !tsōgŭg'îyowē

75 Wä, hë́em ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāxā${ }^{\varepsilon} x w a t s a ~ L!a ̄ q w e ̄ ~ D e n t ~!a ̄ l a y o ~ l a ̄ x a ~ g \cdot a ̄ l e ̄ ~ b e g w a ̄ n e m a . ~$

 lilē $\mathfrak{c} \mathrm{E}^{\varepsilon}$ wa tsētsēx
everything was aboard the camoes，Nanagwas lll 1 and fir wio
 copper Causing－Quarrels．And behtut them came the father If If of Nänagwas（ITI 1），Sēsaxâlas（I）1），singing his salcre！song of the secular season．An：they came down to the beach of smenkumbis．
 all were aboard，the canoe started，groing｜l home fo the village as ＇Tegunstē of the Näk！wax daes $x^{\prime \prime}$ ．Thom Nänagwas（HII 1）salud that he would give a feast with the oil and the viburmm－herries to his tribe the Näk！wax dass ${ }^{4}$ ．Alter the had stayed there forone night， the numaym of Neinagwas（III 1）went ont to get fire－worel for the feasting－time：｜and after they had gathered lire－wood，in the mom－
 Sisinn ！ $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ ，and the Tsētsemēdexălat and the Temfemulels：lor Nanagwas（III 1），chiel of the mumame＇wanlac，wat host．Is somen as the four numayms were in the｜honse of Nänagwas（III｜），－the name of the house was Watoltsem，－｜｜they poured the viburnmoberics 9.5 into the house－dishes，two｜boxes into each housedish．And two of them｜were not used．Then one box of oil wat taken and poured on the dishes of riburmm－herries； $\mid$ and after this was dones． they gave the double－headed serpent house－dish to the mumatsm Gexsem，and they gave the woll house－dish to the numat m 500
 laxa l！aqwa，yix Dent！alayuwé．Wia，lātaé elxıatye ōmpas Nitna－ gwase yîx Sēsaxâlasé，yälaqŭlasēs bāx̧̣̆alayuwe yälax＂Lbnaxs


 nä́n nakwēda Nāk！wax dasxwē lāxēs grokŭlase＇Tēgŭxsta$y \bar{p}$ ．W＇a．







 g•öwas Nänagwasē，yîxs lēgadaē gookwasēs＂wadōtsmmé laatasē sī gŭxts！âlayuwéda t！elsē lāxa mewēxa lōelqŭlīa maēmaílexáa laē






1 Sisim, tēe, and they gave the seal homsedish to the | Tsétsemenlequela, and they gave the Dzonoq ! wa house-dish to the | numaym TemltemIrls; and after the lousedishes had been put down, they took the small dishes, put into them viburnm-berries from the remaining I
5 two boxes of viburnm-berries, and they placed these in front of the people of low rank. When everything was distributed, they took the boxes of oil and put them down next to the door. Then they gave one box of oil to the holder of the first seat of each numaym;
10 and when this had been given ont, ther flivided the rest of the oil among the people of low rank. - fiter everything had been distributed, the numaym of Nänagwas (III 1) sang, and the sister of Nänagwas (III 1), L! ${ }^{\text {qu wage ilagugwa (III 2), dancerl. Now | the }}$ name of her who had been i.!āqug ilayugw (III 2) was Melnas (III 2) ; and Nänagwas (III 1) also changed his name, and his name
15 was || emaxŭy̆alidze (III 1). After he had given his feast, he showed the copper Cansing-Quarrels, and he asked some of the chiefs of the four numayms to buy it. Then Leläk enx $\varepsilon_{i} d$, chief of the numaym Tsettsmèlequala, bought the copper Causing-Quarrels
20 for four slaves, cighty II skin blankets, two hundred and forty cedarbark blankets, and four large canoes. It was | double what had been paid by Kwaxं ilanokume $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (II $\mathbf{7}$ ) when he bought the copper for
 'Tsētsemēleqăla. Wia, lā́laē k*ax ${ }^{*}$ ītsa dzōnoq! wa lōqŭlî lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ue-








 la yix̣ widaats wn̆q! wäs. Nänagwasē l!āqwag-ilaỵnga. Wä, lamen


 nēlelīlasa ц!āqwa, yix Dent!alayo. Wä, laemdaē q!ōsas lãx g•ige e-

 Dent!ālayuwasa mōkwē q!āq!ekowa; hḗmisa mátgŭnaltsokwē



 (III 1). He gave | all the four shanes to the hedelers of the lim seat in each of the numayms. The grape one slawe to the hodder of the 25 first seat of the Geंexsem, annther ome for the holder of the dirst suat of the Sisinn ! $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, one slave to the hobler of the lirst seat of the Tseetseméleqăla, and another slave to the hodder or the first seat of the Temltembels; and || he gate in addition to the slave alarge (anoe 30 to each, for the gave the canoe to the same men to whom he had given the saves. After he had given away the slave and canmed to the holders of the first seats. smāx̣̆yalidze. IIT I took the eights sewed blankets and gave them away to the chiefs of serond rank and their children; $\|$ and after donge so, he wok the two humbred and 35 forty cedar-bark blankets and gave them away to the people of how rank. After these had been given away, the gresets went out of the house. This is another kind of great feast, which is called " griving away at the time of the great feast." Thiswas done byy smax matio dzē (III 1). Very few give this kind of teast, although they mas io be head chiefs of all the tribes.

It was not long before Wāwalaxelag iflak ${ }^{0}$. TIF 6 had a danghter (IV 3) : and immediately Kwaxilamokŭmes (IF न went to give as a marriage gift fifty blankets and a hundred redar-hark blankets (o)






 q!āk







 hëfm ōgŭqała ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas k'wēlasē, yixs hëmaē lēgadme fāquag ílila







45 name of the daughter of Wawalaxelage ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lak ${ }^{u}$（III 6）．Then Emāxụadidze（III ll gave away the blankets to the four numayms of
 It was not long before Wäwalaxelag ielak（III 6）gave birth to a boy
 jof fifty hhakets to lis son－in－law smax̣ŭgalidzē（III 1），and also fifty cedar－hark blankets；and he gave as a marriage gift the name W＂äwalkंine for the boy，but his true name was Lélelgembias （IV 4）．Two names were given in marriage by kwax ilanōtiome （［I 7）－the child＇s name Wianalk ine，and the true name｜｜
55 Ledelgembilas［ Place of dead faces in house］（IV＋1．）
I forgot that Kiwax ilanokumes（［1 7）did the same for the first child of Wäwalaxelag jelaku，l．tahyygilis（IV 3）；for he gave two names as a marriage gift－the child＇s name Wademataga（IV 3）， and the true name e tateyig illis（［V＇3）．Il
（50）Now ${ }^{\text {cmaxanyalidzē（III 1）gave away the fifty blankets ：ant the }}$
 and Tremltembels：and he let his：son．Wāwalk ine（IV 3）accord－ ing to his chikd name，and whose thue name was Lételgemlilas












 55 Lelplgemilase．




60
Wii，lavmélaxaē p！esside smax̣uyalidzäs sek ！axsokwép plelxalasgem




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ hakwe wãx：
 Latax'sendayo of the kiwagut. The name of the prineese of
 (III 1) told his numaym the $\varepsilon_{\text {wailas }}$ that he wanted to have twi il wires, and they agreed to what their chool said. In the moming. wher day came, they lamehed four large camoes to pay the matrriage money, and | the whole numaym of the ${ }^{5}$ walas wont aboard. They arrised at Fort Rupert. It was the time when the dirst white men had come there and were living in touts. Sow they paid the 7.5 marriage moner for Q!ēx sēselas (IIE 7, the princess of (Q!ŭmx öd (II 8). As soon as they had paid the marriage moner. ()!ümx ond (II s) gave a marriage mat of one hundred blankens, wheh were to he the mat of his princess, beeanse he did not want her for sil without a mat in the honse of $\varepsilon_{\text {maxaŭyalidze (III } 1) \text { when she wa- }}^{\text {and }}$ going to sit down there : and he gave ats at mariare gilt the name for
 yalidze (IIT 1). In the mornings. when day came, smax̆ưalidze (III 1) and his erew loaded their canoes, and they wont home with his second wife, (Q!ēx'seeselas (M11 7); and when they amined at Tēguxstē, he, gave away a hundred bankets to the four numatymThen emaxxuyalidzē (III 1) changed the name of his princers $\quad . \bar{i}$ Lateyig'ilis (IV 3), and now her name was ( Wwã*ilad (IV 3) : and





















S 7 Emạ̄̆ựalidzé (II [ 1) also changed his name. Now his name was (Q'ŭmx'ōd (III 1). It was not long before Q!ēx sēselas (II it) had a child, a boy. Ther went at once, and it was reported to Q!ŭmx i90 lage illis (II ソ) that his I princess (Q!ex seeselas (IIJ 1) hat a boy. | 'Then (Q) 'ămx' îlag' illis (II か) gave a marriage gift of fifty blankets to his sum-in-law (?!mxerl (III 1), and also the name for his grandsim (IV i), the child of Q'ex'sésplas (III 7). Now, he gave as a marriage gift the mame Imax âg ian (IV $\overline{5}$ ) for the mame of the boy. It
95 ( 2 !umxonl (III 1) at once gave away the fifty blankets to the four numayms, and now his dancer was his chihl I Āmax âg ila (IV 5). It was not long before | Q !ex xepeskas had another son (IV 6). Then Q'ŭmx îlage îlis ( $I I_{\text {s }}$ ) gave as a marrage-gift thirto-live blankets 600 to his I som-in-law ( ! tumx od ([ГI 1), and also a name for his grandson, and he gave as a marriage-gift the name Ornagilis (IV 6).
 the $\epsilon_{\text {wälas, and his vourcest child, Ömag ilis (IV 6), danced. Then }}$
5 ()tumxîlag îlis (II s) was amoyed by \| what had been done by his som-in-law Q'ŭmx od (III 1), beranse he had given away the blankets to his own numaym the swanas, for that implied that | ()!umx od (III 1) thought the thirty-five blankets given as a marriage present to his son-in-law | had not been enongh. Therefore














 wisé (Q!ŭmxidee p!esētsa mamoxusokŭlasa sek-!a p!elxelasgem







Q!ŭmx゚îlageîlis II A was ashamed, and took awas his moc....
 Amax'âgrila (IV j) and his sounger brother Ōmagilis (IT if Q!ŭmx od (III 1) did not say ans thing about the doinge of his wife. Then |his head wife, Wamalaxilay itak" (III 6) spoke [irst, und] said, "Don't let your father-in-law (Q!umx îlay îlis (II " make wou ridiculous by what $\mid$ he has done with your former wife. (oo and
 sanal of the Koskimo, | Tlagwisilayugwa (TII $\Delta$ ), the prineose of Qwax ila (II 9), for he has many privileges and names." Thus whe said. Q!ămxiod (III 1) agreed at oncen to what his wife Wawalaxelage islak ${ }^{-u}$ (III 6) had said. Then he said they would (all his
 (III 1) himself | called his mumaym the evandas. It onew they all came into his house: and when ther Were in, (Q!ame od I I I i foht them what his wife lad said, that she wished him 10 go and marry T!agwisilayugwa (III か, the princes of (Qwax ila 11: 4. the chiof of the $\|$ great numasm G' exsemx'sanal of the Kiokimo. Thus le 25 said. Immediately the whole numaym agreed to what he sail. Then one of his numaym said, "Let us treat on whof (?'unx od (III 1) like a chief, and let us help him, and give him property to pas the marriage money!" After he had said so, he went ont of the 30

 wāhems Q!ŭmx ōdē qa gweex- ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ idaasasēs genemx dē. Wia. hālaxaē





 $x$ ōde ëx'cakex wäldemasēs genemé Wawałaxalag'iflakwe. Wä.




 gāgak !ax T!agwisilayugwa lāx k!êdēas Qwaxila, grigamacyasa






30) honse of Q!ume od (IT I 1) : and he did not stay away long before lie came in again. carroing a pair of blankets, which he gave out of kinduces to his chief (Q!umxed (IlI 1). Then all the men did the same as had been done by him, for they wanted the father-inlaw of (Q) प̆mx ōd (III 1), (Q!ŭmx ilag îlis ([I S), to know about it and
35 to feel sore herause le had taken away his princess Q!ex seeselas
 knew that his son-in-taw (Q!ŭmx od (III 1) had said that lie did not want tosee his chidren. Diter they had finished speaking, they went out; and at daylight, in the morning, those who were to pay the mas-
for riage money for T!agwisilayugwa (II §), the princess of Qwax ila (If 9), started, for the village of the Koskimo was at Nats ? The Nāk!wax dace went around Cape scott, using four large traveling-emoes. It took them two days. Then they arrived at the village of the Kioskimo, Näts!enxdem. Immediately when
4.) they arrived, they paid the marriage money; and || after they had paid the marriage money, (Qwax ih (II 9) stood up outside of his long house, carrying ten seatotter skins. | He turned his face toward the house, and called his princess, Ttagwisitayngwa (III s) to come and stand ber his side; and when she was | standing ly his
50 side, he put down the ten sea-otter skins in $\|$ front of his princess T!agwishayugwa (III s). Then he turned toward the Nā-










 Näts!enxdmme. Wia, lamshe éwaxadex Tstéqomatya Nok!wax-



 lāx L!āsanât yasēs grôlḕt grokwa dālaxa lastowe q!ása. Whí,





 （TII 1），look at your wife！Now she will ero to rour，sull－in－hun
 sea－lion house－dish，and the seatetter houssodish to mat out of． and the whale house－dish to cat out of，and the seatmonster homer－
 your princess name（shall bo Doxălkwizlah＂（IV゙ 3）；and yous name
 is all，＂｜he said．Then he spokor again，and said．｜＂Now，come and warm yourselves in my honse，son－in－law，and your tribe！＂｜Thas
 canoes，and they went into the honse of（ l was ila（II ！ 1 ）．Inmmedi－ 6.5
 （II 9）spoke，and satid，＂O son－in－law（（2！ums od（IIJ 1），liston to me！Your wife wants this｜house to go lo you．Its mame is L！ēxu！ēâgem（Aurora－Foce）．And also what is in it，the fonlom and the mosquito－dance will go to you，son－in－law：and its hame．To Gixg aqelag＇ilis，and the land－otter dane and its name llăwäls－
 shas ${ }^{u}$ ，and the grizzly bear and its namo Nandzo：and that is all．






 negŭmp Q！ŭmxōdä．Wii，hë́misa lègemé qa teégemhtsēs k lēdē－ fā̄s．Latmè Lēegadelts Dōxŭlkwiclakwé，Wï，lacemēts lēgadflts
















[^14]75 thanked him. This was the first nonkem. It is different from the
 oltained through marriage | hy Q turmx ofl (III 1) from (Qwax ila (II 9). Then they spoke setretly to the | Nāk !wax datx $\mathrm{x}^{\mathbf{u}}$ about the nonlem and the other dances, for none of them knew | how they were used by
so the Koskimo. 'Then (Q!umx'od (III 1) told / his wife Tingwisilayugwa (III ふ) what his tribe said, | and immediately T'agwisilayugwat (III S) told her father (Qwax ila (II 9). Therefore Qwax ila (II 9) called the Koskimo into lis house; and | when they were all inside, ( ${ }^{2}$ wax ila (II 9) arose and I spoke. He said, "Now look, son-in-law
S5 (Q!umx od (III 1) ! \| Now all the Koskimo have come in to take care of the supernatural power of the nonlem. Now look at it, Näk!wax datex !" | Thus he sad. Then the sound of whistling appeared on the roof of the house. He had not | spoken a long time before le stopped. Then the nephew of (Q'umx od (III 1) and
90 three others disappeared. The name of the nephew of $\|(Q$ :umx od Was K ! !esoyak îlis ${ }^{1}$ (IV 10) ; and when they had all disappeared, the Koskimo sang the four songs | of the nōnlem. They stayed away for four days. Then they canght K' 'esoyak'îlis (IV 10) and the other three. | K !esoyak illis ( IV 10) was now Mosquito-Dancer, and ||
95 (i ixg agelag tlis was his name now. Another one was Land-OtterDincer, and | his name was Iňwalplalemēs. He was a substitute





so däxēs genemé T’agwisilayugwäs wâldmansēs grōkŭlōte. Wä,

















[^15]for Lēlelgembins (IV 4), who was to bee Lamt-()ttor-1):ancy for bry this is a great dance. Thre lamb-otter dancer is the same in the menta, as the |hamatsta is in the winter danee. and therefore (Q'üm ond
 Dancer, because he had stayed ai home with hismother IV awalavala - i-
 tute also danced the scattering-tane for the | danerhter of ( Q !nm ond. (Qwäx îlal (IT 3). The name of the dancer was Xititlax ilanogwi-
 manmaq ta is in the wintor dance, for it is taken care of by chicefe of high rank. Therefore || (Q!moxiod (III 1) wished his primese (o : have this dance. Anothor one was grizaly-hear danect, and his mame was Nandzé; and the name given by (Vwax ila (II !n) it mar-
 Qwax ila (II 9) also gave a serond name to (Q!mx ond ([1] 1) for the secular season, Walâlagr islalk" (Ill 1), ind also the nōnlem name L!afewelsela (III 1). The shededed wodar-harth of the heabl-ring fo and neek-ring of the dancers and of atd the Kioskimo is white. when they are initiated hy the supernaturat power of the mondrm. For four | days they wore cedar-hark on their heads; and after four days they put it off. \& (Qwaxila (II 9) also gave as th marmage gift 1.5 many dentalit and cerlar-barli blankets to his | son-in-faw ( ) !um ond (III 1). L!adewelsela (III 1) gave these away to the kotkimo.
 hāmatsla lāxa ts!ēts!ēquxa hăwālelate lāxa nōnlemé. Wia, héamis







 laxaé Qwax iläx l!ātewelsela ya bēgems Q!ŭmxōdẽ lãxa nōndrmé.





 malaxa keādzekwaxs hatal mōp!enxwasse enailis, wai, latim âme

 G̣ōsg imox̣wē.

Now for a while we shall stup calling him Q!ŭınx od (III 1), 20 beeause he is using the nōnlam name 1. 'atewelsela (III 1). II After the nondem whs over, ( )!umx ord (III 1) for a time stopped laving the name 1 !alew blspla (IIl 1); for only when one of his people showed the mōnlem was lee ealled a !ablewelsela (IFI 1), ! in the same way as is done in the winter dance; for they change their names when the winter dance begins, add they do the same with the nōntem. 'Then
25 they change their names, and take the nondem names: and the names of the men who grave the nōnlem were f !ālewelsela, $Q$ !ē $\bar{e}-$ tasiōs, (Gwăs rodelats, and Nex ä, because, that youmay know that the names of the winter lance, of the nonlem, and of the secular season are quite different. I just wanted to talk about this.

Now, in the morning. daylight came; and $Q$ !amx od (IIl 1), and
 realy to go home. When they arrived at Tegŭstē in the evening, (Q!umxiol (III 1) asked his wife T!agwisilayugwa (III s) for what he was thinking of. He wished his princess (2wāx-̂lal (IV 3) and
35 his prince Leelelgembilas (IV 4) to disappear, because he wanted to give a nontem; and his wife T!agwisilayugwa (III S) tohd him to go ahead. Ifter they had finished talking, they left their canoe and Went into the house of Q 'ŭmx od (lII 1). Tmmediately his head wife, Wäwataxelage ishak (III 6), gave to eat to her husband
 nōnlemxaälax láhlewelsela. Wä, laEm gwāta nōntem lāxēq. Wä,




















 slak (III 6) his wish that the superoatural powne of the nonfo n should come into his house, amd that their two chiblrom, ()waxilal (IV 3) and her brother Le戶plgembīlas (IV t), amd alio two wlin nephews, should disappear. TViawataxplacr islak" ([II (j) told him to go ahead, and \| Q !ŭmx od (IIT I) (alled his numaym, the swatas, to fit come into his house; and when they wore in, ()!ŭmx od [ [II I spoke, | and said, "This is why I callaly you, numaym Ewhata, that the smpermatural power of the nondem should come, and fhat Qwàx゚îlal (IV 3) and Leètelgemlīas (1) 4), amd my hophew
 brother Hămazid (IV 11)." Fourwore named hy him. W'hen he* stopped speaking, the numaym tolel him to go aheal. Then the supernatural power of the nondem sounded on the roof of the homse: and the four disappeared, and they did what they had seren dono hy the Koskimo. Then \|l he give away the ten seatottor skins wo tho 5.j N $\bar{a} k!w a x^{*} d^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$, and his | four dancers used the monlem mames. When he had done, $\mid Q w a x i l a$ (1) 9) gave as a mapriaure gift many seals, and then Q!umx*od (III 1) put them into the four lomsi = dishes for the $\operatorname{Ja}^{\top} k!w a x^{*} d a^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$. Then he chanered the name of















 Wï, âmēse naqemg'iltewēx gweg ilasasit (iōsqrimoswe. Wii, larm
 nēnōnlemxLäyâsa mōkē sēsenats. Wä, grilemēse çwîłexs lūas! wā-




60 ( ) !ŭmx ox (III 1) changed his own name, and his name was Walâlag i${ }^{\text {claku (ll }}$ (1). Now we shall stop calling him Q!ŭmx ōd (III 1), for his name was now | Watâlag iflaku (III 1). T!agwisilarugwa (III S) had no chidren, | for she did not remain long having Watẩlag' iflak ( $П$ I 1) for her husband. Then she went home.
65 Evidently on account of this Walalagr iflak (III 1) felt hadly, II hecause his wife had gone home. Ite became ill; ! and he had not been ill a long time before he died. Immediately | Lètelgemlilas
 gave away property to the Nāk!wax $\mathrm{Ji}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{4}$. | He took the name ()!umx od (IV 4) for his name, beeause his mind was sick on aceount

70 of || what (Qwax ila (II (1) had done when he took away quick!y his princess 'T!agwisilayagwa (III 8). | He thonght they had killed his father. Therefore the Nāk!wax da $a^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$ did not want the marriage names that | Qwaxila (II 9) had given to the late Q!ŭmx od (III 1) to be used. Only the four house-dishes and the nonlem were kept
75 by the Näk!wax dat $\mathrm{X}^{4}$. $\|$ And now they seattered among the Nā$k!w a x^{*} d a^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$, and the / relatives of $Q$ !ŭnc: ofl (III 1) now all use the nōndem. Now, the numaym ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas wished (Q!ŭmx'ōd (IV 4) to marry, and to forget | his grief on account of the death of his father. They | wanted (Q!umx od (IV 4) to marry Ōmaēliclak" (IV 7), the so princess of the chief of the \|numaym Kwēkwaēnoxu, Lek emaxōd










 yugwa. Wai, hë́mis koodēl grayalatsés ómpdē. Wrï, hëmis lă-




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon} m e ̄ m o t a s a{ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē, qa geg'adēs ()!ŭmx ōdē, qacs layingema-


S0 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ némēnotasa liwēkwaēnoxwe lāx Lak' enataxodē, yixs âlak'lalae
(III 9), for he was the heat chief of the (iwawasonex. Fhan s Q!ŭmx'od (IV 4) and his mother W"āwalaxthag iflak ${ }^{4}$ (11I ii , :me her | dagghter Qwáxîlał (IV; 3) - for they did not tot her be named
 ahead and do quickly what they were wishing. 'Theen le wats gisen property by all | the Nāk!waxdasx', for there were five mmaym in all. | Each gare one pair of blankets to the | chief ( )'unmx od IV \&), every man of the numayms, as though he would wipe off hise tears with the pair of blankets, heeanse he was etill cervine for his past 90 father. After they had finished giving hlankets. the five numayms of the Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{\mathrm{u}}$ got ready | to pay the marriage money for tho princess of Lek* emaxod (III !1), who was living ian the vilhage of the Gwawaēnox ${ }^{\text {a }}$ at Hēgems. Whem they arrived at llegrans, they
 sitting $\|$ in their canoes. They had twonty-two large traveling- 95 canoes. | After they had paid the mariage momey, Lak vmaxod (III 9) | and his younger brother I'vinqŭlas (IIT 10) (:ame, holding in each hand slares, | each holding two by their hands as they came and stood outside of the $\mid$ house; and with them ame their prineres Omaélislak (IV 7), with \| two female slaves. (Omaçlitak" (IV T stoud soo between her father, |Lek' emaxōd (III 9) and her uncle I'Enqưlas
xamagemē g-īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē Lek'emaxōdäsa Gwawaēnoxwē. Wiä, ûmmsē SI















 kwēs nēnexbalts!ānēséwaxs gg*āxaē q!wägraEls lāx L!āsamấyasēs




2 [II 10). They told the six slawes to stand in a row, facing seaward; and when they all had turned scaward. Penqŭlas (III 10), the I younger brother of Lek emaxod (III !), spoke, and asked
5 (Q!mmx" od (I) + to lake care, " because our princess (mine and my brother's) has a heary weirht. Now, come, son-in-law ()'umax od ( $\Gamma^{*} \ddagger$ ) to your wife!" Thus he said, and stopped speaking. Then Q!ŭmx od (IV 4) arose in his canoe. Penqŭlas (III l(t) hat told him to stand up |and listen to his words. Then Penqŭlas (III 10) 10 asked Omaetislak" (IV శ) l| to go to her husband with the six slaves. Immediately three slaves went, one after another. Omaedjeak" (IV 7) followed close behind the three slaves, and three other slaves followed Omapliclak (IV 7). They went down the beath into 15 the canoe of ()!umx obl (IV f). WThere they sat down, and (Q) hamx od (IV i) sat next to his wife Omaeliclaku (IV ì). Then l'enqŭlas ([Г 10 ) spoke again, and said, "These six slaves are the marriage mat of our princess, | that the princess of (Q!umx od (IV 4) may not sit on the floor ol your house, son-in-liw, when she goes in. Kow, 20 this 1 zannot !wa $\mid$ house-dish, the wolf house-dish, the grizaly-bear house-dish, and the beaver house-dish shall go. These are the house-dishes for Omaelislaku's (IV 7) food, for all the tribes, | which are given by her father, Chief Lekemaxed (III 9) ; and 50u shall have this name, son-in-law. lour name shall be Q!ōmoq̂a ([|] 4),

2 swēda q!el!âkwē q!āq!ek ō, qa denx̣ŭlsē L!āL!asgemata. Ẅ̈, grîl-





















 this \| house of my chicf, which hats a mame. Now you shall thate 2. the house Wiwaxasem. The ends of the beams are wolves, :nd the four posts are wolves, and your dance shall be the great dance from above, son-in-law: and in the winter dance your name shall he Giôgemalis (IV 4)." Thus he said. "That is all, son-in-law. Now, come \| warm yourself in the house of Lake maxod [ [I] 4. you 30 and your crew, son-in-law!" Thas he said. Then he stopped speaking. Immediately the Nak! wax laizx went ashore out of their canoes: and when all were in the house, ( Q !uma $\overline{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{d}$ ( ( $\mathrm{I}^{-} 4$ ) and his wife went ashore and went in. Then Lek' Emanod tohl ()!ŭmx' oxd (IV 4) and his wife Omaelisak (IV 7) to sit down in the rear of the house. I| Qtŭmx"ol (IV 4) and his wife went right on atad sat 35 down. The / six slates were still sitting in the canoe of ()!umxod (IV 4), watching it. Now Lek emaxod (ifI an grave dried sabmon to his son-m-law and his crew, and as a secoml course ho grave them cinquefoil-roots; $\mid$ and alter he had given them to cat, Lrik bmaxid 40
 I shall ask you to stay here lor four days at llegems, that I may ged ready the cargo for Ömaēlislak (IV 7 )." Thus ho said, and stopped speaking. | The Nak!wax das $x^{4}$ agreed to what he said. Then tis LEk Emaxōl (III 9) sent his hanters to gor hunting many soals.





















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46 The hunters went out in the evening in cight canoes. They stayed away for three days. Then they eame back home. T They had one
50 hundred and ten seals in their $\|$ eight canoes. The hair of the seals was already singed off, and they were eut open. Then Lek emaxod (III 9) grave them as a marriacre grift to his son-in-law ()!umx-od ([I 4), and also the feast name Menlesid (IV 4). "That is all now," said Lakk emaxōd (III 9) | to Q !ŭmx"od (IV 4). "Now, get
55 realy to go home, 4 son-in-law, with your wife." Thus said Chief Lek emaxod (III 9). Then the Nak!wax dat $x^{u}$ got ready in the evening; and in the morning, when day came, they loaded their canoes, and put aboard the four house-dishes and the hundred and
60 ten seals; and the Näk!wax ${ }^{*} \mathrm{la}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{u}$ went aboard their canoes. When they were all aboard, Q !ŭmx'ōd (IV 4) and his wife, Ōmaēłi${ }^{\epsilon}$ lak ${ }^{u}$ (IV T), and the six slaves walked down | the beach and went aboard ()!nmx od's cance; | and as soon as they had sat down, the Nik! wax dale $x^{u}$ started paddling. In the evening they arrived at
65 their village. There they unloaded the four house-dishes and the hundred and ten seals, and carried them into the house of ()!umx-od (IV 4). As soon as everything was out of the canoe, (Q!umxod (IV 4) called his numaym, the ewaltas, into his house to discuss


 hănc!ēnoxwè snemx'sōgŭg ị̂̂ōt!a yānemas hägâ mēgwata lāxēs
 gwatē. Wai, laxaé gwālelasm yimelkwa. Ẅä, låme lék emaxōlē wāwalq̧älas lāxès negŭmpē Q!ŭmxōde. Wä. hīsmisal menlextäyō tégema, yix Menlesidaas. "Wä, lafm ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wíla laxeq," Enek'e Lek'e-




 g'ịuwe mērwata. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ me enāxwa hōxwalexseda Nāk!wax-





 gŭgrîyowe mēgwata, qaśs lï mewedtayo lāx grokwas $Q$ !ŭmxoode.


what they would do with the seals and when the feast was io beo given. || When all were inside, Q!ŭmx'ond (IV 4) spoke, and saitl, in "O numasm ewālas! I (ablled you tou think about it, when I thall give a feast with these hair-seals." Thus he satid to his mumarm ${ }^{\text {EWandas. After he hat spoken, one of the men of the numam said, }}$ "Go on! || Just send them to get lire-wood to corok the seals, so that in our tribe the Näk!waxdaex "may cat." Then four youngr men of the numaym ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ watas were sent out | 10 get muth fire-wood. The four young men | launched the large canoe to get fire-wood, and | started, so They went to a place where there was much driltwoont: and when they had gone, Q Qumx'od (IV 4) asked the harpooneers of his mumaym ${ }^{\text {ewandas }}$ to cut up ten large"seals, to take onf the blublere, and to cut the blubber off spirally, thus: give one of these strips to the chiel four numayms; that is, of the flother ${ }^{\text {chälals; }}$; and he had | ten seals cut
 for he was going to of each one of the numayms, not the s. into short strip», in this way: ${ }^{1}$ These were to be given to the people of tow rank. They give the limbs | to the chiefs next to the heal chicfs, for the | head ehiefs receive the brisket of the seal. This is done in \|l lesser seal-feasts. That is mot the custom in a 90 great | feast of more than a hundred seals, for gencrally a
























[^16]93 whole seal is given to the head chief of each numaym, for they only eut off the head: that is, when mans scals are given at a feast.
95 I just wanted to talk about this. Now, the twenty seak that they had cut up were being cooked, and ninety scals were left raw. It was almost evening when they finished cutting up the twonty seals, and in the evening also those who had gone after fire-wood came home. When they arrived on the beach, the voung men of the
900 mmarm ${ }^{\text {E walas }}$ went down $\|$ and carried up the firewood into the house of ( )!ŭmx od ( $\mathrm{I}^{\prime} 4$ ) ; and when the fire-wod was all inside, they took baskets, (went down to the beach, and pieked up stones, and they earried up the baskets with stones into the house of Q!umx od (IV 4). When they thought they had enough, they made
St cross-pile of fire-wood in the I middle of the host's house; and when it was high enough, | they piled stones on it, so that they were ready when they wanted to put fire to it. In the moming, when day came, another man of the numaym swalas took boxes and i placed them
10 between the door and the fire. II After doing so, he drew water and poured it into the boxes. When (the boxes) were half full, there was enough water in them. $\mid$ Nter this they took red-pine wood | and made tongs, as many as there were boxes. Then they asked
 ${ }^{\text {cta }}$ maē lāwoyîwē xewēqwas lāqēxs q!ēnemaē $k$ !wēladzemasa g'īgǎ-

95 hë̈m L! !opla mátteemg ustâwē mēgwat la sakwaséwa. Wä, lä k'!ilx La nắnemsōk!wa mēgwata. Wä, lámēsē elàq dzāqwaxs lae g̣wāha sakwäxa mátsemg'ustâwē mēgwata. Ẅä, lamıxaāwisē


900 qás Łä wāwig'alaxa q!ẻxate leqwa, qás hä haēlelas lāx grokwas


 g•ilemēsē kْōtaq lakm hēhalaxs hee hawanaqostâłaxa h:qwa līx
5 ăwāgawaliłasa k!wēladzats !ēlē go ōwa. Wä, g îlımésē hëlałaxs laē


 mexsäliłalas lāx ăwāgawa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ソasa t!exila z $\mathbb{E}^{\varepsilon}$ wa legwitē. Wä,





the song-leaders to sing the feasting-song, and the mumatur is ${ }^{\text {Ewalas }}$ learned to sing the song that night. When they all know the feasting-song, they went out of I the host'shouse. In the moming, when day eame, they lighted the fire in the middle of the house: and when it began to blaze up, they cleared out the house. After 20 they had done so, the stones were red-hot. Then all the young men of the numaym ${ }^{\text {z }}$ walas were asked to belp put rell-hot stones into the boxes to cook the seal. They camo and took each a pair of tongs, pieked out the red-hot "stones. and placed thom in the boxes 25 for cooking the, seals; and when the water beibed, they put in the butchered seal. When (the boxes) were nearly full they stoppent putting in more butchered soml. They took the tougs and put more stones on top of the butchered seal. When the water was 30 boiling, they $\mid$ took mats and spread them over them; and when they were all | covered with mats, the young men took their tongs and went to invite the four mumayms of the Nāk!wax dae $\mathrm{X}^{u}$ on behalf of Menlesid (IV 4), for $\langle Q$ 'humx od (IV 4) was already using 35 this name, as he was giving a feast. The young men went into the houses and called erery one by name, standing inside of the doorway of the house of whomerer they were inviting; and when | they
ģade qais denxēdēsa k'twēlayalayowē q!fmdema. Wä, laem 15
 Enāxwa la q!aplaxa k!wēlayalayo q!emdemxs lae hōqŭwfls lāxa
 nabōtséwa la gralīa laqawalīē. Wä, grổmíme xiq̃ōstâxa laē ax-






 sāg îkwē mēgwat lāq. Wä. grôlémēsē elāq qōt !axs lace gwāl ăxstālasa











35 had called cult the names of all those who lived in the one house, one of the young men salit, "On behalf of Menlesid (1) 4)." They ||
40 continued saving this until they had gone into all the houses of the four numayms. The grests did not come quickly, because they were afrail of the many seals that wore to be given in the feast. for $\mid$ oftera those who are not aceustomed to eat seat-blubber vomit. It
45 took the men a long time to eatl again and to get the four namayms to go in. First of all came the head momaym, the (o'exsem. They Went in and sat down in the rear of the house; and when all were inside, the second mumaym, the sist:nct 'ess, came in. and they sat down at the right-hand side of the homse; and after they were all 50 in , the if Tsētemeetequala came in and sat down|fowards the rear, on the lefthand side of the honse; and finally the numarm Temttemlels eame and sat down next to the numayn 'lsétsemélequala. When the four munams of the Nak ?wax das wore inside, they 55 were told to sing their foasting-songs. "Then the first to sing their song were the heal mamaym (iexsem; and after they were through, | the numaym sisent.!és sang their song; and when they were through, | the numaỵ 'Taétsemēleqătal sang their song: and \| when they had 60 ended their song, the mumaym Tembemblels sang their song: | and




 ๆ! hét la la âla gẹg














 60 $x^{\varepsilon} \bar{e} d e \bar{c}$
when all had sung, they took the drum and put it dowi f fox to lh, 1,2 door. Then they took the / foum homsedishes, the marriago gilt rasen
 kimo (119) - the satentere homserdish, the sea-lion homserdith. the whale house-dish, and the sca-monstor housedish and thes put them (fin down fat the lefthand side of the homse. Then the towk four
 the chief of the I Gwawaēnox. Lek Emaxiol (III !) the I)zonory ?wa house-dish, the walf thouse-dish, the boaver house-dish, and the grizzly-bear house-dish-and they If put them down at the right- 70 hand side, inside the house. The eight house-dishes ham their heads towards the rear of the houso: and when fhey put them down, the speaker of Q lumx ōd (IV 4), | whose mame was llatmid, told the chiefs of the four numayms about the four house-dishes the semotter, |l sea-lion, whale and | sea-momster house-dishes which were 75 obtained as a marriage gift hy the dead father (III 1) of (2'ămxiop (IV 4) from Qwaxi ila (II 9), the chief of the Kinskimo. ". Ind these were obtained in marriage by my chiof ( Q !nmxo od 114 ther Dzonog twa, woll, beaver, il and grizzly-hear house-tishes from (hiof ho
 Tsētsemēleqăla - | and you, Temltemłels - and really cat, lor you see what you will have to eat; for these ! dishes hare been selected

 wēxea lōelqŭlīaxa geg adānemas ōmpläs $Q$ !ŭmx ōdē lāx eqigăma-









 mak!ŭsē ${ }^{6}$ nālene ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmasa, fîsa mewextal lōkqŭtilxa q!ầsa










S5 from the animals of the woods, and also from the chiefs of the animals of the ocean, so that you may eat from them. Try to eat everything that is in your dishes." Thus said $11 a^{\text {emid. }}$. Then they took the boiled seal and put them into the leight house-dishes; and when everything wat in. (Q!umx od (IV 4) | arose and gave the
90 Deonoy!wa dish amd the seamonster dish to the head nmmasm, the G'exsem. The yonng men of the numarm ewalas took up the two honsedishes with | blubber and put them in front of the mmaym
 said, "sisent.! $e^{\varepsilon}$, the whale dish and the wolf dish are for you," and
95 the 1 boung mon put the whate dish and the wolf dish in front of the numaym sisent!es. Dfter this was done, (Q!n̆mx ind (IV 4) spoke again, and sabd, "This sea-lion dish and grizzly-bear dish are for yon, 'Tsētsemēlegăla;" and the young men went and put the
1000 two house-dishes in front of the numaym'l'sētsfméleqăla. In And after this had been done, (Q!amco od (IV 4) spokr again, and sad. "This beaver dish and sea-otter dish are for you, 'Temtemlels." Then the young men wont and put the two honse-dishes in front of the numaym Temttemtels. And when the eight house-dishes with 5 blubber had been put down, Q!ŭmx od (IV t) sat down. Then his speaker, $\mathrm{IH}^{\text {E midl }}$, arose, and spoke. IIe said, "Now, go ahead, you






















four great numarms! Now it is well done. Now eat ats woll ano ; can, and eat it all." Thus he said and stopped speaking. Them Helanmas, the head chicf of the mumaym Giexsem. arme and apolve

 chief | of the Tsectamedequata): | and yon, Tx!exad the nemat the chief of the | numaym Temiteminels)! Staml up, and tot us show that we have sweet food to eat!" Thus he saild: and when he 1.5 stopped speaking, the four chicfs arose. They were nakeed, and they took hold of a long strip of blubler and ate it. Then the men of low rank | also arose and took the blubleer of the seal and ate it. They all stood white they were eating it. They do not eat the skin 20 of the seal-blubber at a great seal-lenst. Ifter they had eatem enough, | they sat down. Then the young men of the numaym ${ }^{\text {Exablas }}$ took the hense-dishes and carriod them out of the homse and put them down outside. Afterwards they gave the whole raw seals 25 to the chiefs, and they cut in two pieces the semb which they gave to the people of how rank. When they had finished, the numarm ${ }^{\text {swandas assembled in one phace in the house, and they sang the new }}$ feasting-songs of Qlumx'od (I) t), and then his sister, Qwaxixilal
























30 (IY 3), danced. When the song of the numaym was at an end,
 her name was Ts!endegeng ${ }^{*} \operatorname{clak}^{u}$ ( $\mathrm{IV}^{*} 3$ ) ; and Q !ŭmx'od (IV 4) also had changed his name, and his name was now Menlesid (IV 4). Thus he said, and he stopped speaking. Then all the guests went out.

Now 1 shall talk about the sister of (Q?ŭmx odd (IV4), Ts!eude35 gemg $\mathrm{i}^{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \mathrm{lak}^{-11}$ (I $\mathrm{V}^{*} 3$ ). Now, the princes of the chiefs of the $/$ various tribes wanted to marry her, for they had seen the eight housedishes. The chief of the mumaym (Q!omk !ut Ees of the Gwatsela, L!āsōtiwalis (11I 11), asked her in marriage for his prince sísaxâlas
40 (IV s); and the Gwaeselat came to woo her at Bañs, for all the Näklwax das $x^{u}$ had gone there with their houses, and did not go back to Tegŭxste. It was evening when they arrived outside of Baās. Then l!āsōtīwalis (II 11) spoke to his tribe, and said, "Listen to me, tribes! I do not wish to / pay the mariage anoney in
45 the evening. Let us sleep here, and go in the morning to pay the mamiage money, when the Nāk !wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$ wake up!" | Thus he saikl. lumediately the speaker Y'engwid arose, | and also spoke. LIe said, "What you say is grool, | chief, for you are going to make really war agranst 'Ts tendegemg' is $\operatorname{lah}^{-u}$ (IT 3), the | princess of $Q$ !umx od


 ōgwaqa l!ayoxlií, yîxs lémaē lēgades Menlesidaasē, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk exs laē q!wètīla. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ me hōqŭwelsèda k!wêtē lāxēq. Wia, latmēsen


 lila. Wia, hët! ! g igăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa $\varepsilon_{\text {ne }}^{\varepsilon}$ mèmotasa Q!omk'!ut!esasa Gwa-
 Wä, g'āx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē gāgak lasisa Gwassela lax Bā̄sē, quas grāxaē māwa


 "Wäentsōs hōlēlax grōłg oǔkǔlōt, qaxg'în k'!ēsēk" Enēx• qens qādzēıēxwa dzäqwax, qens yū́mē mēx ēedōx. qEns lälensax ģañala.


 ğī̆ămē, quxs âlēıaqōs wínal laxōx Ts!entegemg iflakwax k-!ēlē-

(IV $4^{1}$ ), and therefore your word is good, whel. Lod us med on of . St
 I ! think there will be a sham-light for the primese of (ifef Q!ŭmx"od (IV 4)." |'Thus he satid and stopped preakones. Hhtribe agreed to what he had sad.

Now they slept: and in the mominge when day came the 5 , men of the Gwasela dressed themsoby. When they hat dini-hent, they started in four large canoes: and when they amped at the island in front of Baass, ' the fuur canoes stoppod. Then latantiwalis (III 11) arose and spoke. He sad. " Now, (hicef söwh, yon. chief of the $\|$ numaym G'ig'îğum, now gro and ask (hicf (Q)!unx onf (in) (IV 4) for his daughtor in marriage: and yout. (hiof (iwayols;-
 riage the daughter of Chief (Q'ŭnixiod (15 4): : and you, l'rngwid. of my numaym Q !omk' !ut tes, $\mid$ go and listen behind our dhiofs. Now, you, my young men, padtle for theer chisefs." 'Then he 6.5 stopped speaking: and they went into one canoe, the fil-tel tratyeling canoe: and the young men paddled very fas , and arrived at the beach of the |house of $Q$ !umxod (IV $\pm$ ). Then the two cheofs.
 went ashore, and went into the house of Chief ( Q !umxind 11 !.


 wāłdemas.


















[^17]71 They went and sat down inside of the door of the house. Then the chief of the numaym (īig'îlgan, sewid, spoke, and said, "Now turn your face this way, Chief Q'unmxod (IV 4), and | listen to what brought us here!" (Thut is the way they talk in great orations.) If
75 "Now we have come to ask in marriage your | princess 'Ts!ende-
 i.!āsōtiwalis (IH 11), sésaxâlas (IV's)." Thus he said, and he stopped speaking. Then Q!ŭmx"öl (I) 4) rephed, and said, "Tell | Chief
s0 b. 'āsōtīwalis (III 11) that l necept his prince || Sēsaxâlas (IV゙ ठ), because lhe is of the same rank as my princess." Thus he said, and he stopped speaking. | Then the chief Gwăyotedasemés arose and | spoke. He sail, "Indeed, Inever fail to get | what I want and what I try to get. Thank you, ("hief (Q!umx'ōl (IV 4), | that you do not
S5 refuse what we offered. Now I! I shall turn back and take your good word, great chief, | to my "hief latsonwalis (Ill 11). Now, come, ("hiof sēwid,-and | you, Pbugwid, -and let us go now!' 'Thus he said. When they had | stopped speaking, Chicf Q!ŭmxod (IV 4)
90 spoke again, and | said, "Please wait a while, chiefs, and || carry along my princess 'Ts!modegemg' islak (IV 3)!' Thus he said, and took | three pairs of hamkets, and he gave each $\mid$ of them one pair.












 x゚ōd. qaxs k'tēaēx âm Lālag̣ālaxgin wāldemk". Wä, ha-





 xa yūdux̆uxsa p'elxelasgema, qaés lă ts!ewanaqełasa ${ }^{\varepsilon_{n}}$ nālnemxsa


After this the three chiefs went out，singing their sarmed sunge on they went along．They went aboard the traveling－comoe．The young men were sitting in the canoe，｜｜wating for them．Thon they 9,0 paddled back to where the other｜canoes were left．The thres chicfs were still standing，｜carrying in their arms the blankets，and singing their sacred songs．When they arrived，the speaker of（ 8 ！amx ond， Pengwid，spoke and｜said，＂O（hiof L高这tīwalis（1H111）！you will 100） now see these chiefs coming，carrying in their arms the wife of Sésaxâlas（IV 8）．They are so great，that they obtain what they want，on account of their greatness．Now，get ready，and let us pay the marriage－money！＂Thus he said，and fhe stoppect speaking． Then L ！āsōtiwalis（III 11）thanked him for what he haul sadl，and all the strong young men were put into two canoes $\|$ to be ready for a 5 sham－fight．After this had been done，ithe bows of the canoes were put in line，and they started．Now on cach side of the｜（anmes（e）and 3 ）with the young men，were the canoes weaker men and by the $\mid$ chicfs（ 1 and 4）． had nearly arrived at the beach of the house （IV 4），they did not see a singlo man｜｜walk－ they had all gone in to the house of their chisef 4），and they saw a long roof－board stand－ at the bank in front of Baas，in front of used by the
 When thes of（）！ǔmx゙od ing about．lor 10 Q！n̆mx od 15 ing on end the bouse of

















 Q！ŭmx＇ōdē．Wä，laxaē dōx ${ }^{-}$wa lelaxa ëk＇trbalise gêlt ta wadzo sā̈kw：a


12（）！ŭmx＇od（IV \＆），in this manner： Its name is Climbing－Board． Not all the Gwassila knew what it meant，why the roof－board was
15 put up．Ontr oneamong the old men knew what it meant，and then all the Gwasesla were forbidden｜ by that one old man to paddle．
 Is soon as they all stopped paddling，the old man，whose name was layalk＇in，spoke，and said．＂Now，take eare，young men，of the roof－board that I see standing on end！It is
20 called Climbing－Board，for it means a mountain as it is stand－ ing on the beach．Tstendrexmgridaku（IV 3）will eome and sit on top of what represents a mountain，and you，young men，will he called upon to go up towards her whom we want to get in marriage；and if one of you young men succeed in going up to the seat of $\mid$ Ts endregemg ${ }^{\text {E }}$ aku（ $\mathbb{N}^{*} 3$ ），you must stand by her
2.5 side $|\mid$ and just stand still，und let our chief speak，for｜then we shall
 the princess（IX 3）of（hief（Q！mmx－od（IV 4），｜then we can not get her whom we came to get in marriage．I mean that all of you men must take eare．＂Thas he said，and he stopped speaking．
30 Immediately $\|$ they all padded，and came to the beach in front of the house of（（）！umx ōd（IV 4）．Now，the bows of the four canoes
 lōda Gwasselax hégoilas gwaēsa saokwē．Wä．hät ！a q tālanokwēda
15 q！ŭlsq！ălyakwaq．Wai，lai belaséweda enāxwa Gwasela，ques gwāl
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē gwāl cnãxwa sexwaxs lā yāq ！egrasłēda q！ŭlyakwē begwāne－


20 xedzowōx，hixs nek īslakwaēx lāxos gwaedzasēx．Wä，g－äxiē Ts＇en－





 stâlaxō lāx k＇wāhaasas k＇！ēdētasa g•igămaçe Q！ŭmx ōdē：wä，la－


 Q！йmxōdē．W̌ii．lasmé énemāg iwnlaxa mōts！aqē x̣wāx̣ăk！ŭna
 Nak!wax dae $x^{u}$ to go and get in mariage the princess of ()'intun on (IV 4), Tstendegemg' islaku (1 V 3). As soon ats he supped -peath-
 same as the other one hat said to the Naki!wax dat $\mathrm{S}^{n}$ about then
 gemg ielak (II 3). Thus he sad, and took np : blanket. Then he called | one of his young men to gor and stand hy his side in the canoe. Then he $\|$ counted five pairs of bankets, which her pht on fot his shoulders; and after | he had put on the five pairs of bankets, he said, "Now I shall marry you with these dive pairs of blankets." The young man went up the beach and carried them into the hous of Q!ŭmx öd (IV 4), and put them down in the rear of the house of Q!umx*od (IV f). | The Nak twax dace $x^{0}$ remaned in the louses, and not $\|$ one of them showed himself outside. Then he commed five 45 more pairs of | blankets on the slanklers of another young man, and Gwayōlelaseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ : said, "Carry these tive blankets." 'They continued doing this, and did not stop until (wo humdred and iwents blankets had been given out of the canoe. Niter this had heen done he said, "That is all." Then he tmmed || towards the Gwasspla, 50 spoke, and said, "Now, Gwassela, | we have finishod. Now lot us see what is coming, how they will turn | my word into war." Thas
 Wä, laem nēlaxa Nāk!wax dat xwasés gāgak !aēnatax k'tedç̣as








 lāx g'ōkwas Q!ŭmx•ōdē, qass lä gemxalīlas lāx ōrwiwalilas wökwas










53 be said, and sat down; and when the sat down in the eanoe, the uncle of Ts !endrgemg'iflak (IV 3), Qāsnomalas (III 1ұ), eame out
55 and stood in front of the house of Q!amx'od (IV 4). He spoke, and said, "Is that you, Gwaesela! Have you come to get in marriage the prineess of my chief (Q!umx od (IV゙1)! Now, take care, Gwaesela!" Thus he said, and |turned towards the door of the house of () 'ümx' od (IV 4., and said, " sham-light!" As soon as he had said "Sham-
ti0 fight!" the $\|$ chiefs of the Nak !wax das $x^{4}$ came out, bent forward and carrying short | poles representing spears, and went against the Ciwasta, who were still sitting in their | marriage canoes; and when the chiefs had come out $/$ of the house, then the young men came. They did uot cary anything. They went right down to the beach;
65 and when they had gone down, || the chief of the Gwaesela, Lasotiwalis (IIF 11), arose, and spoke to his tribe. He said, "Don't sit in this way, Gwassela ! Go and meet the great tribe!' and he said, | "Wity $\hat{a}^{\prime}$ !" and when he salid "Wily'̂̀'," all the young men i stood
70 up in their canoes, |l jumped into the water, and went to meet the young men of the Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$. Then they took hold of one another: and while they were fighting, | Ts!endegemg iakku (IV 3) went up to the top of the elimbing-board, and | sat down on a platform at the top of the board. They had not seen when she












65 swx laē

 k'a: "Wayâ!" Wä, grofºmése wayaxaxs laē enemāg*ilexsēda hă-



 k!wadzōdxa lalalela lāx āцōtbaçasxa g'a gwälēg'a. ${ }^{1}$ Wä, lacmē


[^18]went up there, for the $H$ Gwassela and the Nāk twax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} X^{0}$ were really 75 fighting. When she | was seated, Qāsnomalas (III 14) stopped his tribe the Näk!wax dae $x^{4}$, saying that there had been enough shamfighting. Immediately he was | obeyed ly his tribe the Nikk!waxda $a^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$, who went back $\mid$ to the top of the bank of the rillage Bans, and they all stood behind \|f the top of the climbing-board. The Gwatsela, so on their part, | went into their canoes. Then Qāsnomalas (III 14) spoke | and said, "O Gwassela! we have finished the sham-fight, for we have made a name | for the future child of Ts! Endegemg ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{i}$ lak ${ }^{\mathrm{u}}$ (IV 3), and our chief | Sēsaxâlās (IV S). Tis name shall be Elelkŭlas and Xōmałelas, $\|$ if by good luck they obtain a child. Now, take eare, $\$ 5$ Gwassela, | on account of Ts !endegemg ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ laku (IV 3)! She is sitting now on top of a mountain. |-Now you, young men, try to get her! Go ashore from | your canoes, and try one at a time to run up | to the seat of this princess of Chief Q!ŭmx"od (IV 4)!" || Thus he said, and 90 stopped speaking. Then Chief Q !ŭmx ${ }^{\text {ōd (TV 4) | put down forty }}$ blankets on one side of the climbing-board, | and Chief Sēwid of the Gwassela stood up and spoke. | He said, "Don't stay in this way, young men of the Gwassela! Try to | get the wife for our chief Sēsaxâlās (IV 8)!" || Thus he said, and he stopped speaking. Imme- 95 diately the young men of the Gwassela | went ashore out of their

 ${ }^{\varepsilon} x w e \bar{e}, ~ q a ~ h e ̈ l a ̂ x ' i d e ̄ s ~ l a ̄ x a ~ a m a q a e ̄ n a ~ y e ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~ h e ̈ x ~ ' \varepsilon i d a ~ m e ̄ s e ̄ ~ n a ̄ n a g e ̄-~$
 stâ lāx ōxwiwalasas g*ōx ${ }^{u} d$ emsas Baāsē, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ S lä $\left.^{\varepsilon}{ }_{\text {wīī }}{ }^{\varepsilon}\right]$ a $q$ !wāg*aels lāx
 lexsēda Gwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ SEla lāxēs x̣wāx̣wăk!ŭnäxs laē yāq !Eg'a ${ }^{\varepsilon} \nmid \bar{e}$ Qāsnomalasē. Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk"a: "Wä, Gwa ${ }_{\text {Sel }}$, $\mathrm{a}^{\varepsilon}$ mens gwālalāxa amāqa, qaxg îns Leēqē-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon} y o \bar{x}$ Sēsaxâlasax. Wä, la $a^{\varepsilon}$ mē Ḷēgadelaxs el ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ elkŭlase ṭō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Xōmałklasē, qaxō wāwalk•inala lāx xŭngwadex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ īdō. Wä, wëg $\cdot i \nmid l a y a c!a ̂ l e x, ~ G w a-~ s 5 ~$ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ sel, qag•a Ts!endegemg•itlakwak $g \cdot \bar{a} x e m k \cdot k$ !waxtewēxg•ada ne-

 lalōц!axg•a k!waxte ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wēsōgwasg'a k•ēdëłg'asen g•īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e ̄ ~ Q!u ̆ m x *-~$
 xelselaxa mōxusookwē p!elxelasgemē lāx ăpsenxasyasa naxedzowē. Wä, lä Lāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭlexsē g'īğăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa Gwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ selē Sēwidē, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ S yāq!eg'a $a^{\varepsilon} l e \overline{.}$ Wä, lä $\varepsilon$ nēk'a: "Ģwāllas hë gwēx'sē hăčyā $r^{\varepsilon} a s$ Gwassel, qacs lālag'aōs wāweldzewa lalōu!ax genemiasens g‘īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yōx Sēsaxâlasēx, " ${ }^{\text {neē }}$
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭltâ lāxēs yaé ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a t s!e \bar{e}, ~ q a{ }^{\varepsilon} s$ lä q!wāg*alīs lāx ōx̣ ${ }^{u}$ sidzalisasa naxe-

97 traveling-canocs, and stood at the lower end of the climbing-board;
 Then one young man tried to run up, | but he did not reach the top.
200 Then they gave him one pair of blankets. "They continued doing this. Now, there was one really skillful | young man, who was told by the chiefs to go last, when all the others had giren it up. | He was the only onc left to run. Then Chief | L!asōtīwalis (III 11) spoke to him, and said, "Now go, child! You are the one who has | never given up. Now go and get the name for obtaining the princess of
5 Chief $\|$ Q!ŭmx'ōd (IV 4)!" Thus he said, and stopped speaking. Immediately | the young man went. He stepped into the water to wet his feet, and then he | came back and ran up the climbing-board; and there he stood by the | side of Ts!endegeng ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{i}^{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{lk}^{-4}$ (IV 3); and while he was standing there, $\mid$ the chiefs of the Gwa ${ }^{\text {sela }}$, sang their 10 sacred songs. NNow Chief $Q$ !ŭmx ōd (IV 4) gave five pairs of blankets |o the young man. The name of this young man was G̣wăyōsdēdzas. | Gwayōsdēdzas did not stand there long when he came down with Ts!endegemg islak (IV 3), | and they went into the house of Q tŭmx ōd (I ${ }^{+} 4$ ). Now Qāsnomalas (III 14) told the $\mid G w a s$ sela to
15 go back into their traveling-canoe for a little while, "for $\|$ you hare obtained the princess Ts'Endegeng ${ }^{-\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{lak}{ }^{4}$ (IV 3) of my chief. Now listen to what I shall say to you, Chief Sēsaxâlas (IV 8), to your | prince, Chief 1 !āsōtiwalis (III 11)! Now you will receive the

97 dzowē saōkwa. Wï, lámēsa g'īgămactyasa Gwåsela q!waēs lāx
 Wä la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē wīg ustâxs laē ts!âsōsa ${ }^{\text {ennemxsa }}$ p!elxelasgema. Wä,


 L! !āsōtīwalisē. Wä, Iä $\varepsilon_{n c ̄} k \cdot a$ : "Wëg•̂̂l la xŭnōk", sō${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maas k’!eấs wîyōlānema. Hā g'ul Ia, qås lēg̣adaōsasō lâles lax k•!ēdēlasa g'iğă-

 aēdaaqa. Wä, lä dzelx ōstâ lāxa naxedzowē, qas lä lāạ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ walela lāx йpsäleläs Ts!endegemg 'ífakwē. Wä, g^^̂émēsē la taxwala laqēxs

 lăxa hëĺa. Hëem tēgemsa hëleè Gwwăyōsdēdzasē. Wai, k- !ēst!a gàła
 lë laēl lāx g'ōkwas Q!ŭmx ōdē. Wä, la ${ }^{\epsilon}$ mē Qāsnomalasē ăxk' !ālaxa Gwassela, qa läs hōx walexs lāxēs yac̄ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yats'ē yāwasida, "quax le-
 qás hōlēlaōsnxg*în wāldemlek*, lōl g'īgămē, Sēsaxîlas, laxōs tuăwŭlğ̣máyaqōs g'īğ̣mē L!āsōtīwalis. Wä, laem lā La mewēxla
four | house-dishes-the sea-otter house-dish, the sea-lion hense 18 dish, the whale | house-dish, and the sea-monster house-dish. These were given in marriage to the $\|$ dead father (III 1) of my chief here 20 Q!ŭmx'ōd (IV 4), by Chief Qwax ila (II 9) of the | Koskimo. Now, Chief Sēsaxâlas's (IV 8) name will be | Kwax ilauōhŭmëe (IV s), and the marriage mat of Ts!endegemg' iflaku (IV 3) | will be a hundred and twenty blankets,--else your wife, | Chief Sēsaxâlas (IV S), would sit down on the bare floor of your house,-and also these ten \| boxes of crabapples and five boxes of | oil to be poured on the 25 crabapples, and also the house | which I obtained in marriage, Aurora-Face, from Chief \| Qwaxila (II 9) of the Koskimo, and the name for your dancer when you | give a feast. His name shall be Melnēd. That is all || now. Now, come, Gwasela, and warm your- 30 selves in the house of | Q!ŭmx od (IV 4)! The fire is burning." Thus he said, and he stopped speaking. | Inmediately the Gwarspla went ashore out of their canoes and | went into the house of Q lumx $\overline{\text { ol }}$ (IV 4). When they had all gone in, | they were given dried salmon to eat; and after eating, || Q!ŭmx'ōd (IV 4) told his brother-in-law 35 Sēsaxâlas (IV 8) to stop over night at Baās, so that | Ts!endegemg iflaku (IV 3) might get ready what she was going to take along. Then | Sēsaxâlas (IV 8) obeyed what his brother-in-law (Q!ŭmx'obd (IV 4) had said. | In the morning, when day came, the Gwas sela
 lōqŭlīła té ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa hānagats!ē lōqŭliła. Wä, hëen geg'ādanems ōmp-
 G̣ōsg'imox̣wē. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsa g'igămayṓx Sēsaxâlasēx teēgadelts
 kwaxa måttsōgŭg' íyowe p!elxelasgema āLak wŭltalǐeg'a genem-
 lenxstaats!ē k'lik'limyaxṭa. Wä, hë́rnisa sek'lasgemē dēdengwa- 25 ts!ē L !énna, qa k!ŭngemaxsēsa leuxē. Wä, hè́misa goōkwē.
 G̣ōsg imox̣wē Qwax illa. Wä, hếmisa lēgemè qaēs sēnatlaōs qusō
 lāxēq. Wä, gēlag'a Gwatsel, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s g'āxaōs telts!a lāxg'a g'ōk"gwas 30 Q!ŭmx'ōdē. Laemk' leqwēlakwa," Enēk'exs laè qtwêłfida. Wü,

 hămg īlasōsa ts!enkwē xamasa. Wä, gâlemēsē gwāl håmāpexs laē ăxk'!ālē Q!ŭmx•ōdäuēs q!ŭlēsē Sēsaxâlasee qa xámāsē lāx Baāsē, qa 35 $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !eswŭLēs Ts !endegemg iclakwaxēs memwālacē. Wä, lánuē nāna-


loaded their canoes with the crabapple-hoxes | and the boxes of oil 40 and the four house-dishes; $\|$ and when all were aboard, Ts!endegemg 'iclak" (IV 3) came out | of the house of her brother Qturmx od (IV 4) with her husband Sēsaxallas (IV 8), and | she went aboard the canoe of her husband Sēsaxâlas (IV 8). When | ther were seated, the Gwatsela paddled away, | going home to their village G̣wēk illis.
45 As soon as they arrived \|t there, the father of Sēsaxalas (IV 8), L!āsōtīalis (III 11), told the | young men of his numarm to clear out the house, because he wished | a feast to be given at once by his prince Sēsaxalas (IV S), for he was proud of | the four house-dishes which he had obtained in marriage. When the young men had | 50 cleared out the house, they went to invite the numaym || G'īg'ilgăm and the Sisenu! !ê and the young men of the | numaym Q!omk' !ut !es. When they were all inside, they took ashore the | ten boxes of crabapples and the fire boxes | with oil, and also the four house-dishes. They | put them down inside the door of the house; and after they 55 had || been put down, Chief c!āsōtīwalis (III 11) arose and | spoke. He said, "Now, look at these, you two | numayms, G'iggilgăun and Sissenu !eé ! I went to marry Ts !endegemg islak ${ }^{u}$ (IV 3), | the princess of Chief Q!ŭmx'ōd (IV 4); and | by good luck I obtained these ten 60 boxes of crabapples $\|$ and these five boxes of oil to be poured | over
ats!ē léswa dēdengwats!ē l!èéna. Wä, hēemisēda mewēxla lōelqŭ-



 $1 \Omega^{\varepsilon}$ mē lāl nǘnax̣ul lāxēs $g$ oōkǔlase





 motasa Q!ōnlk'!ut!esee. Wia, g'fls'mēsē g'āx ${ }^{f}$ wíclaēlexs laè mōttoyowēda neqãsgemē lēłenxstarts!ē k"!ik'!îmyaxta luéwa sek 'āsgemē dēdengwats!ē l!ệna. Wä, hếmisṭēda meweexxa lōelqưlỉa, qa ${ }^{\text {és }}$




 skn wāwałk'inēg'as lag'ōs dōgŭłaxg'ada neqūsgemk• łètenxstants'ē 60 k '!ik' !immyax!a !
the crabapples. Now sing your feasting-songs, G'īg'îlgăm, and you, 01 Sīsent ! $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ !" | Thus he said, and stopped speaking; and immediately the G*īg îlgăm sang their feasting-songs. | They sang two feastingsongs, and two \| feasting-songs were also sung by the Siscul! $\mathrm{e}^{\varepsilon}$. After they had sung their $\|$ feasting-songs, they poured the crab- 65 apples into the four house-dishes; | and when they had poured one box into each one / of the house-dishes, they took one box of oil and | poured it into the four house-dishes. Then they | took muny small dishes and put erabapples into them; \|l and when the crabapples had 70 been put in, they poured oil over them. | Then all were wet with oil. Then L !āsōtiwalis (III 11) stood up | and spoke. He said, "Now I will distribute the dishes, $\mid$ my numaym Q !ōmk !ut !es." He said, "This | sea-otter dish and sea-monster dish are for you, G’ig îlgăm." Immediately the young men $\|$ put the sea-otter dish in front of 75 the chief of the / Giig'ilgăm, Sēwid; and they put the sca-monster house-dish | in front of the prince of Sēwid, K'îmgēd. After | this had been done, L !āsōtiwalis (III 11) spoke again, ind said, "This | whale dish and sea-lion dish are for you, Sisenu! $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ !" and immediately il the young men took up the whale house-dish and put it in 80 front of | the chief of the numaym Sisenc ! $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, G̣wăyō $\}^{\varepsilon}$ Elasemē $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$; and | they took the sea-lion dish and put it in front of his prinee $\mid X^{\prime}$ il $\boldsymbol{N}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} \mathrm{d}$.

 Wä, ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ltsemē k!wē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lalayâs q!emq!emdema. Wä, lāxaē máltsemē
 ${ }^{\text {Łaläxs }}$ laē gŭxts!âlayōwēda łenxsta lāxa mewēxla łōelqư̆łỉa. Wä, 65 g'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē gŭxts!ōyowēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nā $\ell^{\varepsilon}$ nemsgemē k• !ịk• !îmyaxṭa lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nā $\}^{\varepsilon} n E-$ mēxla lōelqŭhīla, laē ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon} \overline{e ̄}^{t s E^{\varepsilon}}$ wēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemsgemē dengwats!ē c!ēe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ na,
 laē ǎx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ētsE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wēda q!ēnemē lōełq!wa, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\text {S }}$ ăxts!âlayâēda łenxista lāq. Wä, g'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wí ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lts!âwēda lenxsta lāqēxs laē k!ŭnq!eqasōsa L! ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon} n a .70$



 k'ax dzamōlilasa q!asa lōqŭlīl lāxa g`īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa 75


 g̣WE ${ }^{\varepsilon} y i ̂ m ~ L E^{\varepsilon}$ Wa $L$ !ēxenē lōqŭlīa." Wä, hëx $\varepsilon^{i}$ idaemxaāwisēda
 g•īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Sīsenl !a $a^{\varepsilon}$ yē G̣wăyōlelasema ${ }^{\varepsilon} y^{\text {ē }}$. Wii, lä


After this had been done, they put $\mid$ small dishes, one in front of each 85 four men (they call it $\|$ "Läs staaku" when there is one dish for every man, and one dish for every chief and for | every prince). When they all had been put down, | L !āsōtīwalis (III 11) told them to go ahead and eat, and they all | began to eat; and after they were 90 through, \| L !āsōtiwalis (III 11) told them that now he had changed the name of his prince Sésaxâlas (IV S), and that | his name would be Kwax ilanōkume $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (IV S), and that the name of his dancer would be | Melned. Thus he said, and turned to his numaym the | Q!ömk" !ut !es, and said, "Don't sit in this way, numaym Q!ōmk" !ut!es, | but go and get the marriage mat of Ts!endegemg'iclaku
95 (IV 3), the ॥hundred and twenty blankets, so that we may wipe off the mouths of our chiefs; | otherwise their mouths will be oily." Thus he said, and stopped speaking. | Immediately the young men went and took the blankets ashore out of | the canoc. They brought them in, and put them down inside of the door of the house. | Then 300 ו.!āsōtīwalis (III 11) spoke again, and said to his \| numaym Q!ōmk' !ut!es, "Now let us wipe off the mouths of our chiefs | with these hundred and twenty blankets, the marriage mat of the princess of $\mid$ Q !ŭmx ōd (IV 4)." Thus he said, and turned his face to the guests, and | said, holding one pair of blankets, "Now I will wipe off your mouth, | Chief Sēwid." Then a young man belonging to the ||
 Łōełq!wa lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāl ${ }^{\text {Ennemōkwē bēbegwānema. Hëem lēgades }}$
S5 Ḷästaakwē, yîxs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nex̣ŭlase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ waēda lōelq!wäsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nā $1^{\varepsilon}$ nemōkwē




 des Kwax ilanōkŭmáyē. Wa, hë́mis Ḷēgemas sēnatasē, yix Melnē-
 Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon} n e \bar{k} \cdot a:$ "G̣wā̀llas hë gwaētē, ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\prime} E^{\varepsilon}$ mēmot, $Q$ !ōmk"!ut!es,

95 g'îyowa p'Elxelasgema, qEns dāyaxstendayoxens g•ig'îgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{e}$, āa xenlelalax q!ēq! Eldzexstalalax," $\varepsilon^{n}$ nek exs laē q!wēlida. Wä,



 máyē yîsg'a máltsogŭg'îyok p!elxelasgem lē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ waxsēsa k- !ēdēlaxs
 k.a: "Laem dālaxa Enemxsa p!elxelasgema. Lámen dāyaxstendLōl g'ĭgămayai Sēwidē." Wä, lä ţax̣ưlitēda hëlfa g'ayōl lūx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne-
nnmaym of Kwax*ilanokurme ${ }^{\epsilon}$ (IV 8) took the one pair of blankets 5 and gave it to Chief Sēwid; and | L.!āsōtīwalis (lII 11) took up another pair of blankets, and said, |"Now 1 will wipe off your mouth, Chief K-îmgèd" (he meant the prince of | Sēwid); and this also was given by a young man to K îmgēd; \| and L !āsōtīwalis (III 10 11) continued doing this with the blankets; | and when all had been given out to the numaym Grigg îlgăm, then he also | wiped off the oil from the mouth of the Sisent! ${ }^{\varepsilon}$; and after this had been done, $\mid$ the guests went out. Ts!endegemg' $\mathrm{i}^{\epsilon} \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{k}}{ }^{\text {u }}$ (IV 3) did not have a child | by her husband Kwax'sēsstāla (IV 8), for she did not stay long \#| with her husband. Then they parted. Ts!endegemg iflaku (IV 3) 15 went home | to Baās. For two winters | Ts!endegemg ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{i}^{\epsilon} \mathrm{lak}^{\text {u }}$ (IV 3) had no hnsband. Then she was asked in marriage by ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlag' illis (IV 9) | of the numaym Sēnu!em of the Kwäg' nl; but her | name was no longer Ts!endegeng ${ }^{i}$ lak ${ }^{-u}$ (IV 3), because her uncle \| Qāsnomalas (IIl 14) made her dance, and her name was lād!ele- 20 wèdzemga (IV 3), and | I shall call her so after this. When her brother $Q$ !ŭmx $\overline{o d}$ (IV $4 \mid$ (but now the name of $Q$ !urmx ōd (IV 4) was no longer Q!ŭmx"ōd (IV 4), for his name was | K !âdalag îlis (lV 4), the name of his dead uncle K. !âdalag'ilis ${ }^{1}$ (III 12), and | I shall now name him thus, by this his new name) . . . If When ${ }^{6}$ mãxŭlag'ilis 25 (IV 9) finished speaking with $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !âdalag îlis (IV 4), then ${ }^{\epsilon}$ mäxǔlag' îlis | called the Kwäg'ul tribes into the house of his son | ${ }^{8}$ nemōgwis.


 "La ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ men dāyaxstendlōl g'īğǎmayai' K•ỉmgędē," lāx Lăwưlg̣ăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas Sēwidē gwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yōs. Wä, lāxa hëx•sä gevwēk !ālaxs yāqwaē L!āsōtīwalisasa p!Elxelasgemē. Wä, 10 $\mathrm{g} \cdot \hat{1} \mathrm{l}^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē̉ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wilxtowē ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }_{\mathrm{nE}}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ mémotasa $\mathrm{G} \cdot \mathrm{i} g \cdot \hat{l} l g$ ğmaxs laē $\overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{gwaqa}$ dā-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }_{w}$ ̄la hōqŭwelsēda k!wēldē. Wä, k• !ēst!a xŭngwadex' ${ }^{-1}$ idē Ts!ende-

 kwē lāx Baāsē. Wä, hët!a la ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lenxē ts!ăwŭnxas k• leâs la lā${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭnemē Ts!endegemg• jélakwaxs laē g'ayox̣ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wītsōs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ưlag• îlisē g•ayolē lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{nE}^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotas Sēnl!emasa Kwāg nlē, yîxs $\mathrm{l}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{ma}$ é gwā Leēgades Ts!endegemg•ílakwē, qaxs lax dē sēnatsēs q!ǔlēsyē Qảs-
 sen lāł çēqelayoleq. Wä, g'îlsmēsē wŭq!wäsē Q!ŭmx oodē, yixs lém $^{\varepsilon}$ maxat! gwāł Leègadē Q!ŭmx'ōdäs Q!ŭmx'ōdē ; yixs laē lệgades $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !âdalag'îlisē teēgemasēs q !ǔlēyōlaē $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !âdalag• illiswǔla. Wä, hēem-

 lisaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāx̣wa Ǩwākŭg'ula, qa läs ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wīqlaētela lāx g*ōkwasēs xŭnō-

27 (V 1), and then 'māxǔlag'ilis (IV 9) told the chiefs that he had | asked in marriage L!āL!Ełewēdzemga (IV 3), the princess of $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !adalagilis (IV 4), the chief | of the numarm ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas, and also that
30 K !adalag ilis (IV 4) had \|told him to marry his sister quickly. Thus said ${ }^{6}$ māxǔlag' ilis (IV 9). | After he had told this to his chiefs, the Kwāg' uł agreed, | and told him to marry quickly. Immediately 'māxullag'ilis (IV 9) counted | twelve hundred blankets with the young men of hisnumaym, | the Sēnc!em; and when ther had all been
35 put down, the $\|$ chiefs told them to start, if the next day should be fine. After | they had finished talking, they went out and got ready. At | daylight in the morning he put the twelve hundred blankets | into four large canoes; and when they were all aboard, |
40 they started. At noon they arrived on the island in front of \| Baās; and when the four canoes came together, | the chicf of the numarm Sēnc!em, | Hâmiselał, arose and spoke. He said to the chiefs of the | Kwäg ul, "Now, let us follow the words of our past old men | in regard to what we have to say when we go paddling to get a wife -
45 Now, $\|$ Chief P!aselał, - and you, Chief Nölis, - and rou, Chie Kwax'sēestāladzē, | - go and speak about the marriage to Chief K- !adalag' lis (IV 4). Now | let the young men take you there, for you always succeed in what you want, | chiefs." Then he stopped





 t !aliłaxa ma ${ }^{〔}$ Ytsốgưnwāla p!elxelasgema

 gwātē wāłdemasēxs laē hoqǔwelsa, qa's xwānałcidē. Wä, g'ill-
 lāxa mōts!aqē ăwâ x̣wạ̧̄wăk!ŭna. Wä, g'ilcmēsē 'fwīlxsexs laē




 lāxwa g'āxaqens sếwēna ya gāgak- !ax wāłdema, g'īg eğămē. Laems
45 lālōl, g'īgămé, P!aselał lūs g'īgămē Nōlis lṑs g'iğămē Kwax'sē-



speaking. And the chief of the mumaym Laălax' séndayo, P laselal. and the chief of the \| numaym Kǔkwāk!ŭm of the Q!ōnoyéaye, 50 Nōlis; and the chief of the | numaym Dzendzenx q!ayo, Kwax'sesstaladzē, went in one | canoe; and the young men paddled, going to the beach in front of | the house of $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !adalag ilis (IV 4). As soon as they arrived, the | three chiefs went ashore and into the house of $\| \mathrm{K}$ : lâdalag'îlis (IV 4). There they sat down next to the 55 door; and | first Chief P!aselal arose and spoke, | and said, "Now sit up, Chief K tâdalag îlis (IV 4), and | listen to what I have to say I come, sent by my chief | ${ }^{6}$ māx̣̆ulag 'îlis (IV 9), to speak about the marriage, for I want to pay the marriage money for $\|$ your princess 60 L !āL!Elewēdzemga (IV 3)." Thus he said, and stopped speaking. Then he sat down again; and Chief Nōlis arose, aud he also | spoke, and said, "Now you hare heard it, Chief | K !âdalag'îlis (1V 4). I come to speak about the marriage, sent by my chief $\mid{ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxurlag îlis (IV 9), who wants to marry your princess, Chief K !âdalag îlis (IV 4), \|l L!āL!Elewēdzemga (IV 3)." Thus he said, and stopped speaking. | 65 Then he sat down, and | Kwax'sē'stāladzē arose and spoke. IIe said, |"Indeed, it is necessary to speak in this way when we try to get the princess of a chief. | Listen to me, child, K' !âdalag ilis (IV 4), for I | came here on account of a great thing. It is really from you that I try to get in marriage your princess, Chief $\| \mathrm{K}$ !adalag ilis 70 (IV 4). I come, sent by my friend ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭug îlis (IV 9), | to talk
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Laălax ${ }^{*} s^{\varepsilon}$ Endayowe $P$ !aselałē, Lo $\overline{0}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{g}$ 'īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne-



 hōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭłtâwēda yũdukwē $g^{*}$ īg ${ }^{*}$ Egăma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a$, qa $a^{\varepsilon}$ lä hōgwī lāx g'ōkwas K ! !âdalag*îlisē, qa's k!ŭs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ alilē lax ăwīleläsa t!ex-îla. Wä, hēsmis 55

 Lèlaōsaxg*în wāldemlek'. G•āx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ men ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yālagemsen $g$ 'īgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mā-
 dēłaq!ōs lāxōx L!āц!Elewēdzemgäx," Enēk"Exs laē q!wēlsida. Wä, 60 la k!wāg*alīłaxs laē Lax̣̌ŭlī̌ē̉a g*ịgămáyē Nōlisē. Wä, lāxaē yāq!eg•a ${ }^{\epsilon}$ la. Wä, lä $\varepsilon_{n}$ nēk'a: "Laems hōLēla g'ị̄ămē, yōL $\mathrm{K} \cdot!\hat{a}-$
 xŭlag Âlisa laxōs $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !ēdēlaq tōs, g'īgăme $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !âdalag îlis, laxōx L!āL! !ele-

 "Qäṭaxs hëq!amaaxs gwēk !ālag illëxwa lalōц!äx k'!ēdēiasa g'igğ ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē. Wëg'a, hōlēla $g^{\prime}$ āxen, xŭnōku K•!âdalag'îlis, yixs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē-



71 about the marriage. I come to pay the marriage-money for four princess, | Chief Kं !âdalag'ilis (IV 4), for L !āц !elewēdzemga (IV 3)." After he had said so, he stopped | and sat down. At once Qāsnomalas (III 14), the | uncle of K ' !adalag illis (IV 4), arose. He took one
75 pair of blankets, II spoke, and said, "Now you have her, chief. | Now your wife will go with you, chiefs. Now come and pay the marriagemoney, | chiefs. Now your wife will go with you; namely, what I carry here." | Thus he said, and gave two pairs of blankets to each of the | three chiefs. Then Qāsnomalas (III 14) gave two pairs of \|I
S0 blankets to the chiefs, and said, "This is your wife, | these blankets." Thus he said, and went out. Then | the three chiefs went out, aboard their |canoe, and they paddled back. When they approached | the place where they had left the three eanoes, they stood
So up, $\|$ holding the blankets in their arms and singing their sacred songs. When | they arrived, P!aselal spoke. He said, "Now look at me, Chief | ${ }^{\text {m maxsuxlag îlis (IV 9) ! Now we come, carrying on our arms }}$ your wife, | x !āl!elewēdzemga (IV 3). Now we have her, Kwāg ul. We were told to go ahead and pay the marriage money \| by Chief K. !âdalag'tlis (IV 4)." Thus he said, and stopped speaking. ||

90 Immediately strong young men went aboard one of the canoes, $\mid$ for it was known that the Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{4}$ always had a sham-fight

71 grāxxē wātaqāg•îīła. G•āx ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{men}$ qādzēLa lāxōs k•!ēdēłaq!ōs, g•īgă-




 dex, g'īg•egămē. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsek lātg'as genemg'ōs yixg'in daākưk"," 'nēk'exs laē yā̃éwītsa maēmałexs p!elxelasgem lāxa yūdukwè g•īg* Egămáya. Hë́misē Qāsnomalasē la ts!ẩsa maēmalexsa
S0 p!elxelasgèm lăxa g'īg'Egăma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y^{\prime}$ ē. Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk"a: "Yūems genemōxxwa p!elxelasgemēx," $\varepsilon_{n e ̄}$ exexs laē aēdaaqa. Wä, hëx'fida-

 lāx mexâlasasa yūdux̣uts!aqē x̣wāx̣wăk!ŭnaxs laē Lax̣ŭmg'aałexsa gēgenalaxa p!elxelasgemē yiyälaqualasēs yiyälaxuıenē. Wä, g•il'́mḕsē lāg•anxs laē yaq!eg* atē P !aselałē: "Wëg'a dōqwalax g'īgămē
 lewēdzemgak•. Lasmens lâleq, Kiwākŭg'ul. Wäg•ilaens âein qādzēt-

90 hēx ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ ida $^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē la hṑgŭxsēda łelâkwē hă ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yā $\}^{\varepsilon} \mathfrak{a}$ lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemts !aqē xwāk!ǔna, quxs q!ałasmaēda Nāk!wax ${ }^{\varepsilon} a^{\varepsilon} x w a x s$ hëmenala ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maē amāqaxs laē
when | any one of another tribe married their princess. After this 02 had been done, I they put the bows of the marriage canoes in line and paddled. When they came to the point of the $\|$ island in front 95 of Baās, they saw the climbing-board standing up | in front of the house of K' !âdalag îlis (IV 4), and there was nobody | walking about outside of the houses. Then the | four canoes arrived in front of the house of $\mathbf{K}$ !âdalag îlis (IV 4). | Then P!aselał arose, and spoke to the Kwäg* uł. || He said, "Now I will speak, Chief Nōlis, and Kwax"- 400 sētstāla, | the way our ancestors used to speak when they went wooing." | Thus he said, and turned his face towards the rillage of the Nāk !wax" da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{u}$; | and he spoke aloud, and said, "I come, great tribe, | Nāk!wax $\mathrm{da}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{u}$, I come to woo L!āц!elewēdzemga (IV 3), your ! princess, Chief K• tâdalag îlis (IV 4)." Thus he spoke, and took a 5 blanket, | and he said, "I get married with this one pair, two pairs, three pairs, |four pairs, ten blankets." Thus he said when there were five pairs of blankets. | And now the son of ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlag ${ }^{\text {allis (IV' 9), }}$
 into the house of K !âdalag illis (IV 4); \| and then P !asslał counted 10 another five pairs of blankets and | put them on the shoulder of ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemogywis, and he carried them into the house of $\mid \mathrm{K}$ ! !adalag' îlis (IV 4) ; and when there were five hundred blankets, | he spoke again while he was carrying the blankets. "Now I | carry these." Thus
 gwālexs laē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemāg•iwałē. âg•iwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas qādzēṭats!äs x̣wāx̣wăk!ŭna. Wä, lä sēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wida. Wä, g'inl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē tē̃ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīd lāx ăwīłba ${ }^{\epsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ mekŭma${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas Baāsaxs laē dōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ walelaxa naxedzowaxs $\operatorname{le}^{〔}$ maē ëk ${ }^{\text {t tebalis lax } 95}$
 begwānem g•ig'îlsela lāx L!āsanâ ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a s a ~ g \cdot o ̄ k u ̌ l a . ~ W a ̈, ~ l a ̈ ~ l a ̄ g ' a l i s e ̄ d a ~$ mōts!aqē x̣wāx̣wăk!ŭna lāx neqents!ēsas g•ōkwas K !âdalag•îlisē.

 lāx gwēk•!ālasasens q!ŭlsq!ŭlyax̣u dä lāxwa gāgakk•!ax wāłdr:ma,"



 lasgemē. Wä, läánēk'a: "QādzēLasēq nemxsa, mā́lexs, yūdux̣ŭxs, mōx sē xŭnōkwas 'māx̣ŭlag îlisē, yix ${ }^{\ell}$ nemōgwisē, gemxŭsdēsaxa p!elxelasgemē, qa $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{S}}$ lä gemxēlax lāx g*ōkwas $\mathrm{K} \cdot!\hat{d} d a l a g \cdot i ̂ l i s e ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~$ lāxaē èt! !ēdē P!aselalē hōs®idxa sek" !axsa p!elxelasgema. qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s gem- 10 xseyap!endēs lāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwisē. Wia, laxaē gemxēlas lāx g ôkwas $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !âdalag'llisē. Wä, g•̂̂lemēsē sek•!āp!enyag' Exa p!elxelasgemaxs


15 he said while he was counting another five pairs of blankets; \| and when there were another five hundred blankets, then he said, "There | are one thousand blankets!" and he said again, | "Now I carry these blankets. I call her with these blankets." Then he counted | one hundred blankets and put them on the shoulders of ten | young men; and when they went up the beach, P laselał said, II "Now there are eleven hundred blankets." When the | young men came back, P!asklal said again, holding up a blanket, | "Now with these hundred blankets I lift your | princess, Chief K• !âdalag'îlas (IV 4). I wish that | your princess come now into my canoe." Thus he suid, || 25 and put fire pairs of blankets on the shoulders of each of the ten young men. They took them into the house of K !adalag illis (IV 4); and when the young men came back, they went aboard their canoes. Then Qāsnomalas (III 14), the uncle of K' !âdalag illis (IV 4), came and stood | in front of the house. He turned towards the door of the 30 house of $|\mid \mathrm{K}$ !âdalag îlis (IV 4), and called out aloud, and said, "Come, now, Chief | K !âdalag illis (IV 4), come out with your tribe and | take your princess to her husband, | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭlag'ilis (IV 9) !" Thus he said, and stopped speaking. Then the | Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{4}$ went
35 out of the house of $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ !adalag'ilis (IV 4) and stood in a row $|\mid$ in front of the house. Then $\mathrm{K}^{\cdot}$ !âdalag illis (IV 4) followed then with his
dālaxeq," ${ }^{\text {Enēk }}$ exs laē hōstidxa sek•!axsa p!elxelasgemē. Wä, $15 \mathrm{~g} \cdot \hat{\mathrm{Il}}$ ¢mēsē sek•!ap!enyag•exa p!elxelasgemaxs laē ${ }^{\text {enēk•a: "Laem }}$ lōxsemx ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ ida hëyag owa p!elxelasgemê." Wä, lä ēdzaqwa; lä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk’a dālaxa p!elxelasgemē: "Lámen Lē $\bar{\varepsilon}$ lālasēq," lāxaē hōs ${ }^{\epsilon} \mathrm{i} d x a$ lāk•!endē p!elxelasgema, qas k'!exseyap!endātēs lāxa neqâkwē

 ${ }^{\text {ty }}$ Yā ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ a aēdaaqaxs laē èdzaqwē P!ăselatē dāłaxa p!elxelasgemē. Wä, lä ${ }^{\epsilon} n e ̄ k \cdot a: ~ " L a ́ m e n ~ L a ̄ g \cdot i ̂ l i ł a s a ~ l a ̄ k ’!e n d e ̄ ~ p!e l x e l a s g e m e ̄ ~ l a ̄ x s ~ k ' l e ̄ d e ̄-~$


25 laē gemxseyap!endālasa sēsek'laxsa p!elxelasgem lāxa neqâkwē


 L!āsanâtyasa g•ōkwē. Wä, lä gwēgemala lāx t!ex•iläs g•ōkwas
 $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !âdalag•ilisai'. Ģēla hōqŭwels te $\mathrm{E}^{\varepsilon}$ was $\mathrm{g} \cdot$ ōkŭlōtaq!osai', qa's läLōs taōdaxsasōs k ! !ēdēłaq !ōs lāxg•a lẫ wŭnemg asōx lūxg'a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mâx̣ŭ-



 wore on her head a | hat covered with abalone shells, and she wore an blue blanket covered with abalone shell, | and she carried a copper named Looking-Sideways. They stood | in the middle of the line of their tribe. Then Qāsnomalas spoke, II and said, "Look at this, 40 chiefs of the Kwäg* ul, at this | wife of ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̧ǔlač $\begin{gathered}\text { ilis (IV 9)! This is }\end{gathered}$ the dress of my grandfather, | the way l !ad !elewedzemga (IV 3) is dressed. Now come, chicfs, to this | wife of your chicf, and let her go with her marriage mat, | the copper Looking-Sideways, whieh is worth fourteen hundred blankets: || and her dress has sixty | abalone to shells, and your name will be Q!exētaso (IV 9), son-in-law, and the name of your dancer will be | Hēmask* as $\bar{\varepsilon} \bar{o} Q$ !ōmogwa and Hētḗstēs and P !esp !edzèdzemga and | $\ddot{\mathrm{Ex}}{ }^{*}$ ts !emalalìliclaku and Hämasílak ${ }^{u}$;" for the chief had many children, and \|therefore he received many 50 names as a marriage gift. "Now come, and take | your wife, chiefs!" Thus he said, and he stopped speaking. Immediately | the three chiefs - P !aselad and Nōlis and Kwax sē̊stāladzē - went ashore. They went to the place where l tā ! elewēdzemga (IV'3) was standing; and when | they reached there, $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !âdalag îlis (IV 4) gave two pairs of blankets to \| each of the three chiefs, and c!āL!elfwē- $5 \overline{0}$ dzemga (IV 3)| walked back with them. Then she sat down by the
dētē l !ā̆!elewēdzemga. Laem Letemālē l !āц!ełewēdzenggäxa ēx'- 36 ts!emsgemāla letemła. Wä, lāxaē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nex̣ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ŭnālaxa ëx’tsemala qōtsema. Wä, lä dālaxa L!āqwa lēgades c!esaxelayuwè. Wä, lä $q$ !wāg aels lāx neq!egēlasasēs g•ōkǔlṑtē. Wä, lä yāq!eg‘n'lē Qāsnomalasē. Wä, lä $\epsilon$ nēk’a: "Wëg'a dōqwałax g'īg'Eg̣ămēs Kiwāg'ul lāxg'a 40 genemg•asōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̣ŭlag ${ }^{\wedge} l i s e ̄ x$. Hëem gwälaats!en gagempē laxg•a

 lāxg*a L!esaxelayōku, yîxs mōp!enyag'anâlaxwēk yîsa p!elxelasgemē, Lōgwas q!wāq!ŭlax'Lenk*, yîxg*a q!el!esgemg'ustâk!wē- 45 mak• ëx’ts!ema. Wä, hë́misa Leēgemē laems teēgadelts Q 'ēxētaseswē, negŭmp. Wä, hë́misa Lēgemlasēs sēnatlaōs, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē leègadełts Hēmask•as $\bar{o}_{0}$ Q!ōmogwa Ḷō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Hè̀ēéstēs Ḷō ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{P}$ !esp!edzëdzemga malalīitılak ${ }^{-u} \bar{L}^{\varepsilon}$ Hämasílakwē," qaxs q!ēnemaē sāsemasa g ${ }^{*}$ īg̣ăma${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ēx, lāg•ilas q!ēnema tēgemg Elxtąyē. "Wä, gēlag*a dāxsaxg*as 50


 läg•aaxs laē K•解dalag ‘llisē ts!ewanaqasa maēmalexsa p!elxelasgerm



57 side of her husband | 'māx̣ŭlag îlis. They did not run up the climb-ing-board, which was |just standing there. When L !āL!elewēdzemga (IV 3) was seated, | Qāsnomalas spoke, and said, "Now wait a while, || Kwāg ul, for the privilege-box of your wife, | 'māxưlag' ilis (IV' 9) !'" Thus he said, and ran into the house of $\mathrm{K}^{\cdot}$ !âdalag' illis (IV 4). And when he went in, the camibal whistle and the | q'âminâgăs whistle sounded, and the frog whistle of the frog wardancer and the whistle of the | fire-dancer, and it was not long before
65 they stopped sounding. II Then Qāsnomalas came out of the house, swinging the | rattle of the assistant of the cannibal; and he told his tribe | the Näk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{u}$ to beat time fast; and when they were beating time, he caught in his hand the | supernatural power of the winter dance and threw it upon the Kwäg* uł. | Immediately l tanc !ele-
70 weelzemga (IV 3) told her husband's son, \| Yāg̣wis (V 1), to get excited, and then Yagwis (V 1) uttered the cannibal cry. | He was excited, went ashore, and ran into the house. | Then Qāsnomalas (III 14) spoke, and said, "Now I | invite you in, friends, on behalf of my son-in-law ${ }^{\text {E maxŭug }}$ lag îlis (IV 9), that we | may pacify Yāgwis
75 (V 1)." Then he stopped speaking, and the \| Kwäg ul went ashore and went into the house of K !adalag' ilis (IV 4). | When they were all in the house, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maxxŭlag îlis (IV 9) and his wife | L !āL!elewēdzemga (IV 3) went in and sat down in the rear of the house; | and when they were seated, Qäsnomalas (III 14) spoke, and said, |"Now,
$57^{\varepsilon}$ māxư̌lag'îlisē. Wä, lámē hëwäxa la nāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ idaasa naxedzowē. Wŭl${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Em la laēsa. Wä, g'îlmēsē k!wāg־aalexsē L!āL!ełāwēdzemgäxs laē Qăsnomalasē yāq!eg'actā. Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon} n e ̄ k \cdot a: ~ " W e ̈ g ' a e m a s l ~ e ̄ s e l a x, ~$
60 Kwākŭg*uł, qa läsg`a k" !ēséwats!ēk• g'ildatsōs genemaqōs, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ǔlag'ilis," Enēk'exs laē dzelwīla lāx g•ōkwas K•tâdalag'ilisē. Wä,

 'stalałē medzēsas hëk'!āla. Wä, k•!ēst!a gäłła hëk• !ālaxs laē q!wēl-
65 єida. Wä, g•āxē Qāsnomalasē g•āxăwels lāxa g•ōkwē yatelaxa yadenasōx hëlik’äsa hāmats! !. Wä, lä wäxaxēs g•ōkǔlota Nā-



70 Yāgwisē, qa ج̣wasēs. Wä, hëx'धidámēsē Yāgwisē hamadzelaqwa.





 L!ełewēdzemga, qás lä k!ưs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ālił lāxa ōgwiwalîłasa g•ṑkwe. Wä, g'il ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē k!ŭs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ālillexs laē yāqu!eg'aclē Qāsnomalasē. Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk•ā
friends, Nāk!wax daex ${ }^{11}$, be ready to pacify $\|$ our great friend lagwis in (V 1)." When he stopped speaking, | Yagwis (V 1) uttered the cannibal ery at the door, and then | the Näk!wax dat $x^{u}$ sang four songs; and when they had pacified | Yägwis (V 1), Qāsuomalas (III 14) let him sit down at the seat of | 'mãaxulag illis (TV 9). When he was seated, Qāsnomalas (III 14) brought the $\|$ earved privilege- 4.5 box. On top of the box was a neek-ring | of red cedar-bark. Then he turned to his | tribe the Näk !wax dace $x^{4}$. He did not speak loud, and said, "What shall we say against this, what I carry here, my tribe | Näk!wax das ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{u}$ ? for this is what the late $\varepsilon_{m a x} w^{2}$ (II i) obtained in marriage $\|$ from the Awik' !ēnoxu. Now, this shall go to 90 my son-in-law | 'māxaulag t̂lis (IV 9), and also the mame for this cannibal. His | name shall be HămtséstäsElag ilis; and after a while I shall give | names to the other three dancers when I pay the marriage debt." Thus he said while he was putting | down in front of Yägwis (V 1) the box containing the carred privileges. After if this 95 they gave food to the Kwāg ul; and as soon as the |Kwăg ul had eaten, they went out, and Yagwis ( $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { 1) }\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ carried the earved box. Then he went out of the house and | went aboard the canoe of his


[^19]
## 500

her husband ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxuŭlag'îlis (IV 9), went last \| out of the house, and went aboard the canoe in which Yagois (V 1) was seated. When | all the Kwäg ul had gone aboard, ther started, and went home to Fort Rupert. | Late at night they arrived at Fort Rupert, and | immediately aH the Kwāg uł went ashore into their | houses. When 5 daylight came, in the morning, $\varepsilon_{\text {max̣ŭ }}$ lag illis (IV 9) invited \|t the Kwāg uł to a feast in the house of his son ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis (V 1), | for now his name was no longer Yägwis (V 1), because it was no real | winter dance. When all the Gwētela, Q!ōmoy ${ }^{\wedge}{ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{y} \bar{e},\left.\right|^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwāg'uł, and Q!omk" !ut!es had come in, they were giren breakfast; \| and after 10 breakfast ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis (V 1) took the copper il Looking-Sideways and told the four Kwāg ul tribes that he was going to sell it. | At once the chief of the numaym / GंIg îlgăm of the Q!obmoyâtyē, whose name
 Immediately ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis ( ${ }^{+} 1$ ) gave the copper | to the chief ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas.
15 He took it, and said that he $\|$ would buy it for fourteen hundred blankets. | When he stopped speaking, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis (V 1) thanked him for what he had said; | and after they had finished talking, the Kwăg uł tribes went out | before noon. Then Chief ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas called to20 gether the |four Kwāg ul tribes, to sit in the summer seat outside \|| of his house; and when all the Kwäg uł had assembled, | ${ }^{6}$ wālas asked all the men to pay their blanket debts, and \| immediately they paid him.
lāxa $g \cdot o ̄ k w e ̄ ~ q a^{\varepsilon} s$ lä hōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wăłexs lax lā $k$ !waxdzats Yāgwisē. Wä, $g$ •̂̀l${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīlxsēda Kwākŭg ulaxs laē sep !ēda, qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s lä nä́rnak ${ }^{-}$lāx Tsāxisē. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē gäla ganolexs laē lāg'ar lāx Tsāxisē. Wä, âemisē

 lisaxa $K w a ̄ k u ̆ g ~ u f e ̄, ~ q a, ~ l a ̈ s ~ k!w e ̄ ł a ~ l \grave{x x} ~ g \cdot o ̄ k w a s e ̄ s ~ x u ̆ n o ̄ k w e ̄ ~ e n e m o ̄-~$ gwisē, qaxs lémaē gwāl leēgades Yāgwisē, qaxs k'lēsaē âlaem


 saxelayowē, qaís nētēxa mōsgemakwē Kwākŭg ulexslémaē lāxōdi.eq.
 masa Q!ōmoyấyēxa teēgades ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē. Wä, lä dāk'!ālaxa L!āqwa


 Wä, g'îlcmēsē g̣ātē wâldemasēxs laē hōqưwelsēda Kwākŭg'ulaxa
 mōsgemakwē Kwākŭg uła qa läs k!ŭts!es lāxa ăwāgwasē lāx L !āsanâ-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasaxès g•ig•älaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa bēbegwānemaxa p!elxelasgemē. Wैä, lä

The Kiwāg ut did not stay there a long time. They paid cmongh for 2.3 the price of the copper. Then $\mid$ they bought it for fourtern humbed blankets: amd \|after they had bought it. Yägwis (V1) becamo exoled 25 again, and in the evening |he was pacified. Then the danced. wearity around his neck the thick / cedar-hark ring whed carried the winter dance, and a thick head-ring of red cedar-hark, and he also \| wore the bear-skin banket while he was dancing. After | they had sume four songs lor him, he was pacified. || Now he had the name given him 1 m 30 marriage by K tâdalage tilis (IV 4). Now his name was | lămtē̄Estäselag îlis (V 1) ; and after this he was no longer called lagwis (V 1) ; and when he went into the sacred roon, they gave away the fourteen hundred blankets to the four Kwage ul tribes: and after the blankets had been given away, the Kwag ul went out. This was the 35 marriage mat given by 1 !ās!elewēdzemga (IV ; ) to her hushand, | fourteen hundred blankets. Now | K tatalag ilis (II 4) is going to pay the marriage debt to his brother-in-law emaxsillary ilis (I) 91 the coming winter. | That is all about this.

Now [ shall answer what I have been asked by yon abont the late 1
 Q!ŭmx*od (II s). Q!ŭmx ōdgave in marriage his name ()!ŭmx ōd to






 gwāl q!emtasōsa mōsgemē c!emq!emdemxs laē yâlesta. W̌ä. lat





 nema mōp!enyag anâla p!elxelnsgFma. Wia, lasmēsé qōtèxauē $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ !âdalag-îlisaxēs q!ŭlēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭlagô̂lisaxwa ts!ăwŭnxtēx. Wäa, laem lāla lāxēq.




1'This is the marriage of "maxulag ilis, the narrator, to his second wife
 5 was Q!amx:od after that. Then the father-in-law (Il S) of the oue who had now the name (Q!umx'od | gave property to his tribe, and then he had the name (Q!umx' Elag'tlis (II S). Now one of the family names of the chicf ()! umx od (II s) had been given away in marriage, | for he gave hima name in marriage; for $Q$ !ŭmx ōd had many family names before he had given the namu (Q!ŭmx'ōd to his son-in-law ${ }^{6} m a \bar{a}-$
 Neg ieesichak, and Neg aig ictaku, and the other kind of mountain
 and | as soon as he had given away in marriage one of his family names, he took another one of his family names. When he gave 15 away in marriage the nane || Q'ŭmx'ōd, he gave a potlatch to his tribe, and took the other | name (Q!ŭmx elag illis; and lus numaym had no word against it, | because they were his own family names. |

And when the princess of Q!ŭmx elag' illis married again, he |could 20 give away in marriage the name Q!ŭmx elag illis. || He gave a potlateh to his tribe, and took his other family name (Q!ŭmx*ãxelag ilis; | and when he had given these three family mames in marriage | -
 the name Neg'it and the other limily names derived from mountain. | Therefore you know that I did not make a mistake when (I said that) 25 he who had the name \| Q'anmed and gave the name $Q$ !umx'od
 5 Q!ŭmxoodē lāxēq. Wä, lā́laé negŭmpasa la lēgades Q!ŭmxoodē




















[^20]away in marriago, had tho name ( 2 !amax magetlis. That is all 2 f about this.

 (III 12) was the foumger brotlier of (Q!ŭmx"öd. The name of tho colere

 his wife was a diggrace, for Agwila sevel performed the marringe ceremony with his wifo Jäk ilayugwa (Il| 1:3). Some mon say that Ilāk"ilayugwa was an Awik* !ēnox wonnan, and others say that she was a Gwasela woman, and they are ashamed || to talk about them. Bös This is what the Indians call an irregularly married woman, when she just takes her husloand without being formally married. It is like tho female dog and the male dog sticking together. | Those children of tho chief are not counted, beeause | their parents acoted this way: and the numaym of Agwila was the || numaym of his alder hoother (q!ŭmx od. to Agwila was never treated well| by his people, boomusc lie Iard for his wife Aākilayugwa, and | they were not formally marriod: therefore his ehildren were not well treated, $\mathrm{for} \mid \mathrm{they}$ wore a disgrace to his elder brother Q!ŭmx orl. Then ()!йmx od] pitierl his two nephews; therefore he took them as his daneers. That || is all 45 about this.

Lēgemg'Elx calaē Q!ǔmx ōdaxēs Lēgemē Q!ŭmxōde. Wä, la Lēgadzs $2 \overline{5}$ Q!ŭmx'Elag'îlise. Wä, laEm gwāla lāxēq.


 máyas sūsemas Agwila yîs Häqelāl. Wü, lä tēgadē ts!ā́yäs ; 30

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēkaēda waōkwé begwānemqēxs Āwîk !axsemae Āākilayuğan. Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon} n e \bar{k} \cdot \bar{d} d a \quad$ wā̄kwaqēxs Gwasselaxsemaē. LaEm māx 'ts'a


 nemé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wat!sä.) Wä, hëモm k ! !ēs gẹlōkwe sāsmmasa grōgămat yaxs hate

 g•ōknlotē Agwila qaxs laē gegratsēs genemē Āākilayugwa yîxs


 gwāka laxēq.

415
Now I shall talk about my wife's uncle, Qāsnomālas (III 14);1 for that is his shaman's name, for it is said that Qāsnomālas was the name amongr people of olden times for a great shaman; and when he had a
50 son, or evon a daughter, the rhild was at once | washed in water to be purifed, for they wished that when he grew up he should be a shaman, for they wished the child to have the name Qāsnomāas. I (qasmomatas the shaman never had a chikl, and the name of (rassuomālas is past, because he just died this summer while he was lishing at Rivers Inlet.
55 Now I slatl talk abont his name as chief of the numaty 'Temltemlels of the Nāk!wax $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{i}}{ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{u}$ on his father's side| which was
 las was an only child, -that is the mother of P tāselat-, and her father was | Letākenx ${ }^{\circ}$ id, head chief of the mmaym ${ }^{\text {E wā }}$, Ths. Then
60 Kalep !alas made a potlatoh | for her son P'aselat. Then she gave him the name Ge exsesstalisemarye. Now he was the head chief
 stma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ye from his nother's side: for some chicfs of the tribes and their wives do that way. The chief and his wife both gave a pot-
65 lateh, and their son had one mame from the fathers side and one name from the mother's side. This is tone by couples who do not


 dex- ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ ts: bābagume


 Wä, gr•̄̄ঠ̄x Enxex lāxēs kḗlasa Iwik 'ēnoxwe.













[^21]want | their names to go out of their family to their relataces io. together with the seats and | the privileges.

Now ${ }^{1}$ I shall talk abont Géaxâlats (IV゙ い), whose father's name lud been \|fēsaxâlas (III 15). And sēsaxathas had a younger brot her t. .äsio- TU tīwalis (IlI 11) : | and sēsaxâlats (III 15) hakl for his wife L. 'an ' 'p:qwasin (III 16), the princess of $(Q$ !eq! Ex'Lāladze (11 12), chiof of the numay m


 xâlas (III 15) had a son with his wife L'ādeqwasila (11116), and before the boy was two | years old his fither sēsaxalas died. Then the ancestors of the Gwas sela wished that haisotiwalis (III I 1) should marry ${ }^{2}$ | L!ab!eqwasila, the. widow of his elder brother seisaxalas (III 15). And when the married L!acteqwasila (III 16), he rave the u() marriage presents to her son; and |then the son of Lhan Teqwasilat gare a potlatch with the marriage gifts paid for his mother. Then his name was Sēsaxâlas (IT s), the name of his deat lather. and | he gave an oil feast. Now his name was also Liwax'séstāla (IV S), the name of his uncle s.ansōtiwalis (III 11); for his feast name was || Kwāx séstāla. Now the name Kiwax'sēestala was s.j given in marriage hy $Q$ !ēq!ex'lālarlze (IL 12) to his son-inLaw l!āsōtīwalis. Then L!āsōtiwalis (III 11) treated his nephow Sēsaxâlas (IV 8) like his own son, and he gave him the ferlst
 $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ ! $\mathrm{Es}^{\varepsilon}$ o.

Wä, lå ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsen gwāgwēx'sª̄lał lax Sēsaxâlas yix's âyadaasa tēgudō-




 t!esē. Wä, laem̄lāwise xŭngwadé sésaxâlaswŭlasa bālongumē is
 wŭnxasa bābagumaxs lac̄ wîk! Exīilēs ōmptē sēsaxâlasē. Wià.
 ц!āl!eqwasila lāx genemasés snōhux dè Sēcuxâlandē. Wä, gril̄mèsē

 pas. Wä, lámē lēgades Sēsaxâlas yix feēremasēs ōmpdē. Wä, hä





ss name Kwax: setstata. Then he was the head chief of the mumaym Sisenu! !e in the seat of l'ăsōtiowalis (III 11), for l.'āsōtīwalis treated 90 Sèsax̂alas like his own son; |ll for L.āxōtiwalis (III 11) had no child of his own. | i 'āateqwasila had only one child. | Now sesaxalas was the prince of u !āsōtīwalis. Then Sèsaxâhas married my (present) wife, and he was given in marriage the mame | Kwax flanolkum. Then my
95 wife, this I L'alleyig'tlis (IV 3), gave much oil to her husband | Sēsaxálas as a marriage present, and at the same time the feast name Kwaxilanōkum. | Then sésaxalas gave a feast with the oil to his trile,

100 t!es; for the numarm of Sēanâlas (IV $)$ ) were the Sixeni! !é, If and Sēsaxalas was the head chief of the numaym Siispmate's. Next to his seat was the seat of L'fisontiwalis (III 11), next to the seat of his elder brother Sésaxâlas (III 15). Then Sēsaxâlas had also a seat | in the numaym siisenu! 'èe. Then Sésaxâlas had two | feast names in his
 made to give a feast by his uncle latasotiwatis (111 11): and hy his wife when his wife gave him / wil at the time of their marriage, he was given the feast mame Kwax ilanōkum. Next leansontivatis (III 11) died, |and immediately Sēsaxâtas gave a potlatch. Then | Sēsaxâtas 10 had also the mame latasotivalis. Now Sessaxalas had two seats, $\|$ his own and that of a! !asōtiwalis. I think that is all about this.





 lanōkum lāx Sềsuxâlasē. Wai, lavm lag'îl genemk yixg'a



 Q!ōmk'lut!esē qaxs häē énétmēmots Sēsaxâlaswǔha Sīsemita ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē.





is Sisenc!aryē. Wia, Jam teègades Kwax sēéstāla, yixs lace k!wēlasamatsōsēs q!ŭlēyè d!āsōtīwalisē. W̌i, lat wãwadzrsósēs genfmasa





Now ${ }^{-1}$ I shall takk about $Q$ !ume iod (I) 4) and why he had the name If $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ ladalag illis ( $\mathrm{I}^{\top} 4$ ) ; for Q!man od married the niece of the chief of the numaym Geexsem of the Nak!wax dae ${ }^{\prime \prime}$, whose name was Waryate !oliclak $^{1}$ (IV 12), the daughter of $L$ !agway ilayugwqa (11117) the sister of Sëwid (III 18), $\mid$ head chief of the mumaym (f"exsem; lut the father 15 of Wāyats!oliedak" was a Gwasela | whose name was. K !waelask'in (III 19), head chief of the I numaym (Q)omk' !ut !es of the (iwassi:la. Therefore \| Sēwid had Wayats!olislak" for his princess, beeause K !waēlask în died early, when Wayatconhislak" (IV 12) was a youngr child. II Sēwid took her for his princess, hecause he had ano daughter. 20 When Wayats !ōlislak was grown up, (Q!ŏmx $\overline{\text { ond }} \mid$ asked her in marriage from her uncle Sēwit. Then ()!nmxod was accopted. | Then Q!ŭmx öd married Wāyats !ōlílaku from her uncle Sēwid. And Sēwid gave a copper as a marriage present to || Q !ŭmx ōd, and séwid gave him 20
 per. And when | the copper, whose name was Ingwalat, was sold, three thousand blankets were the price of the copper. It was bought by Lelāk ${ }^{\text {inn }}{ }^{-\varepsilon} \mathrm{id}$, | chief of the numaym Ts!ēts!emélequela. 'Then Q!umx od $\| \mid$ gave a potlatch with the blankets to the five numayms 30 of | the Nak !wax $d a^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$; that is, besides to the Eagles, to the numayms G•ēsxsem, |Sissenc!ēe, Temltemlels, and Kwākŭg'ul. The num-





 motasa Q!ōmk !ut!esasa Gwarsela. Wä, g'a ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{mē}$ s lāg-ilasa g ${ }^{-}$ighă-


 kwa. Wä, g•̂̂́mēsē ēxent!ēdē Wāyats!ōlílakwaxs laē Q!ŭmx ōdē

 lāxēs q!ŭlēéyē Sēwidē. Wä, la Sēwidè sāyabalasa 1 !āqưa līx ( Q!ŭın-








 the name $\mathbb{I}$ ?adaligetis. And these were the family names of

 given one ' of his family names to the husband of his niece W'ayats !ōliflak ${ }^{-1} 1$ think that is all about this.
(Eagle and head chief are those who eat the longe cinquefoil roots.
10 Common people, low people, and speakers are those who eat shore cinquefoil roots.)

## History of the Dzenidenx Q tayo

1 Now, I will tatk about the chief of the numaym Dzendzfox-
 to mary leyalag ilayugwa (II 2), the princess of Q 'a $\mathrm{d} d$ (I 1),

5 The ancestors of the numaym Dzendzenx quay went to get her in marriage: and after they got her in marriage by (paying) fifty dressed dk-skins - for they were married at once when they arrived at the beach of the bouse of the jone whose daughter he was to marry - when the elk-skins had been put ashore out of the |







 ha'māpxa t'Ex"sōs.)

## HISTOR OF THE DZENHZENXPGAYO


 dex tryãlag ilayugwa lāx ketedéas Q!aēd, yîx xamagemaéyae






marriage canoe, four of the speakers of (2tard d aroci and 10 invited the chief and his crew to come and eat in his homse: and he also called his | tribe to come and cat with hisson-in-aw. When thes Were all in, | the people who came to get the macf's datughter in marriage began to eat. After they had caten, the fom spancers of Chief Qtaed (I 1) arose and told th the tribe that ( ) tacd il 11 was 1.5 going to give the box with his privileges to his |son-in-law, namely the cannibal dance, the tamer of the cammibut-daneer, the rattle, and the | rich-woman, and also the fire dance, all of which were in the box of privileges; for, inteed, they kept in the privilege-bow the neekrings of red eedar-bark, the head-rings of red redar-hark, the legrings, $\|$ and the wrist-rings of red eedar-hark, and also the rattle of 20 the eannibal-tamer. | Then they took the privilege-hox out of the bealroom. It was brought out by the cannibsh-daneer of ( 2 lac̃ (I 1 ). He carried it, for it was giren in marriage to emas mewisagranis (Il 1), and the names of the four | privileges were alson given. The name of the camnibal-dancer was $(\mathbb{Q}$ tiidanats!ē, $\|$ and the mame of the rich- 2.5 woman dancer was Q!âminâwagăs, ant the name \| of the cannibaltamer was Ts !aqăselas, and the name of the fire-dancer was Xiwadzēs; and then the privileges-hox was given to ${ }^{\text {s max'mbandagnas }}$ (II 1) by his father-in-law (I 1), and also the secular names (Q'w iftaak ${ }^{u}$ and Dōqŭläsela. That is the number of names given to:30











 hāmats!äsa g'īgămáyē Q!aēdē. Wï, lä dālax särmqēxs lace lāk'!i-

 hësmis Lēgemsa q!âminâwagắs Q!âminâwaçăs. Wä, hëmis Lēgem- 25

 mewisagemáyasēs negŭmpē. Wä, hëmısa baxйsē f.ḗsıma,
 gr āxyō lāx emax mewīsagemas yē yîsēs negŭmpé (q'aēde. Wia : :n
$31{ }^{\varepsilon}$ max $^{*}$ mewiongemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (II 1) by his father-in-law, Q!aēd (I 1). | Now ${ }^{\epsilon}$ maximewisagemese (II 1) had the privilege-box, and the names for the winter dance, amd the secular names; and when ( the speakers stopped speaking, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max $x^{\circ}$ mbwjeagems $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (II 1) expressed his thanks |
35 for the privilege-box and the secular names; $\|$ and when he stopped speaking, the earved posts of the house were given to him by his father-in-law, Q!aed (I 1). Now the house was giren by Q !aēd (I 1) to ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max $^{-}$mbwisagente ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (II 1); and when the speaker stopped speaking, the | Bellabellia went out. |
40 Now, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max' $^{\prime}$ mewīsagemé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (I] 1) lived with his Bellabella |f wife. ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max $x^{\prime}$ mewisageme ${ }^{6}$ (II 1) was left hy his \| numaym the Dzendzenx'q ayo when they went home, and | ${ }^{\text {E max mewisagemer ( }}$ (II 1) just continued to risit his people with lis | Bellabella wife ut Ts taide, for that is where the Dzendzenx $\mathrm{q}^{\text {dayo }}$ lived. Now ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max mewisageme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$
45 ( I 1) staid for a long time with the Bellabella. He had two sons and two | daughters. The name of the eldest son was Lālēlin fa (III 1): and the next one was a girl, who was named | K anelk as (III 2); and the third one was a girl, whose name was | Làquaè (III 3): and the youngest one was a boy, whose name was Gwēnō (III 4). ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max'mewisageme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (II 1) and his two children, , J.āuēlīı !a (III 1) and $\mathrm{K}^{\circ}$ anētk as (III 2) went home; and he left behind his wife and | his

31 latmē lâlē $^{\varepsilon}$ max'mewisagemáyaxa k'tēsowats!ē grôldasa léwa
 q!wètsidēda ătyilkwaxs laē mōmelk tālē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max mewīsagema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa



 welsēda IIëldzaqqwe.

40 semé genema. Wii, lavm lōwaremé emax mewisagemaryasēs

 ${ }^{\text {eq }}$ ! Waxsemē genem lāx Ts!ade qaxs hësmaē gookŭlatsa Dzendzenx-

 ts!āts!ēdagema. Wä, lámē tēgadēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nōlast!egemáye bābagıms






two children, - Gwe eno (III 4), the third hoy: and the younger ritl. his daughter, L !äqwaēl (III 3' 'They || were going to staly with ther 55 mother among the Awin 'ēlex.

Then ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max' mewisagem $^{-\varepsilon}$ (II 1) went home with his two dhidirnn. taking along his privilege-box, exery kind of food, and two expensive coppers. Lēta and Sea-Lion, for these were the names of the 1 wn coppers. When If they arrived at Ts!ade, they were called in by Gu their tribe in the evening. It was nearly winter-time when they arrived. After having eaten, |they all went ont, and then his trilue went to eat with him. When all had gone out, ${ }^{c}$ max'mewisagrames (II 1) sent his two speakers to ask the chiefs of his numaym Dzendzenx'q !ayo to come into the house of ${ }^{\text {E max'mewisagr:més to a } 65}$ seeret meeting; $\mid$ and when all the men and the women were astecp). when it was past midnight, the four chiefs ; of the Dzentlan:nx q fayou came in,一Hămōtełasō$\varepsilon$, Q!ămlèdnōl. and Wadzē. and alsu Yäqouas,-and when all were seated, if they were told by smax- 70 mewisagem $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (II 1) that he was going to give a winter dance in winter with all the kinds of food that he had brought in his canoe, and |the two coppers; and then his prince | Lāacelic!a (III I was to disappear to be a cannibal-dancer; and his daughter $\mathbb{k}$ :anclk: as





 $k^{*}!a$ qaxs hës maē leētegemsa máltsemē l!āc!eqwa. Wii, gâlsmísé
 qwäsēs lāg’alisdemēxa la elaq ts!ăwŭmxa. Wä. g'îlsmēsē gwāl has mãpexs laē hoqŭwelsa lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa g'āxē k!wamēleq six grōk九̆lōtasēq. Wia.
 lāxēs ăyilkwè, qa läs ăwābenōlemaxa g ī̄g îgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Vasases $^{\ell} n E^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotēla











75 (III 2) was to disappear to be a rich-woman dancer; and after les hat spoken, s.áselich (IIl 1) disappenred when it was nearty daylight; and in the evening disappeared the girl K andla as (III 2), who was to be a rich-woman dancer. Then he took two young men from among the nearest relatives, who were to disappear on the following day, to be a fire-dancer and a cannibal-tamer. Now || 4) ${ }^{\text {m maximewisagem }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$, (I) 1) gave a winter dance to his trike with what he receired in marriage from the I Iwin.!edex of the Bellabella. Now he had the first camibad-dancer and rich-woman dancer and fire-dancer ant cannibal-tamer. After he had given his winter dance. he changed the name of Lāдēlīn !a (III 1): and his | eannibal name was (Q!adanats!ē; and the rich-woman dancer name of
S5 K anēlk as (III 2) was (Q!âminâwagăs; and the name of the firedancer was foudzes; and the name of the eamibal-tamer was Tstäquxplas. Thus the Bellabella dances and names came first to the Kwakiutl. | Then he woed the princess of Lālak ōts !a (II 3), the head chief | of the Temltemtels, one of the numayms of the Mamake90 lequala, for tūdē̄̄̀ 'al (III 1); for now he had changed his name for his secular name, and his name was now Dōqŭläsela (III 1). The name of the princess of Lālak'ōts!a (II 3) was Łelendzewēk'ē (III i). Now he had her for his wife; and | Dōqŭläsela (III 1) had not been married long to her when they had a boy. They called him 95 Pengw ed (IV 1). This name was obtained || from his father-in-law










 dzèsē. Wä, hësmistal !ēgrmsia hölik-flatele Ts!ägăxelusē. Wä, hëem



 Lēgades Dōqŭläsela, yixs tēgadae k•!ēdela Lâlakots'äs Lelrandze-


 95 gemē lāxēs neq̌ŭmpē lāx Mamalēlēxk !ōt!matyasés xŭnōkwē.
on the Mamalēeqăla side for their son. 'Then thes had another in child, a girl, and she was called Haled (1) 2). Then they hum another ehild, a girl. |who lad the name Mrantedata IV :3: and they had another elited, a boy, who was named latg!tyos [IV 4.
 (III 1) to be the names of hischitden. Now the marriage deht was paid by Lālak* ots !a (II 3) to Jṓqŭläsclat (III 1: and he gate as privileges to his son-in-law the speaker's dance, and the great dance from above, i and the wat-dance, and tha double-headed-seppent danme; and the name of the ' speaker's dance was Somalal: and the mame of the great dance from abore, Xong ixtare and the name of the 5 war-dance, ${ }^{\text {swin }}$ bnkŭlageilis; and the name of the double-hendedserpent dance was ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wã sembers. And the secular | name of Déspŭlaisela (II 1) was now ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ wātas Kwax îlanōkumees, and (those mentioned before) were the names of his children. Then he went hack to his tribe at Ts!äde, and that winter ha gave a winter dance. Ile used 10 the names which he han received in marriage from Lālak'ots !a (II 3) for his ehidren; and thus the names of the Mamaldercăla came to the $\mid$ Dzendzenx $q$ lavo, and the winter danees. This is all about the Bellabellat and the Mamalelegala.

Now I will talk about $\mathbb{K}$ anelk as (III 2). She | married the chief 15











 gemsé, yix Dö́rŭläskla. Wä, lavm péçades 'wālase kwaxilanōKŭmas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ е̄. Wй, hë́mis Légemas sīsemas. Wä, laemxaé g'āx

 lāxès sāsemē. Wii, g'āx mé Lē̄legemasa Mamalōleqăla lāxa Dzen-






17 and the camabal dance, and the cannibal-tamer | dance, and the rich-woman dance, and the fire-dance, and the names; | and therefore the Q!omorấyee have Bellabella names. | This is all about the 20 ( 2 !ōmoyâyé: for Y"̈qqok!wālag îlis (III 6) had only one It child with K'anēłk as (III 2), a boy, who was named Pōlelas (IV 5). He received the name from Dōqŭläsela (II 1). K ${ }^{\text {anepk as (III 2) did }}$ not stay long with lüqok!wälag îlis (III 6), who was chief of the numaym laex āgeme ${ }^{e}$ of the $Q$ !omoyâtyē.
25 Now I will talk about Dōqŭläsela (III 1), who next || took for his wife the princess of the chinef of the Ts !ēts!ełwalağane ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, a numaym of the Nimkish-Lax teliclzemga (III 7), the princess of latagotas (II 4). They had a boy, who received the name läqolas (IV 6); and they had another elild, P'engwed (IV 7). As soon as he began
30 to grow up, Yägotas (IV6) married the princess (IV \&) of || Hâmisk* enic (III s), chief of the G'ig îlgăm of the Nimkish. Now \| Yāqotas"s (IV 6) name was Dōqwăyis, for he changed his name. Now the marriage debt was paid to | Dōqwăy̧is (IV 6) by IIÂmisk* Enis (III s). Then he gave him the names, $A^{\epsilon}$ man wiyus and K ! âdē for his secular names, und Luänalageilis for the |hanshămts!esclance, and Giğ̣ă-
35 meq tolva for the great-fool dance, $\|$ and ${ }^{6}$ wilenkŭlag ilis for the wardance, and Nenq !otela for the | great-bear dance. These were his four names for the winter dance. Now they changed the name of

 Ẅä, lammxae gwāł lāxa Q!ōmoyâcyee quxs ${ }^{c} 11 \mathrm{Emox} \mathrm{x}^{u \varepsilon}$ maē xŭnọ̧̄-
$20^{\text {ewīläs }}$ Y̌iqqok!wālag•ilisē lāx $K$ 'anēlk'asēxa bābagŭmēxa leēgades Pólelasē. Wä, lafmxaé hëem grayōła lēgemè Dōqǔläseha, yixs
 ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa Yaēx-āgema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa Q!ōnoyả ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē






30 nīsē, grị̆ăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa Criōgîlgemasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemgèsē. Wï, latm lēgadē Yäqolasas Dōqwăyisaxs laē l!āyoxlä. Wä, lámé qōtēx• $\varepsilon^{\varepsilon}$ īséwe Döquǎyisas Hâmisk'Enisē. Wii, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē tēegemg'Elxtālasa yîsōx A'mā̄wīyusē

 ${ }^{\text {Ewälasē }}$ nāna. Wia, laem lēuegems lāxa tstēts!equxa mosgemē

 her father paid the marriage deht. Now they had al daughter, who was named by Hamisk enis ( $[I I$ S', Emax̣ŭlayugwn (Til). Then fo


 became sick; | and the chiof did not lie down long before he died. Dōqwăyis (IV 6) left a copper, the great expensive copprep Loblitila, tis which he had obtained from his father-in-law Latmisk' Enis (III s) when the latter paid his marriage debn: and when those who had buried Dōqwăcis (IV 6) came home, | Awade invited all the ment of the Gweetela (that is, the real Kwag ul) and the Q!omoyâese. He did not invite the ${ }^{\epsilon}$ Wälas Kwāg ul, for the dead chief, Iöqwăyis (IV 6), belonged to them. And when all had come into the honse of 50 Awadē, he told them | why he had called them in. Ife said, "Now we will go and comfort | ${ }^{\text {maxxulayugwa ( }}$ (V) 1 ), because she was the
 ( V 1) is the only doughter of I ogwaycis, $\mid$ although Doqwăy is (IV 6) had a younger brother, Pengwed (IV 7) ; but i| he conld not take the $5 \overline{5}$ place of his elder brother, berause Dōqwăyis (IV 6) had 'măx̣ŭlanyugwa (V I) for his daughter, and she belonged to the elder line of the head family of ${ }^{\varepsilon} \max ^{\prime}$ mewisageme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (II 1). The eldest brother and his descendants are always the head family; |and they could not




 qwăyisē, wä k•!ēt!a gaē qelgwitexs lae wik ! tex sidēda grigh̆ma-
 Löbilila, fîx grāyānemas lảxēs negumpē Hâmisk enisaxs laè qūtē- 4o x'aq. Wä, g•îĺmēsē g*āx nä́nakwa wunemtäx Dōqwăyisaxs laé Lēlts!ōdē $\widehat{\text { Îwadōlaxa }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa bēbegwānemsa Gwētelaxa âlak‘’āla
 ${ }^{6}$ Wālasē Kwāgula. qaxs hë́maé groixgwalex Dōqwăyisdé. Wai,
 laxa snāxwa begwānema. Wä, lán més ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk'a qás lai ts!elwaqux
 nōx̣ ${ }^{\dot{u} d e s ~ D o ̄ q w a ̆ y i s d e ̄ d a ~ t s!a ̄ t s!~ E d a g e m e ̄, ~ f i x ~}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlayugwa, yixs wāx ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ maē tsā!yanōkwē Dōqwăyiscläs l'engwédē. Wä, la k'leâs

 mewisagemayōtē. Wii, hëx‘süsmēs kwēkwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nōlawailitēxa grayâwē lặq. Wä, lāxaē k'!eâs g̣wēx ${ }^{-s}$ idaas lāyowa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wālasē L'āqwē
give the great eopper Lonthilia to Pengwêl (IV 7). Therefore
60 Iwadē wisheel to go ! and comfort ${ }^{\text {Emañălayugwa ( }}$ (1) who was to take the place of her past futher. When A wade stupped speaking. the men went out and entered the house of $\varepsilon_{1 n a x}$ anlayugwa (V 1) and all the ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wälas Kwăg uł were inside and sitting down with ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maxulayugwa ( 1 1) in the rear of the house. Then the Gwetrlat
65 sat down it the righthand side, inside the honse; and the (Q!ōmoyâtyee sat down on the left-hand side of the house; and when they were all in, the head chief of the Manntag ila, Iwaxelage ilis, stood up and comforted her; ; and when he had ended his speech, he sat down. Then the head chicf of the Kükwāk!ŭm, O$d z e e^{-s} t a n l i s$, 70 stond up and comforted her, $f$ and when he had ended his spereh he sat down: then the head chief of the G'ig îlgăm of the Q'omoyatre, Yäqoladzē, arose and / comforted emāx̣ŭlayugwa ( $V^{\circ} 1$ ), and when he had ended his speech he sat down; then the head chiof of the Yaex'ageméc, Läakōts'a, stood up and comforted her, and when
75 he had ended his speech i| he sat down. Now four chiefs had spoken. |
Then Hämasaqa, chief of the Dzendzenx'qtayo, stood up. | Ie earried the great expencive copper, Loblifila, and he promised to sell








 matyasa Maamtag ila, yix Twaxelagrilisē; wä, lä tstelwaxeēda.








 Wai. Iámē dālax Lōbililaxa 'wālase lax̣ula 1 ! !aqwa. Wä, lacmē dzō-

 blankets $\|$ to the head man. That is all abont this. bit

Now Dōqwăyis (V1) was wooed ly Wing idis (V 2) head diot of
 the tribes. ${ }^{1}$

Döqwăyis had not had Thäg idis for her hushand for al lone tume when she had a il son . . Then his name was 'T×ixis (V) I fof that hy boy, | because he was born in Tsaxis. When he was ton months old, I the thunder-third rings were put on lam

Not long after this Dĩqwăyis (l) gase away hatuhets on beland of her son (VI 1). Now Iōqwaytis herself spohe, and satid tor here numaym, $\|$ the Dzeudzenx'qlaye, that her son wonht take the (!) head seat, and that she, Döqwăyis ( $(1)$, would stand at the end of
 be Dōqwăyis (VI 1). His mother's name was now lägotas (V I. It was not long before Wrage idis (V'2 and his wife V 1 lagotas had another son (VT 2): || and when he began to grow up), then 95 Wäg idis ( $\mathrm{V}^{2}$ ) gare away blamkets on behalf of his new son WI 2. He was going to place him in the seat of his own father. of th o numaym Laălax SE $^{\text {Endayy }}$, who had died, and who was named

 kwēkwe. W ï, lamm gwāl laxeqq.

 yisaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nạ̦̄wa lēlqwălaLa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya. ${ }^{1}$

 maē, qaxs häe māyọ̄̀me Tsāxisē. Wä, lä hēlogwilaxs lạ kŭnxwēlekwa . . .

 Dzendzenxq!ayowaxs lémaé lacès xŭnōkwe L!āyostōdleq \}ēxa ! ! kwēkwē. Wä, ấmisē Dōqwăyisē la pūxwala lāxa gwāxsdéyasa Dzendzenx"q!ayowè. Wä, lámé teēgadé loéyadais Döqwăyisē. Wia,


 quēs ātē bābagŭm xŭnōkwa. Wii. lamē lax̣ stōts lāx taxwnsy-
 Lelbex'sālag îlisē. Wä, łamē Leēgadèda ãle xŭmọ̣̄'s Wíqridisas.

[^22]a mame. Then the grandfather (III S) of Yaquosas (V' 1 ) - that is, the 200 father (III S of the mother (IV' S) of Yāqolas (V' 1), - II died, for her father was I Iamisk Enis (III §). He was the chief of the numaym | Trs!ēts!elwānagamē of the Nimkish; and the mother of Yāqouas (l 1), ${ }^{{ }^{3}\left\{\varepsilon^{\varepsilon}\right.} 11 \mathrm{mmp}$ ! eng ilayugwa (IV S ), had no time to take her father's seat, when she also was taken ill and died. Now Yäqotas (V1) was with child, and the chiefs of the Nimkish wished in vain II 5 for läqotas ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1 }\end{aligned}$ ) to take the seat of her grandfather, Hâmisk'enis (III s). Then Yāquas ( (V 1) said that she would take it after a while. Then she had another | son (VI 3); and when he began to
 Nimkish, and then the new child took the seat of Hamisk Enis 10 (III s) in his numaym the || Ts!ēts!elwălagame ${ }^{\epsilon}$; und his name was Ilamisk Enis (lI 3), although he was | a child, and he also took his seat. That is all about this. I

Now I will speak again about Wagidis (V 2), when he wooed the princess of | ${ }^{6}$ māxwa ( ${ }^{\prime} 3$ ), head chief of the Māmalēlequala on behalf of his eldest son Dōqwăyis (VI 1); for the princess of ${ }^{6}$ māxwa (V 3)
15 was Hămdzid (VI 4). Now || Düqwăyis (VI 1) married her. It was not a long time before they had $\mid$ a son (VII 1). When the son of Dōqwăyis (YI 1) was | ten months old, he was given the name Wawalk itue (VII 1), for this is the name of the ehild | of Döquayis. Now the cluild got a name from his | mother's side. Then 'maxwa

Ẅä, latmē léce gagempās Yāqoḷasē, yîx ōmpas ăbempas Yāqo200 Ḷasē, yîxs âyadaas Hâmisk'Enisē, yîxa g'īgăma ${ }^{\epsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\epsilon} m E^{\epsilon} m e ̄ m u ̈ s a ~$ 'T’s!ēts!elwālagăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nemgēsē. Waï, wīsomālat!a ǎbempas Yāqolasē, yix enãénemp!eng-ilayugwa la lax̣ustōdxés ōmpüxs laē


5 qa hë́misē Yāqolasē lā lāxūstōdxēs gagempdē Hâmisk enisdē.




 g-inãuema. W̌ì, laemxaē lâuex k!wáyas. Wä laemxaē grwàp lāq.
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mūxwa, yix xūmaglomat ye goiggămēsa Mamalēlequăla qaēs t,awŭl-

 tsa babbagŭmē. Wä, lat ${ }^{\epsilon} m e \bar{s}$ hăyaqēda xŭnōkwas Dōqwăyisaxēs
 kwas Döqwăŷsē. Wä. laeın gwēk !ōt!endalē teēgemas xŭnōkwas

(V 3) was taken ill, and after a $H$ short time he died. Bofore th died. at but | when he knew that he was not going to recorer. berause he was getting | weaker all the time, he asked his daughter (MI \& to rall in his numaym, the Mamaleleq! ham, for he suid he wanted to speak to them. Immediately Hămdzid (VI + called in her numaty. Whon 25
 his mind was getting weak on atoount of his sickness. "I wish my grandchild Wāwalk'inē (VII 11 to take my place. Ilis name shall be $\varepsilon_{\text {maxas }}$ when I die." Thus he said tu his tribe. Non, what 30 should his numaym say? for really the (hitd was of his: own blood, the child of Dōwăyis (VI 1) and of his wife Inăml»id (V) W. When night came, Chief $\varepsilon_{m a n}^{x} w a$ (V.3) died, and in the morming at daybreak the Mamalēlequala buried | their chief smāxw: (li 3). When the people who had buried him came back, $\|$ the chicl" of the numasm 35 Wiwomasgem, NEg'ä, called his tribe the Mamtalölcyazla: and when | they were all in his house, Ney'it said that he called them to comfort Hămdzid (VI 4) and her ehild Wäwalk inē (VTI 1 . Then all who were in the house of Neg'äwentout and went intothe 40 house of Wāwatk ine (VII 1); and the chiefs of the Mamalentergăia spoke in turns, comforting Wāwatk ine (III 1) and his mother
 laem q!âlelē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wäxs k'tēsaē la ëk !ēma, yixs ấmaē hēxtâh wä L!ēmadzénākŭla. Wä, hëmis la ăxk'!āatsēxēs k'!ēdētē qa ts!ōdēsēxēs ${ }^{\varepsilon} n^{\varepsilon}$ mḕmotēda Mamalēleq!emē, qaxs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk aaxs wāłdem-






 g'inānemē, yîx xŭnōkwas Dōqwăyisē Lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wis genemē 「「ămdzidē.



 masgemē Neg‘ä Lēx-Lelsaxēs g•ōkŭlōtēxa Mamalēlequăła. Wä, g'îl${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsée ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wī̄laēl lāx g•ōkwasēxs laē nētē Neg'äxs hërmaē lëlts! !odencrit.






43 llămdzid (VI 4), and Dēquăyis (V] 1). After all the chiefs had comforted her, Hāwaselal, who was chief moder ${ }^{\text {Emaxywa, }}$ arose and
45 promised to give away blankets to ath the tribes || on behalf of Wāwalk ine (III 1); and now his nume was to be changed, and his name was | 'maxwa (VII 1) ; and he was the highest among all the $_{\text {and }}$ Mamaleleraiala, although he was a child. That is all about this. I

5 () (II 1), , 满qwaed (III 3), and also one son, GWēnō (III 4), who were left behind among the $\overline{\text { Wind}}$ !edex ${ }^{u}$. when he went home with his prince 1 ālēlíL!a (II 1) and K anelk as (If 2) to ! Ts !ädē. Is soon as Gweno (III 4) was al young man, he married the princess of Wrikas (II 5), chicf of the Oyalaidex"; and the name of the princess
55 of Wāk*as (II 5) was Q tākǔyig' iflaku (III 9). They had a son, ll and the mame of this child was G̣wayotplas (FV 10). | He took this name from the names of $\varepsilon_{\text {mal }} x^{\circ}$ mewisageme $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (II 1). That is all that I will say about this. |

Now, a!āquāl (III 3) married (hief Ts!ese (III 10) of the 60 Xaesela, and slie had a son, and the name of the son \| Was ${ }^{\text {E max. }}$ mewisageme $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ (IV 11). The boy obtained his name / from the 1)zendzenx q !ayo: and | L!āwaēt (IIF 3) was also given in marriage the name 1 , 'āqwaēhax $\varepsilon_{\text {maxuyyaliclze (IIl 3). These names also }}$ came from | the I)zenelzenxiy !ayo. And she had ano ther child, a girl. |


45 qa Wāwalk'inayè, yîxs lémaé c!āyōxlä. Wä, laem tēgades ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mạ̣̄wa. Wä, laem kwēkwa yîsu ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāx̣wa Mamalēleqăla, yîxs wāxEmaé g'inānema. Wii, la $\mathfrak{l}^{\varepsilon}$ mē g̣wāt laxēq.







5is bäbagŭmé. Wä, $\operatorname{la}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{mee}$ teègadēda g'inānemas Gwăyōtelas. Wä,
 Wä, hë empen walox wanelal lāq.




亩xa 1)aEndzenx‘y!ayowè. Wai, la et !èd xŭngwadex-Ētsa ts!āts!e-

 the Dzendzenxंqlayo, and the winter dances which sle gave in mar-
 children by her | husband: and it is satel the children marmed other women | among the Xaessela, ind therelore the nowthem tritnes hate the names Hămdzid and b tandwertila. It last this is the cond.

 beeause he went far away to marry, | and on acoount of his children and grandehildren. That is all.

The Lixür

I shall begin with L !ou!otsa, the poor one who helped Osmaxt lacé, when they lived in the village $k$ dagta. Nobody knows
 of his supernatural treasure, the canoe found un the river ( $i$ bsos but he just gave it to Omaxthanaẽ, When he first came home is sitting in the hunting- \& eanoe, which he ohtamed as a supermatural treasure from Blue-Grouse. Then l ton fotsa was loolish, amd he was only the steersman of $\bar{O}$ maxt tabad. He never lomame rich. for he was made unlucky by the hunting-eanoe which he obtained as supernatural treasure. He only contimued skinning seatotters which were speared by $\bar{O}$ maxttanate and only wats looking on when for


 lax gwāyasa Xaēsela, yîx lāg ila tēéegatēda gwāyasēs Hămdzid lo: ц!āqwag'ila. Wä, ladzâlacmē lāba lāxēq.




## Tine Lixsí






 tsa. Wä, lámé âem la k!waxpès Ómaxt!alatasyo. Wia, latoce




12 Ómaxt !ālare invited all the villages in the bay of Tsuxis. | Many
 others. I. !obl !otsa was always walking, | and he went to the village
15 of Lāax sendayo at Tāyagol. He would always come home when it was nearly morning, for ${ }^{\prime}$ Lāhax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ endayo had a pretty woman for a slave. IIer name was 'Tsèlē. It is | not known where she came from. a ! !, !otsa went to her | every day. Now Tsete was pregnant. | L! !̄̄s.!otsa took Tsētē for his wife. After some time she
20 gave $|\mid$ birth to a child, and s !ou lotsa did not marry his wife Tsēlē in the formal way. | This is called an illegitimate marriage (sticking together). Now Tsēte gave birth| to a boy, and Lālax'sendayo was ashamed of what had been done ! by his slave Tsēle. He thought about the name which he was to give | to L !ob !otsa. Then he gave
25 him [the name in marriage] Nenologeme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ as $|\mid$ a marriage-name for L!ó, !otsa, and also 1 ,!ēsp !ēgaaku for the name of his child. Lālax'$s^{\varepsilon}$ endayo just invented these two names. | Now Nenōlogemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wished to remain with Lālax $s^{\varepsilon}$ Endayo. Then Nenōlogemée left Osmaxt!ablace. Now | his wife Tsēlē was again with child, and she
30 gave birth to a boy, $\|$ and his children were ealled illegitimate children. Then Lālax'sendayo made a name for him [his name], and he named him Bawelē. Then Tsētē had another child; and | Lālax-




 lax'sendayâsa ëx sōkwe is!edāqaxa leēgadäs Tsēte. Wä, lammaé k !ēs q!ālē grayolasas. Wï, hësmis lānaxwa hēlensōs l!ōl!otsaxa


 Tsēlē. Wä, hëem leegades k!ŭt!exsdē. Wä, lacmē Tsēlē māyul-

 lax $L$ tōn!otsa. Wä, lamemae tēgrongrelxtālax Nenölogramáye qa
25 teēgroms L!ōL!otsa; hë́misē L!ēsp!è̀gaaku qa teēgems xŭnōkwas. Wä,
 la ${ }^{\varepsilon} m e \overline{e n}$ Nenōlogema ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē hēla dzenaasē Lālax"s ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ endayowē. Wä, lacmē
 kwès gronmen Tsēte. Wä, lammxaē māyulédē Tsēlasa bābagŭmē.
30 Wä, hërm lẹegadfs k!ŭt!exsdānem gring înānemē sāsemas. Wü,
 Bawzlō. Wï, laćmè wāx•dzâla màyolè Tsēlē. Wä, lámxaē Lālax'stendayowe ntạyux ıēgrmas Tsēlē. Wä, laem tēxēdes

 children, for they all were working. $\operatorname{And}$ therefore Lialay's smala!...
 naku gave birth to a girl | next to the two bors which were lirst born. | Then Lālax 'sendayo named her Ĩāk ilayugwa, and he ulso in only made up this name. "The name means," |hought lalax$s^{\text {e endayo, "that she will make dressed skins for me." Thus he }}$ thought. Therefore he named the girl Takkiluyugwa. Then the many children of $\mathrm{N}_{\text {enologemes grew up. Then inhixs vindayo suw }}$
 was wise. He took care of his property. Then ' 1 !cepp!egrank' said that he would invite the people living at K :ag !al swas Kwax ilanōkŭmēs, and his prince Ómaxtlalade, and his younger lorother
 the house of Lālar'se endayo, ${ }^{6}$ wālas Kwax flanikumes folt sick at 50 heart | when he saw L !öllotsa, who had now the name Ximōlogeme $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, who formed now a great tribe with liis children; fur
 to be his slave. And then Lalax'semdayo said that Nimologemes 5 5) and his children should now form another tribe. And the mame of











 logemacyē. Laeméliè ixēlaxēs dādrk'asé. Wri, lafmilac̄











57 that tribe was rlgunw ${ }^{\epsilon}$ beginning that day．Thus said Lalax－ sendayo to swälas Kwax ilanōkumés，and now the name of the tribe of Nenologemés and his children was elgŭnwée．Now ； ı．！ēsp）！ēgaak＂gave away property to his grests．And theu 1 ！ēsp！ē－
fol $^{(g) a k}{ }^{4}$ I suid that he would change his name，and he said his name would be Gexkenis．He did not get the name Grexk enis from any pace．He only thought that he was a chief，beeause he invited the tribe from K ！ad ！a．But they can not wipe off their ancestors：｜ his father 1 ．$\overline{0} \mathrm{f}$ fotsa and his mother Tsede had been slaves．This is
（is called by the If Indians＂not－noble stock，＂becanse they are slaves on beth sides，those whose tribal name is Elgănwè e．It is a great dis－ grace to the numaym elgunw ${ }^{s}$ that both were slaves－the father of G•ēxk Enis and his mother－｜and also that ${ }^{\epsilon}$ Wālas Kwax gave away Nenōogemés that is L ！ob ！otsa，to Lālax ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ endayo．II
70 Now G＇exk enis and his younger brother Bawele－were grown up， and also their sister Ilāk ilayugwa．Now he tried in vain／to marry the princess of 1 zenxं qlayo，whose name was emāxŭlayugwn． Now Dzenx＇q ！ayo had also changed his name Dzenx＇q！ayo：and he
Tis had the name Hayalk＂engrmé ．He laughed，and｜said，＂Don＇t try too much Giexk enis．Evidently you believe｜that you are a chief， G＇exkenis，that you ask for your wife I）zemx＇q ！ayugwa．＂Thus said Hayalk engeme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ，and called him his slare．Then Giexkenis













70 Wä，laem！āwisé q！ŭlsq！n̆lyakwe G•exk Enisē








found out that his parents had beem slaves: for he did not hediown at although he had been tole by them that his parents had heon shan (as.
Now he only had Dzenx q!ayugwa for his sweetheart. Ile had mot vo
 left I and went intor the house of Lalax's madayo. Now Lataxis an-
 $\log$ eme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ and his children still remained there. The reasum why Dzenxa q !ayugwa went away was that she disenvered dhat she was -is with child. Then she I gave hirth to a girl. Now a. Aatcalal thomght up a | name for her, and a mame ocentred to limo and he catled it e
 to a boy, who was born next (o | Ilagemil. Then (iaxkimis !o invented a name. and his invention was Ele tawig' itak". That was the name of the boy. | He named him Bh"tawig itak". The name was only an invention.

Now I stop for a while to talk about (i exh enis, and I shall talk ! 15 about the sister of Gexkenis, Jaki ilayugwa, who berame the
 live sons of the chief of the amaym Hatyalik amo who was named Hïxŭyōsemēé; for the youngest mo is never tahen cure of by his father, there being five sons and he was like a slave and a lout

 hēa g'ökwas Hayalk engema yixe graxae bewe Dzenx g!ay ugwa
 Lālax'sendayowé. Wä, laem lēgades L!ūqwalal qaxs hëx*siámaē
 Dzenxq!ayugwa, quas lae qtalaxs lemaé bewekwn. Wai, lásate māyulsitsa tstāts!edagemē. Wä, lamnaee Lhāqwalal skna ya


 Ahgrimilē. Wä, hëslat!a Grexkenise spuxera qa légrms. Wia, (1)

 Emxaē âem senānemaxa leegenis.








2 dog. Now | Ank ilayugwa really loved Tstag' iflaku, and Ts 'âg' i-
 stranger from south of Tsāxis. Now Cāk ilayugwa really did not
5 mind that her hrother G'exke enis tried to tell her || in vain that she should not make known that Ts làg itlaku was her lover. | Ālāk ${ }^{*}$ ilayugwa only said that she was prond | to have for her lover the prince of Iläxưyōsemè é. Then! $\mathrm{G}^{\text {e }}$ exk enis was silent. Now Alak'jlayugwa was with child. | Then she was driven away by her brother 10 G exkenis, when he found out that $\|$ Inakilayugwa was with child. Immediately Ts tâg iclaku| asked Ālāk ilayugwa to carre their goods to a cave this side of $\kappa$ : $\mathrm{a} q$ ! !. Then the lovers carried their goods there. | Then Ts tag itak" and his beloved Iak'ilayugwa staid there a long time. Then she gave birth to a boy in the eave. Ther I
15 lived there a long time in the cave. Then Alak ilayugwa asked her lover Ts layg iflaku to go with their goods to Wädzolis. | Immediately Ts!ag 'ifluk ${ }^{4}$ loaded his small canoe, and they went to Wädzolis. When they arrived there, Ts !âg islak" took his slow-mateh box and 20 he took out || his slow-match, which was burning at one end just like a rope of soft cedar bark. | Then he made a fire; and when the fire blazed up, he put out his slow-match, and put it into the slowmateh box. | Now he was already making fires wherever he went

1 âlak!tālu hāxưlanōkwē Ālākilayugwas Tstâgriflakwē. Wä, lasmê Ts tâg ílakwē k'!ēs bexubōkwas g'ōkwas L!āqwalalē, yîxs bāgŭnsaē







10 bewēkwē Ālāk-ilayugwa. Wä, ấmēsē bëx-sidacmē Tstâgictakwē








 20 xēs penaqēxa xixbala g'iltt!a hë gwēx'sa denema k'ādzelwwè.
 k'


 we were doing when we went moning aur geonds w It: ikulis.
 illegitimate child had the name Mámakulal. He also just invented this name for his | son. These are the abeestors of the numaty m Laixsä. Al And therefore the people of the mamaym are ashamed of the 30) name Lâxsï, | for Ts!âg islak" Was the yomerest ol the children of Häxŭyōseme ${ }^{s}$, the $\mid$ head chief of the mumaym 11 ahy yatik awos of the Q!ōmoyấ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Yē.
 a name for her, $\|$ and the mame he invented for his darghter whe :35
 Tslag'itak ${ }^{u}$ and his wife Inak ilayngwa had two whildren, the boy
 and went to Greyoxu. Where he lived: and now his two chilhlen 40 grew up. | Now Atēsstalidzemga was grown up, and Mámakulat alsu was a full-grown man. Then |'Tslag'islad" satw at canome coming along towards them | from the south. It arrived at the beach of t] e homse
 meet them. | And immediately T's tag' islak" asked the stranger why
wālela, lāx Ălăk ilayug̣wa: "Wui, g'udzâxōx lēgadmns xŭmōkwex

 layugwa. Wä, laeḿaé Lēegade k!n̆texsdūnemé xŭmōkwa, yîs












 kwè sāsems. Wä, laem ēxente Jléestadidzemğa. Wäi, lamḿlaxu-





ts he came paddling. The man replied to him. Now | the visitor saw that Iuéstalidzemga was a pretty woman, | and he guessed that she must be the daughter of 'Ts 'ag ' iclaku: therefure he said, \|
万f) "I came to marry your princess, chief. I am 'māxuy̆yaliseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, head chicf of the numaym Haăyalik awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, and my father is Hiaxurrōsemēe." | Thus said the visitor. He did not recognize that this was lis younger brother Ts'tag' iflaku, from whom he asked a wife. Ts.âr'ikik" just said, "Go, son-in-liw, to your wife Āeéstali-
55 dzemga." Now she had her uncle for her husband. $\varepsilon_{\text {māạunyaliseme }{ }^{\varepsilon} \text { en }}$ and his wife Aleestalidzemga had not been married long/ when she was with child. Then she gave birth to a boy. Now emāxuyyalisemêe was really glad, because he had a son. He fett only badly because
60 he did not know | the name of his father-in-law; for the children never named him anything but | Dāda, and Āāk ilayugwa also called her husband Dāda, | and ${ }^{\text {manaxuyyaliseme }}{ }^{e}$ hesitated to ask for the name of his father-in-law. But Ts'ag' iclaku knew already that he was his eldest brother |'mãxŭyalisemés when he said that his
65 father was IIäxŭyōsemés, head chief of the numarm Haăyalik' awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. Then | Ts !ag'iflaku was glad on account of what his brother had done: for ${ }^{\text {E maxunyaliseme }}{ }^{\text {c }}$ had always tormented his youngest brother Ts 'âg iclakiv | -- |.








55 lidzemgak"." Wä, låmē lāwatsēs q!ŭīēce. Wä, k'!ḕt!a gäta
 laael bewéxerwida. Wä, hàdace mãyulsitsa bäbagŭmé. Wii, laem-


69 lax tēgemasēs negŭmpē, qaxs hëwäxámaēs sãsemē teeqelas ōgǔ̌lax




65 motasa Haăyaliknwasyē, yîx Häxụ̆ōsematyē. Wai, latmē ëk'ē
 emāxŭyalisemas ye hēmenata mōmayalaxēs ămāyenxacye Ts tâg-iflakwe.
 his son. "Now if shatl give my name to be his name. Dens sou will call him émāxŭyalismēe". Thus he sait. 'Then 't'star 1 hak had obtained what he was wishing for (to he sald by his mon-inlaw), and Alak ilayugwa thought in the same way. Now cmax̆y aliseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wished to $\mid$ gothome to his village in thex siwe with his wife or ALe estalidzemga, and his father-in-lah 'T'star'ialaku, and his wife Atākilayugwa, and also Mâmakirla, the ehter brother of To stalidzemga. Then they loaded their traveling-camoe with their belongings; | and when alt their helongings were in, they patdend.

 name - sat in the bow of the canoe of his wife Inestalidzangra, who was carrying in her lap her son. Thom they arrived at l.EX stwe es where his village was. 'then his three yommer hoothers came down is to meet him, and they monded the goods. 'Then 'Ts 'hir' ikak' and his wife Aāk’ilayugwa $\mid$ and his son Mấnaküla went into the honse of his son-in-law. |Now the former smaxiyatismes was ashed bs his father Häxăyōsemes. He said, " Now tell mee where did your father-in-law come from. It What is his name, and that of your wifo !" (y)

 ëx'g'En nâqēk' qaen xŭnokwaxs begwānemaèx. Wä, latmésj:n an

 waldemsès negŭmp. Wä, hëemxaātwisé gwâła nâqqas yas Alak

 lidzemga téewis negŭmpee Tstâg'islakwe Le wis genemé Itāki-




 kwas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭyalisemèmōt!a. Wä, laeḿq aē k!wāg iwala, yixēs grmamé Ālēéstalidzemga q!elk'!eqelaxēs bäbagŭmē xŭnōkwa. Wai, lam:m-

 wé memwaläs. Wä, lasmé Ts !âgislakwe tı: wis genemé Ălāk ilayu-






92 know any other name of my father-in-law but $D \bar{a} d a$, and |my mother-in-law has the name Jākilayugw, and my brother-in-law's name is Mấnakǔlat, and my wife's name is $\bar{\Lambda} L \bar{e}^{\varepsilon} s t a l i d z e m g a . " ~$
95 Thus he said. Then the chief, his father, Häxŭyōsemé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, spoke again, and said, "He must be a great man on account of these names, for they seem to be very high names. Let me ask your father-in-law where he came from." Thas he said to his | prince.
200 Nuw Jiaxuyōsemē ealled his whole || numaym, the Han̆yalik' awe $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, to come into his house with his children. When they were in, Ts !âg iclak with his wife Jāk ilayugwa and his son Mấnaküla and Ite $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ stalidzemga, the wife of the former ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxuyyalisemé, sat
5 among them. Chief!| Häxйyōseme $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ did not stand up, and he was just sitting in the house, when he spoke, and said, "The reason why I call you, tribe, is that you shall listen to the answer of the father-in-law of my prince 'maxyyyaliseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ | to my question." Thms he said. 'Then he turned towards Ts !ag' islak" and said, "O chief! do |l
10 tell me where you come from, and your name, and the name of $\mid$ your father." Thus he said. Then Ts!ag'islako arose and / said, "I will answer your question, chief, indeed, since you really | ask for my name. Evidently this your prince did not recognize | me. I

92 xōx tẹ̆gemaxsen negŭmpēx ōgǔclä leēgemsōx la Dāda. Wä, lātōx Aāk-ilayugwax len ts!edāqēx negŭmpa. Wä, lōx Mấnakŭlax`len


 цēlegemēx, yîxs Lōmaēx câlascrem teētegema. Wëg'ax'en wŭLaxōx



 Ts!âg 'ílakwe le $\mathrm{E}^{\epsilon}$ wis grneme Thākilayugwa téwis begwāneme












 said. As soon as he ended his speech, they saw that their whiol was dead. He died of shame on aseoment of what had been done be his prince, who married the (eommon) little danghter of his youngest son: therefore the breath of the past chief Häxuyōsemé jumped out of his body | - \|.

I forgot part of what Ts !âg ${ }^{*}$ islak ${ }^{u}$ said to his father | when he said 20 at the end, "My tribe, and that of my whlldren are the lâxsan. Now my grandson, whose name is 'māxŭyaliseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, ! stands at the head of the Lâxsä." Thus he said. I

As soon as the former ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxuyyalisemēe found that his father the chief || was dead, because he had died of shame, he arose and | spoke. 25 He said, "O tribe! Let my | past father-in-law and the whole number of them and my child stay away for a while. | Now my fomer name, $\varepsilon^{\text {maxxuyyalisemé }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$, shall be his true name, for the head chief for the Lâsaä." Thus he said. "Now I shall have tho name Häxŭyōseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, || the former name of my father." Thnes loe said. :30

 got ready and went aboard their traveling-canoe. They went home to Gं Eyōx ${ }^{\mathrm{u}}$. Ts !âg it lak was happy because he had fooled his eldest brother, and because he had obtained the true name
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēx $x^{\varepsilon} l a \bar{e}$. Wä, $g^{\circ} \hat{i n l}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Em}^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē q!ŭlbē wāldemasēxs laē dōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ waleka 15
 daasasēs Lặwelgăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxs laē geg'ades ts!āts!Edagemē xưnōxusēs
 mayōla.

Wä, hēxōueu l!elēwēséwe wāldemas Ts!âg'jelakwaxés ōmprdē, 20





 qwēdg'en negŭmpdg'En Lōgwas $\varepsilon_{\text {Wāxaasek', Lōgŭn }}$ xŭnōxudek'.





 nä́naku lāx G eyōxwē ëk• lēqela laē Tsîg ílakwe qaēs nanoltsēlax-

$37 \varepsilon_{\text {maxxuyalisemees }}$ for his grandehild. Only once ${ }^{\text {g }}$ did the mumaym lâxsä obtain it name from their relatives; for their other names were invented: therefore they have only one true name emaxyŭ-
40 yalismmés. They have uo privileges, because \|fobody allowed the sons (of the Laxsiai) to marry the princesses of the chiefs of the tribes; for only that way do the chicfs of the tribes obtain privileges. Thee Lâxsä are called "slaves-born-from-the-youngest-one," and here the one who told me the story stopped. He said that he was
15 ashamed to talk $\|$ about the clan Lâxsä, because Ts !ag ${ }^{6} \mathrm{i}^{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{ak}^{\mathrm{u}}$ just made up | the names. The past chief Häxŭyōsemē ${ }^{\epsilon}$ gave the name Ts!âg islaku to his soungest son. Therefore there are two names obtained from their relatives, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭy̆ylisemēs and the mame uf the wife of Ts !ag ithat ${ }^{\text {u }}$. II

## Tue blgévwé

 to the name L!aqwalal, had a slase. He also changed; the name of his slave Tsētē, and gave her the name Lālax* ${ }^{5}$ aq !anaku. | Then he
5 regretted what he had done with his name $\|$ Lälax sendaỹo, and therefore he changed his name to a daqwalal. Now he only | invented

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wjela senānemaxés lēefgemè. Wai, hësmis lāg'ilas snemsgem âlat












## Tue Elgŭxwie ${ }^{\varepsilon}$





5 yowè, lăq-ilas c!ayox Lailabents L!āqwalal. Wä, laemxaé âem

a name for L!ön !otsa when he named him Nenölogemẽe, becausc he i was a foolish man. Then the latter had a boy, | and co 'āqualat thought about a name. Then he invented the nane | L lësp !ēgnak". Then (L!ōL!otsa) haul another son, and $\|$ L ! !nqwalal named him 10 Bawelē, and he also invented this | name. Then he had a daughter, and it occurred to | L !āqwalat that she should work dressing skins
 k'ilayugwa. \& Now the eldest of the children of Nenōlogemēé, |l 1 ! !ēsp !ē- 15 gaak ${ }^{u}$, invited the tribe living at K' !aq !a, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwax illanōkŭmē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ and his children; and L!ēsp!ẹgaak plamned to change his name. Then he invented the name G'exk' enis for his new name. Then his name was $\mathrm{G}^{\cdot}$ exkernis. All his names were invented, | and these were the ancestors of the mumaym Elgunnwés of the || Gwètela who 20 are now called Kwēxâmot. | Gēxk' enis was the head chief of the numaym elgŭnwe $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$. He had for a $\mid$ sweetheart the slave of Dzenx $q$ !ayn, whose name was Dzenx:q !ayugwa; | for the house of L'taqwalal and Dzenx'q !ayu were close together | at Tayagōł. As soon as Dzenx'q !ayugwa had found that she was in with child, she loaded her belong- 25 ings, and went to the house of L !aqualat, | and there she lived with her illegitimate husband. And Dzenx q q arugwa gave birth to a girl, and L!ãqualal invented a | name for the girl. Then it occurred
qaēs nenōlàē begwānema. Wã, lă xŭngwadexatitsa bābagǔmē. 7 Wä, lä L!āqwalal senx‘‘id qa ṭēgems. Wä, lāxaē senānemax L!ēsp!ēgaakwē. Wä, lāxaē èt!ēd xưngwatsa băbagŭmē. Wä, laemxaē L'āqualal leēxḗdes Bawelē lāq. Wä, laemxaē âem senānemaxa 10 Lē̆gemē. Wä, laemxaē èt!ēd xǔngwatsa tstāts!edagemē. Wä, lä







 Gwētelaxa gwéyo Kwéxâmota. Wä, laemflaē tañxumáyē 20 G•ēxk'enisasḗs ennetmēmota elgŭnwasye. Wā, laemelāwisē

 lāx Tayagotē. Wä, gaikemslảwisē Dzenx q!ayogwa q'âtelaxs lp-
 Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē k!ŭtexsda. Wä, lą̄laé māyukide Dzenx q'ayugwäisa

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to him that she would work dressing skins | in his house, and there30 fore he named her Alāg îmî? $\|\|$ and it was not long before Dzenx $q$ !arugwa was again with child, | and she gave birth to a boy. And then Grexk enis | thought up a name for the boy, and he inrented the name $\mid \stackrel{\mathrm{Ek}}{ } \mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ !awig' $\mathrm{j} \mathrm{l} \mathrm{ak}^{\mathrm{u}}$ for him. Then the | two children of $35 \mathrm{G}^{\prime}$ ēxk enis and of his illegitimate wife \|| Dzenx'q!ayugwa grew up. When Alāg îmil was grown up, | Ts !âg it ${ }^{\epsilon}$ lak ${ }^{4}$ was looking for a wife for his son Mâtnakǔla | of the Laxsä of the $Q$ !ōmoyâ ${ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{y}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e}$. None of the chiefs who had | daughters wanted Mâenakula, for it was known that | his father Ts!âg ${ }^{i}$ lak ${ }^{u}$ was the youngest of the children of 40 Chief $\|$ Haxuyyōseme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, who was the head chief of the numaym Haăyalik* aw $\dot{\vec{e}}^{\varepsilon}$, | and also that Ts'âg $\mathrm{i}^{\mathrm{t}}$ lak ${ }^{u}$ had contracted an ille-
 were unwilling. Then | Ts âg' islak learned that G'exk*enis had a daughter who was just | grown up, namely, Alāgimî. Then
45 Mấnakŭla $\|$ tried to get Ilāgîmit for his wife, and Gंēxkenis asked | Mâtnakŭla to marry her at once. Now Mấnakŭla did so, | and Mấnakŭla at once was married. Now | he had Alāg'îmil for his wife. This was the first time that / those descended from 50 Ts tâg ílak bought a wife. They had not been $\|$ married for a long time, when Alāag îmil was with child. Then she gave birth to a girl. | And the father of the girl Mâcnakŭla | thought of the name of
g'îmē lāx g'ōkwas. Wä, hë́mis lāg-ilas lēx ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} d e s$ Alāgrimilē lāq. 30 Wä, $\mathfrak{k}^{-!}$!ētlat!a gälaxs laē ēt!ēd bewēx ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wida, vix Dzenxq!ayugwa.
 k'enisē sena qa lēegemsēs bābagŭmē xŭnōkwa. Wä, lā́laē senā-

 35 Dzenx $q$ !ayugwa. Wä, laemelaē èxentē Ālāg ${ }^{\wedge}$ îmītē. Wä, laem${ }^{\text {thāwise }}$ yảla Ts'âg'ílakwē ūlii qu genemsēs xŭnōkwē Mấnakŭla, yixa Lâxsäsa $Q$ !ōmoyâtyē. Wia, lāelaē k'!eâs ăxēxsdesa sāsemnōkwasa ts!ēdaqē g-īg Egamex Mấnakŭla qaxs q!eq!âlagâlayâaxs







 kŭla. Wä, lámē hëx‘cidaem qādzēqē Mấnakửla. Wä, lâmē geg'ades Alăg•îmilē. Wä, hëem ātēs enemp!ena qādzētaxēs geve

 dagemē. Wä, lā́laē ōmpasa ts'āts!edagemē, vix Mấnakŭla sen-
his father Ts !ag' $\mathrm{i} l_{a k^{u}}$, who had died. Then he cut in two the name $5: 2$ of Ts !ag'ilaku, and he named ; the girl Tstâlalilielaku. Now Nāg'îmil was a Lâxsä woman, \|l because her husband was Mâєnakŭla, 55 and she turned | to the numaym Lâxsä. |

Here the story-teller said to me that he had forgotten the middle part of the story which he was telling | me, and he said that he would jump a long way to the latter half of the $\mid$ story of the ancestors of two numayms Lâxsä and \| Elgŭnwē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$.

Now G'ēxk'enis remained head chicf, and his | name was always given to the eldest son of Geexkenis, whenerer the father died. | Now there were many people in the numaym of the \| Elgŭnw $\vec{e}^{\varepsilon}$, who had for their chief G'ēxk"enis, and the || numaym Elgunnwee still 65 keeps together witht he Läălax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ endayo, for they | also had for their chief L !āqwalat, and he did the same; for when a $\mid$ L laqwalal dies, then his eldest | son takes the name L!aquwalal; even if the eldest child is a woman, she $\mid$ takes the place of her father. Although she may have many |l younger brothers, they can not even take it away 70 from their | eldest sister. |

Now all the seven numayms had gathered | at Qālogwis. G' ēxk"Enis had many children. | The youngest one of his children was a
g*aalelax lēgemasēs ōmpdē Ts !âg ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\epsilon}$ lakwē, yîxs lémaē léla. Wä, 52
 Ts!âlalìíllakwē lāxēs ts!āts!Edagemē xŭnōk ${ }^{u}$. Wä, lámē Lâxsäaxsemē Ãlāg-îmīlē qaxs laẽ lā́wades Mâenakŭla. Wä, laem g̣wāgwa- 55 aqa lax ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{n E}^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Lâxsä.

Wä, laem $\varepsilon_{n}$ nēk ēda nōsa qaenlaxs lenoyox̣ widaaxēs hōyemē qaen. Wä, la ${ }^{\text {E }}$ nēk*exs gwāsg'ilīlē dex̣useq!axa negoyấc yasa nōye-
 Elgŭnwa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē.


 elgŭnwa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ēxa grigades G•ēxk enisē. Wä, laemªē q!ap!ēx süem${ }^{\varepsilon}$ laēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mémotasa Elgŭnwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē ĻE $^{\varepsilon}$ wa Lāălax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Endayoxa hëx•sä- 65


 hëem l! !āyostōdxēs ōmpdē. Wäx‘smaē q!'ēnemē bēbegwānem ts!ū-
 st!egema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya.
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmas lax Qālogwisē. Wä, laem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lãwisē q !ēnemè̉ sāsemas G•ēxk'Enis. Wä, laEḿlāwisē Lōma ëx'sōk" begwānemē ămāérenxa'yas

75 handsome boy, whose name was Häwas. And the youngest daughter of Wäg ides, the speaker of the house of x tāqwalał, | chief
 was also very pretty. | Now G'exkenis and his children lived together in a house; $\mid$ and Wäg ides and his children lived in the
80 house of L!āqwalal. || Then Hiawas was in love with L!ax'l!eleèdzemga, and went to her | every night. They never guessed that Häwas was the lover of l'āx lemedzemga. When it was | seen that l'āx's!eledzemga was stout, she was called by her father Wäg'ides, | and she was asked by her father: "Why are you \|
85 stout and has your face so much | changed?" he said to her. L!'ax'L':Elèdzemga did not try to deceive | her father Wāg'ides. She told him at once that | Häwas lay with her erery night and that he was the cause of her ! pregnancy. (She said) "I do not love any one
90 except Häwas:" || therefore what could her father Wägides say? What could he do, when he | saw that his youngest daughter was really in love with | Häwas? Therefore he only said, "Really show yourself with him, | that it may be the same as though Häwas were your husband." Thus he said. Then | Häwas and l tāx'z !elēdzemga lived together as illegitimate husband and wife. Häwas belonged \|
95 to the numaym Elgŭnwe $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ and hisillegitimate wife | L !āx ${ }^{\circ}$ ! 'Elēdzemga, whose father was Wag'ides, belonged to the numaym | Läălax'-

75 sāsemasxa lēgadäs Häwasa. Wä, lā́laxaē lōma ëx sōkwē àmā-
 yîx g'iğmámasa ${ }^{\ell}$ némēmotasa Lălax• ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Endayo, L!ax $L$ !elēdzem-


 lēdzemga, hëmenalaxa gāgenōlē. Wä, hëwäxaeḿāwisē kōtasōe
 и!āx'l!elētzemgaxs laé penla, wä, lā́laē létlalasōsēs ōmpē Wā-g-idesè. Wä, lā́laē wǔlaséwa yîsēs ōmpē: "的madzēs xenlrlag•i-
85 laōs la penia. Wä, yṓmēsōxda googǔmáryaqōs yixs laaqōs xenlela







 k!ŭtexsle lläwasa


$\mathrm{s}^{\varepsilon}$ endayo. Then l!axim!eledzemga gave birth to a hoy, and the gs father of L tāx'L!elēdzemga, Wag'ides, named the son of Hawus
 was not invented as | a name for the boy who was named ielisex sālag'îlis. It was not |long before l!āx b telēdzemga gave hirth to another boy, | and Wäg ides gave a name to his grandson. | He gave the name $\mathrm{K}^{*}$ !äso ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ as the name for the boy. \#He gave him improperly 5 a true name; for it is wrong, because | unax's!eledzemga was not properly married when she became the wife of Haiwas. Now the father of Häwas, Gंēxkenis, died, and at once Häwas took the place of his father. Then his name was G'exk enis. Now if:lbexsālag îlis grew up. Then \|lelbex*sūlag'îlis saw a girl belonging to 10 the | numaym Hemasxdo, the daughter of a common man whose name was Q!ōmlēdenol. | His daughter's name was also t.ax'L!elēdzemga. | Then Lelbex'sālag illis always went with her to Tsāxis; for the Kwäg uł tribes had followed the \|| white men, when 15 they first built houses at Fort Rupert. Now | uelloex sālag'illis was the lover of | L !āx L !elēdzemga. Then L !āx $\mathrm{x}^{*} \mathrm{~L}$ !eledzemga went at once into the house of her sweetheart| lelbex'sālag'illis, and soon L!āx"lelēdzemga was with child, | that is called "to get pregnant outside," when a woman without a husband becomes prognant.
 bagŭmẻ. Wä, lä ompas l!āx‘lelēdzemga, yîx Wägridesa leexēdes
 L!elēdzemga. Wä, laem âla tēgema yîs k’!ēsaē ûem senatyuxa 100 Ḷēgemasa bābagŭmēxa la tēgades Lelbex'sülag'îlis. Wii, k'lēst!a gảlaxs laē ēt!ēd māyulfidē $\dot{L}!a \bar{x}{ }^{\circ}$ !eelēdzemgäsa bābagǔmē. Wä,

 wāx* âlak•!āla lẹgema. Wä, lä lekwālaxs k" !ēsaē qādzēlascéwē í L!n̄x L !elēdzemg̣äsēs k!ŭtexsdōtē Häwasa. Wä, lámē Lécē
 wasa l!āyostōdxēs ōmpdē. Wii, la ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me}$ ē $\downarrow$ ēgades G'ēxk'vnisē

 ${ }^{\ell}$ mēmotasa Hēmaxsdō, yîxa begwānemq!ālamē lēgades Q!ōmlēdenōt. Wä, lā́laē l!āx l!elēdzemgax laem laxaē is!edäqē xŭnōx̣us. Wä, laemlaé lelbex'sālag'îlis hëmenałatm la q!ẹq!eyōt
 māmałaxs g•ālac̄ g*āx g•ọxwalēs lāx Tsāxisē. Wai, laeḿqaē ne:lbex'- 15
 lēdzemga âem hëx'cida la laêl lãx grōkwasēs wālelē lelbex'sāla-



20 All the men and all the women made fun of her, because she got pregnant outside: therefore it oceurred to L !ax $\mathrm{x}^{*}$ ! elèdzemga that , she would go into the house of her lover celbex sālag îlis, and to live with him as his illegitimate wife. Now this was a new disgrace to the | numaym elgŭnw $\bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$; for all kinds of disgrace happen to them.
25 Then \|f Lax a !elēdzemga gave birth to a boy; and immediately the father-in-law of Lelbexंsālag'ilis, Q!ōmlēdenōl said that he | would give a name to his grandson, and he named his grandson Wāwŭngenōl. | And it was not long before \| L !āx'L !elēdzemga gave
30 birth to another boy, and he did not live long \| before (the boy) died. Then L !ax $x^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ !elēdzemga gave birth to another | boy, and his grandfather $Q$ !ōmlēdenōl gave him the name IIayalk'în. Then the name of the boy was Hayalkin. | Hayatkin was the youngest after his two elder brothers. | When Hayakk in grew up, his elder
35 brother || Wāwŭngenōł paddled, hunting at the lower end of EElād; and | there his canoe upset, and Wāwurngenōl died by the upsetting
 and lelbex•sālag îlis. Now | he grew up to be a young man, and 40 he always went to the $\|$ house of Dōqwăyis; for m !ax's !elēdzfmga, the mother of | Hayalk in, said that she was a near relative of the past chief Dōqwayis; | and therefore Hayalk în always went there.

20 lä aemłatayowa bōxŭlsasa ${ }^{\text {Enāx̣wa }}$ bēbegwānema ṭéwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāx̣wa ts!ēdaqa. Wä, hë́mis g'īg•aēgēs L!āx'L!elēdzemga lāg•iłas hē ëg asē âem la laēt lāx grōkwasēs wālelē lelbex sālağ


 wŭnāla negŭmps lelbex'sālag'îlisē, yîx Q!ōmlēdenōlē $\varepsilon^{n e ̄ x}$ qass
 genōtē qa tēgemsḕ ts!ōx ${ }^{u}$ Lema. Wä, k•!ēst !a gäłaxs laē ēt!ēd

 dzemgäsa bäbugŭmē. Wä, lä ģagempasē Q!ōmlēdenōtē Lēexēdes Hayalk'inē lāq. Wä, lāqmé lē̆gades Hayatk-îmēxa bābagŭmē.


35 Wāwengenōlè qaes lä hanāд!a lax gwalaïs Łécādē. Wä, hë́mis la qEbats hānac!aats!äs x̣wāk!ŭna. Wä, lámē qubaliseme Wāwenge-

 q!alyax̣ wida, laem hētsa begwānema. Wä, lámé hēmenāła lā lax
40 g'ōkwas Dōqwăyis quxs enēk'ae L'ax‘L!Elēdzemga, yix ăbempas Hayalk-înaxs māg ilaē Leēeleâla lāxa g'īgămayōhae Dōqwăyiswŏla. Wä, hë́mis lăg itas hëmenāłámē Hayalk înē lā lāq. Wä. lamm

Now, the princess of Dōqwăyis was grown up, and Dōqwăyis was 43 the chief of the mumarm Dzendzenx'qlayo; and they never thought il that Hayalk'in was the lover of 'maxuulayugwa. Then 45 Chief Döqwăyis became sick, and he had not been lying down more than | four days when he died. Then Hayalk in never left his sweetheart ${ }^{\text {Emaxŭlayugwa. Now, Düqwăyis left his copper }}$ Lōbefila, a high-priced copper. And when || ${ }^{\text {m maxaưlayugwa had been } 50}$ an orphan for almost two months, all the men and all the women of Fort Rupert began to talk about them seeretly. Now it was known Hayalk'în was going to marry smãxŭlayugwa; | hut Ilayutk în was of too low rank to marry the princess of Chicf | Dōquayris. Then they discovered that the princess ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maxyulayugwa herself | wished 55 it: therefore they thought that she was with child, and that therefore | she had made up her mind to marry Hayalk in. When the chief, the father of Dōqwayyis died, | ${ }^{\text {māxuylayugwa gave away }}$ property at once to the Kwăg ut; and then she took the name Dōqwăyis. | This was her chief's name, and her princess name was ${ }^{\ell}$ māxŭlayug̣a. Now she had $\|$ always two names, and she was a 60 chief on the | right-hand side, and she owned a prineess on her lefthand side; for she was the only | daughter of Dōqwăyis and his wife, whose name was ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nă ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemp !eng' ilayugwa, | the princess of the chief of the numarm |Ts!ētsētwālagămés of the ${ }^{{ }^{n}}$ nemgès. Then
ēxent!ēdē k'têdēłas Dōqwăyisē, fixs g'īgămas yaē Dōqwăyisáa $\ddagger 3$




 Dōqwăyisdäx Lōbetilaxa q!Eyōxwē L Lăqwa. Wä, laem elãq māltsemgrila la xamale emāşŭlayugwa laasē wǔnwŭnōsa q!ēq!eyodēda 50
 låmē q'ătē Hayalk'inaxs lémaē gegradōlts ${ }^{\text {Emāxưlayugwa. Wä, }}$

 nâqqacya. Wä, hëmés lāg ilas k'ōtasō laem bōxǔlsa, yîx lāg illas 55

 layug̣wäxa Kwāg ułē. Wă, lǻmē Ḷēgades Dōqwăyis. Wä, låmē g-igexcälaq. Wä, lä k’!ēdètextälax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭlayugwa. Wä, lámē hëmenalaem máltsemē teélegemas. Wä, lacmẻ wrigămáye yix 60





65 Hayalk în married \| Dūqwăyis, and it was not long before ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭlayugwa gave birth | to a boy. Now, ${ }^{\text {E maxanulayugwa herself caused }}$ her name to be disyraced | and to become a bad name, beeanse she had a common man for a husband. for Hayalk în had no chicfs among his ancestors. | Now 'māxŭlayugwa was called a fool on
70 account of what she had done; and so || all her children will be bad on their father's side, and | they will be in rain good on their mother's side. Now Dōqwayis gare away | to Hayalk în the copper Lōbelīla left behind by the chief, her father. | Then she gave in marriage the name Wanuk for the name of Hayalk în. | Now Hayalk in had
75 obtained a chief's name, and \|t he was no longer called Hayalk'in, because he obtained by good luck the real name | Wanuku. And now he had the name Wanuk; for now he invited all the tribes with the price of the copper Lobbetila. Now, | it was just as though Wanuk" had taken away the copper from the father of his wife, for the deceased Dōqwaylis was going to sell his copper in order to S0 invite || all the tribes: therefore all the men were sick at heart |on account of what Wanuku and his | illegitimate wife 'mãxǔlayugwa had done, she whose name was now Dōqwăyis.

There was one woman whose name was Q!wālax alayugwa, who was always | going to Victoria, for she was a prostitute. When she S5 came home to || Fort Rupert, she brought many blankets, and she |

65 Dōqwăyisē. Wä, âlak'!ālat!a k'!ēs ģälaxs lae māyulē smāxŭlayu-
 qaés



 yisasa L!āqwaēlawa ${ }^{6}$ yasēs grīgămayola ōmp, yix Lōbetīla lāx Layalk•îmē. Wä, lä tēgemg extāhax Wanuk qa teègems Hayalk înē. Wä, lámē lâlē Hayalk'înaxa g'īğmèdzesē leegema. Wä, latmē
75 gwāl tee gades Ilayalk înē, quxs lémaē Lōgwalaxa âlak tāla leēgemē Wanukwa. Wä, laem teēgades Wanuku, yîxs laē lēhalaxa ${ }^{\text {Enāx̣wa }}$
 x̂sé Wanukwē qaxs wāx ilaxsdē laxōdē Dūqwăyisdäxēs L!āqwa qaés Lēlelayâxa
 qáyasa $\varepsilon^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa bēbegwānem qa gwēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ idaasas Wranukwe téwis


Wä, lä $\epsilon_{\text {nfmōkwa ts!edãqē tēgades } Q \text { !wālax alayugwaxa hëme- }}$ nala la lāxa Ts!āmasē qaxs l!âsgasaē. Wä, goāxē nä́nakwa lāx
Sj Tsāxisē. Wä. lámē mâlaxa q!ēnemē p!flxelasgema. Wä, lä hë
carried them into the house of Wamuk, but $Q$ !walaxialayurwa ${ }^{\text {a }}$ was no $\mid$ relative of Wanuk ${ }^{\text {w }}$, (but) she had no relatives living.
Therefore she went into the house of Wanuk ${ }^{-u}$. Then Maled intended
 bought it with seven hundred and sixty blankets (which she paid for the copper Wâxusēestāla. Before long $Q$ !wālax'alayugwa became sick, and she also died, and Wamku obtained by luck the copper Wâxusēstāla. Now Wanuku sold Wâx̣uséstāla, and it was bought II for fire thousand one hundred and twenty blankets; | and 95 Wanuk ${ }^{u}$ again inrited all the tribes; and be took the name of the father of Q!wālax alayugw, whose name was Wāg ides. Now they stopped calling Wanuk ${ }^{-u}$ Wamke ${ }^{u}$, for he had the name Wäg ides. Now || his child had the namo Hamalzälas, and now 200 Wäg' ides was called | chief beeause he had invited twice the tribes. Then the heart of Wāg ides was proud because he was spoken to as a chief by | all the chiefs of all the tribes. Ind in the feast, his seat was among the real chiefs. \|

Now, you, Chief Dr. Boas, you must have been surprised when I 5 went to | Chicago with Johnny Wanuku and his wife Dōquǎyis ${ }^{1}$ that is ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlayugwa - when I called ${ }^{\text {Emaxǔulayugwa a queen, but }}$ Johnny Wanuku was just like a slare of his wife ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlaỵugwa.

 layugwa. Wä, hë́mis lâgriłas hë laēıē grōkwas Wanukwē. Wä, lä لāoyuwa l! !āqwaxa Ḷēgades Wậ̣́sēestāla, yîs Malēdē. Wä, lä
 sōkwē p!elxelasgema laxa l!āqwa lāx Wậ̂usēstāla. Wä, k!ēst!a gälaxs laē ts!ex q!ex•சidē Q!wālax alayuğa, Wä, lammxaē wīk! !e$\dot{x}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{i} d a$. Wä, laemxaē Wanukwē tōgwalax Wậusēestalaxa l'tāqwa.
 séwa $^{\varepsilon}$ yîsa q!āq!al!ep !enyag'anâlasa mattsōkwē p!elxelasgıma. 95
 Wanukwē ăx ēdex leēgemas ōmpwŭlas Q'wālaxalayugwax dé, vîxa lēgades Wāg•jdes. Wä, låmē g̣wār teēgadē Wanukwas Wanukwè.




 âla ${ }^{〔}$ mē $g$ 'īg ${ }^{-}$Egămēxs k! wēlaē.

Wä, yūL, g•īgămē $\overline{e n}^{\varepsilon}$ Dr. Boas, rîxs q'ayaxag'anemaaqōs lāx jo




[^23]And this is what I now talk about, the ancestors of the married 10 couple || Wanuk ${ }^{\text {u }}$ whose name was Wāg ides, which name he obtained from $Q$ !wālax alayng̣a, and his illegitimate wife ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭlayugwa. I only wish you to know that W'äg ides probably thought that you considered him a real | chief. This is called by the Indians "a-newly-made-chief," | like Wäg ides in the numaym Elgŭnwe ${ }^{〔}$.
15 When we came back to Fort Rupert Wäg ides went into his house, and he said at once that he would buy oil with | the money that he had obtained, paid by you, Dr. F. Boas. Then he gave a grease feast to all the tribes, and now his wife ${ }^{\text {tmaxuxlayugwa | gave him the }}$
20 marriage name Kwākŭx âlas for the feast name of her $\|$ husband
 of the | numaym Larax'stendayo, beeame sich. Now, he had the copper Löbelila. I Wäg ides always took care of him; and when he
25 beeame very | sick, Wäg ides took the chief ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mäx̣ŭlag illis i| into his
 glad, because you take pity on me, because you / come and do good to me. If I should die quiekly, | only take this my copper Lōbelīla, and sell it, and | invite again all the tribes." Thus he said to him in
30 the morning. II And when night came 'māxullag îlis died. | Wàg'ides also obtained by good luck the copper Lōbelīla. Now, | Wiag ides
 10 kâlē Wanukwee, yîxa la teègades Wäg idesxēs hēlanemē tēgem lāx


 yix Wäg'idesē lāxēs ${ }^{\varepsilon} n E^{\varepsilon}$ mēmota Elgŭnwa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē.
15 Wä, g'āxenuśzuä́rnak lāx Tsāxisak*. Wä, lä laēl lāxēs g'ōkwè
 gwänemē dālaxēs hălāgemōs Dr. F. Boasaq. Wä, lámē L!ếnag•ila k! !we ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lasxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa lēlqwălacasyē. Wä, lámee genemasē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭlayngwa tēgemg'elxıāax Kwäkŭx âlas qa k!wēladzexläyōsēs

 ${ }^{8}$ mémotasa Läălax'sendayoo. Wä, laem l!āgwades Lōbelīla. Wä,


 gridesē: "Laems ëk"amasgr"En nâqēk" qaēs laēnayōs wâsen qacs
 lax las âem ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ēdxōx Lōbelīlaxen l!āqwax qás lāxōdaōsasōx qa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{S}$

 lafmxae toōgwalē Wāg idesaxa x !āqwa lāx Lōbetīla. Wä, laemxaē
sold that also. Then he inrited all the tribes. Now. Wär ides was 33 really proud, | and said that he was not afraid of any one, even not of the true chiefs of $\|$ all the tribes.

Then Wäg ides sat among all the chiefs of the tribes, | when they were all invited by the £āwēts!ēs. This is called | the chief's feast. Wāg ides boasted, saying that he was not | afraid of any one; and
 Kwāx'îlanōkŭmẽe, became angry. Then the | chief, $\varepsilon_{\text {wālas }}$ Kwāx îlanōkŭme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, became angry. Then the |chicf, ${ }^{\varepsilon_{w a ̄}}$ las Kwāx $\hat{1}$ lan$\bar{o} k u{ }^{2} \overline{m e}^{\varepsilon}$, said that he would put him back into the place of the slaves his forefathers. Thus he said. Then he took | the expensive copper named Q !emts laxsdē and | broke it, and he asked one man to throw $\|$ the copper into the sea outside the village Qālogwis; and 45 after | he had finished, T!ēqwap arose and sent a man |o get his copper Ts!ägēs; and when that man came carrying Ts!ägēs, he gare it to T!èqwap. Then he spoke, I and said to his uncle, ${ }^{\text {E }}$ wälas Kwāx'îlanōkŭmé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, "Now, |l chief, you told us to do this to him who 50 claims that he is not afraid of any one, this new man W"ädes - that little slave who comes from his slave ancestors: | Now I'll try him who claims to be a | true chief." Thus he said, and broke the copper Ts!ägēs. He / said, "Chief Täg'ides, now you will be a bullhead

Wāg•idese lāxōdeq. Wä, laemxaē Lēlalas lāxa Enāx̣wa lêlqwăla- 32 La ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a$. Wä, lámē âlax'dela Lemqē nâqa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas Tāg $^{\varepsilon}$ idesē. LaEm
 $\varepsilon_{\text {nāx̣wa }}$ lēlqwălaca ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya.
 laLa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē, yîxs laē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wītla Lēla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lax̣ ${ }^{\circ}$ Sa Lāwēts!ēsē. Wä, hëem leēgades


 gămá ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ē $^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwax*îlanōkŭmē qaés aēdaaqēs "lãx gwēx'sdemasēs
 xa q!ayoxwē L!āqwaxa $!$,ēgades $Q$ !emts!axsdē. Wai, laEmē k'ōqwaq. Wä, lä ăxk•!ālaxa ${ }^{\text {nemōkwē begwānem qa lēs tstexsten- }}$
 gwāta laē Lāx̣
 nem dālax Ts!ägēsē lä ts!âs làx T!ēqwapē. Wä, lä yāq! f:g'acla.

 da ālak' begwānema, Jîxwa q!āq!agǔmēx g'äg*elela lāxēs wīwōmp)-




55 of Qālogwis." I Thus he said, and gare the rib of the copper to a man, and told him to throw it into the sea outside | of the village. Thus he said to him. Then K twāmaxalas, | chief of the Hặwāmis, arose, and he sent a man | to get the copper named Kwexanem.
60 Now he broke $\|$ it on uecount of Way ides, and he gave him the rib. This was given to Wäg'ides. Then Wäg'ides became a slave again | after this. He could not get three large | coppers to break to meet the other three; and he thought it best | not to go with his tribe
65 when they were inrited by the tribes, $\|$ because he was really ashamed. Now emaxxŭlayugwa never became a true chieftainness.

The copper löbelila that was broken on account of Wäg'ides, is worth | twelve thousand blankets; and | the copper Ts !äges, broken by T!ēqwap on account of Wägides, is worth nine thousand
70 blankets; and |the great copper Kwexanem, broken by K!wamaxalas on account of Wha ides, | is worth eighteen thousund blankets. | Now, Wäg ides could not get thirty-nine thousand | blankets to buy three coppers / to meet those broken; and all the Kwag ut
75 were ashamed | on account of what ther had done. That is the end of this.

I forgot this: that the eldest of the children of Wäg ides and his wife $\varepsilon_{m a x}^{x u}$ layugwa died. She took the one next to (the eldest), and Dōqwăyis put him into the mumaym Dzendzenx $q$ !ayo, | and





 ts! Fw dēsē lāxēq. Wä, laEm k !eâs gwe fôtatsēx yūdự̛̣sema ăwâ l!āL!aqwa quask k•ak"ngwalaŷxa yūdŭx̣̂sEmē. Wä, hëxent la ëg'atsēxs


 yop!enae $\operatorname{lōxsemx-\varepsilon \overline {1}d~p!elxelasgeme~laōxwas.~Wä,~hētmise~Ts'ä-~}$


 nālegreyop!enaé lōxsemx‘cid p'elxelasgemē lāoxwas. Wï. lámē



75 daasaq. Wä, laem lāba lāxēq.
Héxoḷen l!elēwēséwol yixs lace lestē enōlast!egema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas sāsemas


his name was Dōquăvis. And smāxullayugwa || put his younger 40 brother in the numaym Ts!ẹts!ẹtwälugame ${ }^{\text {és }}$ | of the Nimkish, as
 layugwa, the mother of 'máxulayugwa. Now ; the name of the son of Wäg'ides was Q!ümx alag îlis among the Nimkish. Now $\varepsilon_{\text {māxul- }}$ layngwa herself thought little of her husband.

This is the tale of the reason why the double-headed serpent is on 1 the | outer front of the house of Łālēp!alas at Q! 'mg' és, fur that is where the ; ancestors of the numarm teelegeed live, who have as their chief Łaleptalas. | The young men were talking about a salmon of bright color ! which they were trying to spear in the river of 5 Q!eg'es, for their house was on the bank of the river. ' Ther could not hit it when they were trying to spear it, for there were many I steelhead salmon there, and one of them had a very bright color. Then Chief Łallep!alas said that he would try to spear it, for he was a good spearsman, because he was a seal-hunter. They | went and 10 followed him to the river. Many young men followed I their chief Łālep !alas. When they got to what was | referred to by the young
q!ayowé. Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē țēgades Dōqwǎyisē. Wä, lāxaé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māãxǔlayu-



 Wä, lem qlŭlēx $\times s^{\varepsilon} m e^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭlayugwa k'






 g'exwa. Wã, lāelaé Lōma ëx stōk!ŭna $\varepsilon_{\text {nemē. Wā, lafmlāwisa }}$






[^24]13 men as the bright salmon swimming aloont, | Łallep!alas was asked to stand downstream from the place where the bright | salmon was 15 swimming about. He had not been standing there long when II Łālep!alas saw a very bright salmon. Immediately he | threw his spear and hit it. He took it and went home | to his house. Before he got to his house he felt | like giddy, and he just hid the salmon |
20 and went to his house, and before loug he was very sick. II When he arrived in front of his house, he just | sat down; and there it was seeu by his wife, ${ }^{\varepsilon} n a \bar{\varepsilon}$ nemp!eng ilayugwa, | that her husband was very sick. Therefore ; she built a small hut orer him. And when they finished the house for the sick man, the ancestors | of the numaym
25 téexeged went to see their chief 1ālep!alas. I| Their chief was hardly alive. Then もālep!atas heard | a canoe coming to the beach in front of the sick man's hut, and he heard f a man say, "Go to him and let our ! friend come." Thus said what was heard by the sick £ālep!alas. Then the one who was sent said, | "I can not go to 30 our friend for $\|$ many are watching him." Thus he said. Then the man who had | spoken just said, "Just come aboard the canoe. Let me | go and pull him out." Thus he said. 'Then the man stepped out of the canoe, and | went into the sick man's hut where Łālep!alas was lying down. Then he took the | soul of Lalep!alas,

13 Łālep!alas qass hä La ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wisa gwābalisasa māg•îttalasasa ëx‘stōk!ŭnē

15 Łaālep!alasaxa âlä la ēx•stok!ŭn k•!ōtela. Wä, hëx•ยidaemnāwisē

 gwēx's k"!edelxasnakŭlē. Wä, âemnāwisē la q!elałesaxa k"!ōtela


 vîxs âlaē ts!ex`q!ēs łāধwŭnemē. Wä, lāg ilas âem hëx-cidaem hōsgemelsaq. Wä, g'île Emtāwisē gwālā hōsē lāálasu g'ăläsa ${ }^{\varepsilon} n \mathrm{E}$ -

 laxa grōxalis x̧wāk!ŭna lāxa L!emáisas hōdzasas. Wä, laē wŭLe-





 lac̄ц lāxa hōsē qe:lk! wadzasas Lālep!alasē. Wä, lâmē ăxōdex brx̣ŭ-

and went aboard his canoe. IV Faleplalas knew that he had gone 35 aboard the canoe. | He hearel those say in the hut where he had lain, when he was taken ! by the man, "Oh! He is dead!" Thus they said, and ! al the women began to wail. They had not been paddling long when they arrived at 1 many houses. There were really many people. Then $\| f$ they all went ashore out of the canoe, 40 and went into the great | house. Then Lälep!alas was asked to sit down near the door of the large house on the right-hand side. Then Lālep !alas looked at the great raven which was sitting in the middle of the doorway. Its legs were spread apart, and the doorway was between the $\|$ legs, and a double-headed serpent was on top of 45 the front outside ! of the house, and a wolf was standing on the head of the man in the middle of the ! double-heared serpent. Then he remembered this. Łāleplalas just sat down. ! Then a handsome man spoke | and said, "Stand up, spirits, and let us be happy and dance on account of the game of our friend Dādoxkwēne $\bar{c}^{\varepsilon}$." IIe 50 meant the salmon speared by Łālep!alas, for the bright salmon was a double-headed serpent. | Then the spirits arose, and immediately a man eame to where Łãlep!alas was sitting ! and said, "O friend Łālep!alas! run away, else you might $\|$ stay away. Just look at 55 this house and imitate it." ! Thus he said. Then Łālep !alas was glad
laem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ laē q!âlela ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē もālep!alas yîxs laē lāxs lāxa x̣wāk!ŭna. Wia, 35

 wēda ${ }^{\text {Ena }}$

 g•ōkwa. Wä, la $\mathrm{a}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me}$ ăxsewē Łāleplalasē qa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{S}$ hë̀smē k!wāg'alilē max stâlîlasa t!ex*îläsa $\varepsilon_{\text {wālasē }} \mathrm{g} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{o} k w a}$ lāx hëlk•!ōtstâliłas. Wä. laEm̊aē Łālep!alas dōqŭlaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē g̣wa*wina k!waçł lāx nexstâ-


 sīseyūlē. Wä, laemlaē g•īg*aēqElaq. Wä, hërmslāwis ātēs k!wāg•alỉłé Lalep!alas lāazlasē yāq!eg•atēda ëx'sokwe brgwānen. Wii.
 yịwa qaōx yānemaxsens 'nemōkwaé Dādoxkwèna ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ y̌a," hēen ç̛we- 50 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yâsēda $k \cdot!$ ōtela seg•ekwas Łālep!alas yîxs sīseyūLaēxa ëx"stōk!ŭnē $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !ōtela. Wä, lą̄laé q!wāg'îlilēda hāeyalilagasē. Wä.hëx-sidamm-





57 on account of what he had said, f for the one who had told talep 'alas to run away said also that this was ! the gathering-place of the souls of the dead; and when | the spirits began to sing, Lālep !alas ran out
60 of the door of the I house, and ran along the beach. He went a long distance, and arriced at a place where eagle-down was thick. He had not ! gone far when his breath gave out. Then he died again. Then he heard the words of another tribe / where he was
65 stuying. He was taken and buried on a tree. |l There was no coffin. This was the village of Winālagilis. ! Before erening a man came and | sat down at the place where he was. Then the man spoke, and saicl, "O, friend Lālep'alas! how is rour mind? Don't you
70 wish to go home to your country?" Thus he said. Then \|E Ealep!alas replied and said, "Indeed, but I wish in rain, | for I do not know in what direction my house is." Thus said £ālep!alas to the ! man. Then the man spoke again, | and said, "I am Bluejay. Arise and ! sit on my back that I may take yon to your house."
75 Thus sad Bluejay to him. If Ealep !alas went at once and sat on his back; and | Bluejay flew inland over a great mountain. And when they had passed over the mountain, they arrived. It was nearly I dark in the erening. And Łālep!alas saw that his | hut was still

57 laē nēł‘ida la ăxk• !ālax Lālep!alasē qa k'!ēxwēs, yixs hếmaē la


 g•ilaxs laē lāg'aa laxa wâkwē qemx̣wasa kwēku. Wä, k• !ēstat!a qwēsg ilaxs laē wibalisema. Wä, laemxaē wēk’exeeda. Wä, la
 ăxāsa. Wä, haeḿlae ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ētse ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wa qås lä wŭnemtasū́ lāxa Lâsē.
 lisē la ăxāts. Wä, k- 'ēslat?a laem dzāqwaxis g•āxaasa begwānemé
 Wä, lā̃laē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk'a: " ${ }^{\text {y }}$ yâ, qāst, Lālep!alas. Wäłēs nâqa'yaqōs k"!ēsas

70 Lālep!alasē nā́naxmēq. Wä, lāslaè 'nēk'a: "Qüupn wax'a ûem-
 begwānmmē. Wä, lāthe èdzaqwa yāq!eg'afēda begwānemē. Wä,


 kŭskŭs aaLaaqaxs laē p!elsida qås lē p!eltseq!axa ${ }^{6}$ wālasē neg'ä. Wä, g'ilsemclāwise hayaqaxa neg'ä laē lāg*aa. Wä, lā̊laé elāq p!edex* $\epsilon$ idaxa dzāqwa lāatasē Laãlep!alas dōqŭlaqēxs hēx‘süsmaē läs hosē. Wä, lā́laē laēl lāq. Wä, lā́laē dōx walelaxēs ōk!wináyaxs
there. He went in, and the saw his brody olving ther doad. 'Than su his soul went into it, ! and immediately the body become water In the I morning when dat abme many mena and women canae n to wail, and they came to bury hiss. Then one man went into the hut, and the man saw that laaleplalas was alion, and at wheo he 55 spoke with him. | Then they made a honse just like the homos where he had been; $\mid$ and therefore the numay m lectuged own the homac This is all.

Wāxap!alasṓ (
 dzâlis, ! at the village site Lrx'siwes; and \| Wasap'atasis, and his prince Xäxosenâsō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, lived on the east side of Ximitandzâlis: : and it is
 as their property. Finally Waxaplatasīe hegan to get fired of Yixagemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. He moved away. |and came to (iek' 'rxadrls with his prince, Xāxosenasō̄, | and they hailt a house there : and when the house they built was finished, | Wäxap falasiōe lay down on his back. thinking what to do. II Then it ocenred to him that he fad hewn to told in his lormer village, Xüdzedzâlis, from as man whow lised at Xōxop!a, a Qwēqu"sōt!ēnoxu . He dich not name him, for ho dis] not
 hëx-sidaemtāwisē ts!elx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ widē ōk!winas yas. Wä, laymªnwise
 q!wāq!ŭsâlaxa wŭnemtalaq. Wä, lā́laēda snemōkwe legwānem

 hëx•cidaEm grōkwēlaxa grōkwē hë gwēxsē goōkwasēs tanstē. Wii.
 laem lāba.

## 














14 know his name．The vinitor had said to Wāxap＇alasō，＂Look out lor the one of our tribesmen who has a great treasure！I mean i
15 Theal－Winter－l ancer for he will go around our word to play with the people of supernatural power，all arond our world．＂＂Thas he had said．

This ocemred to Wixap dalase while he was lying on his back． When night came，he tried to he down in his bed；be did not go to
20 slecp the whole night，however：but his prince．Xīxusenâīe slept sweetly．When day came，in the morning，Wixap talason ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ arose and scobded his／prince．He said to him．＂Don＇t think always of sopping！Don＇t you think of Head－Winter－Dancer，the great shaman，the great war－dancer，who is famons all over the
25 wordd，and who is looking for a great shaman to play with！I mean yon ought to rise and wash yourself in this grool river Tsimgrad．Thus he said．X゙̄̄xosenâsō took up the tongs and struck his prince with them．｜｜
30 Āxosenâsō arose at once and went out of the house．Ile wanted to kill limself．Ho went up the river Tstelgwad：and when he came to the caseade of Ts！elgwad，he saw a hole in the rock on the bank of the river．He wanted to examine it，and he
35 saw ：that the holes were the eyes of a 1 \％onot twa．They were







 laxa gandaxs laé















 will be too dillicalt for your." 'Thats ypoke what wat heard hy hom

 towards, the eyes. Ho sat down in the water in the right-hand eye, | and rublech himself with ome fomeh of the hembock on the right side of his borly: : and when all the neerllese of the hemberk had come off, he put it down on the reek, and took atowher bumbt, dipped it into the water, and rubber the left side of his buels. is When all the neestens were off, he pat it down on tho rowk and amme out of the water. Then he went into the water in the toft exa. and he sat down in it. Xixamemâe took another lmand of fomlock, dipped it into the watere :und rubherd the right side of his bedy. I When all the meedles had come off. he put it down oft the 5 ot ground: and he teok another humeln of hembek, dipped it into the water, and rabbed himself on the left side of his hods: ame he only stopped when all the needles had come ofit. 'Thern her put 1 ! hembock on the groumd. After he had put it on the groumd. the
 "Don't, don't, don't come out of the water in whirh yon are washing! Dive, and stay below water a longe time, four timu"























57 Then you will ohtain what makes you strong, so that nothing will be too dillicult for you." 'Thus said the one who was invisible to Xāxosenâ*ō̃. Then Xāxosenâsō̄ $\bar{c}^{\varepsilon}$ said, "I will do so;" and he
60 sat down and dived under water, and hede on to the bottom in the rery cold water. He stad there a very long time, and then came up. He just wanted to get his breath. Then he dived again, and he stand down even longer than he had staid the first time when he dived. He came up again, and sat down on the rock to get his
65 lyeath: and as smon as he had $\|$ reeosered his hreath, he dived again, and staid holow water for really a long time. Then be came up and sat down on the rock to get his breath: and as soon as he had revovered his breath, he arose to dive again. Then spoke again the man whom he had heard speaking before, amd who was invisi-
70 ble to him. He said, "O friend! now really do not come up until yom breath gives out. Keep open your eyes ? whike rou are muler water, then there will be nothing that you can not see." Thus said the one who was heard. When the speech of the one who was heard by X̌āxosenâsō was cuded, |he replied, and said, "I stauld do so." ||
75. Ind he dived into the water in the eyes of the 1)zonoy !wa. Now he kept his eyes open, and held on to the bottom, while he staid muker water; amd he onty let go when his breath gave out. Then he floated up, and he did not know herw long a time he had been



 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxs laē édensa. Wra, lãtaē gāgeyînselagawèsés ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Wātwadzenselas







 ${ }^{2}$ Wīdel qaxō lāl lābatōs hāsáyaqōs. Wä, hāles dexoālał fusō hāl
 g'îlemı ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$






lying there in a faint. Then her awoke and arose, for ho hod beow bo dead, and came back to his sonses. He had liset dived twioe into


Then again he heard speakins in the woods. (The roine sant. "Come, friend Xīxosenâcōe! Lol us (r) oun strength!" Thus sin!
 coming from the place where some one was talking, and ?os saw at handsome man standing on the erombl. Xamsonatan went to him at once. When he reached him, the man aked Xaxasenticie for try to twist a spruce-tree, "sion that I maty soch tow strong yom abe," Thus he said. "Immediately Xäxusentsto climbed the tree, and, 90


 was given advice lhy the man to take grood care whem travelines about; Il "and you shatl always furity yomend in this river in the 95 motning and in the erening, so that to harm maty befall yom." Thus he said.

Then Xāxosenas $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon}$ questioned the man, and said, "() [rombl!
 to him. | Then the man repliod, and said, "() friend! I am Whom- 10n






















1 man．I alwars give advice to those who come the way yon have come．＂Xnd after Workman had said so，he disappeared．

L̈̈xusenaisés just stood there as though be were out of his mind
5 on accombt of the actions of the one who had spoken．Then it wecomed to him to walk again towards the source of the river． He wont，and contimed going a long distane up the river．Then he saw a hage round thing on the rock，which looked bike a stome． a little distaner away from the place whener he came．It semed strange to him．II went to it to examine it．Then he saw that I
10 it was the great head of at man staring at Xiaxosenasios as he stood on the rowk．＇The large head looked angry．It had mo bods．Then
 remembered that his father had talked about something like this， what he was seeing，and that he had called it Ilead－without－Bocly．
15 Thus Ā̄xosenâsō̃ was just watching the Heat－without－Bodỵ，as it was changing the expression of its face．Four times it changed its face，as therght it were trying to frightern Xäxosmatsṓ．There－ fore it did so．Snd the great thing opemed its month，ame the head of at man appered in the mouth of the llead－without－Body．
$201 t \mathrm{kept}$ its month opened，$f$ and uttered the cannital－ery，like the camibal－ery of the hamshămts ！es of the ancestors of the Kwakintl． Then a pair of hands appeared in the mouth of the Mend－without－
 Exakilelsa．










 lāxa hër gwēx








 squatting position out of the mouth of the Head-watom-linate After he hat exme ont, ther month of the lamel-wit witlame

 mored. And when the pioce had been bitten ont bis the hama
 wip, wip!" as he went back into the month of the Ifead-whthentBody. | Now the hamsthamts!es lazd wone hatk into the momeh


Then Xāxoscnâsṓ heard smo onk lach of him spothinge and
 treasure what you have seen, the hămshămts?fore and the name One-Man-Eater, whenever you show this: and 1 how from of tho sacred room out of which he came is tho head of our wothl. Hhe :3.5 Head-without-Body; and you will do amomer bom thoe what was done by One-Man-Eater to you when he hit son, lor fon wal! mal human flesh. Now spit on your right arm, ame pmes dawn aln place, bitton by our friemd Onc-Atan-kater, then it will heal up). said the one whom he heard. Xaxosemans never -ath whan was speaking. IHe went at onee into the river to wash, and altop he fot had done so, he sat down under the bramelhes of a dedar-tres.




 qas hămts!errate wip wip wipxaxs he ăx edor lix semsas X usal-














43 There he slept that night. not far from the house of his father Wāxăわ!alasṓ, at (iek-!exsdels.
45 In the morning, when day came. he arose and went into the rerer. He carried fomr bunches of hembock-branches, and rubbed | the right side of his body. When the needles had come off, he slopped. Then he took another bunch and rubbed the ! right side of his body; and when at the needles had come off. he I stopped and took another
50 buncle of hembeck-branches, dipped it into the \#f whter, and rubbed the left side of his body; and when the needles had come of , he stopped, and took the one bunch left on the rock, dipped it into the water, and rubberd the left side of his body. When the needles had come off, he stopped. Then 'he remembered the words of the
55 one who hat spoten to him; that is, It the one who latal taken pity on him and had giver him advice. He dived four times, and stad a long time moter water each time: and when he came up the fourth time, he hearat a man bacte of him speaking. He said, "You lave done well, Iriend Xāxosenâsī́, to do what you have done, for you have dived four times. Go, now! Before you go far, you will Il
60 see your treasure." 'Thns he sald; and Xāxosenâsṓ said, "I shall do so, friend!" lhe did not try to see who was speaking to nim.






 gwāla. Wai, hä daxesidxa entmxta q!wāxa qas hăpstendés hāxa



 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ lāwisè grīg aēxidex wäklemasa yäq!ent āla begwānema, yixa
55 waxk!āai texxsātaiq. Wä, lamelae mōn!ena gēgeyenselaxs laē




60 levaxx̄s
 laxa yaq':nt !ālăq.

At once Xixusmans siartod and went up the rixer. dfor I had been going u] [some time], he saw a $|\mid$ large bied sitting on th o rou k. di.) As soon as he siaw it. he remmembered what the man hat satil to him when he said to him, "(ion) Xob will not go fare before you sied jour treasure." Then Xäxusonicos starterl, and stood near the thunderbird that was sitting on the rowk. Then the dhunderbird diss Fo spoke to him, and sadd. "() friend! why do you come here walking!" And | Xāxosenâsōs saict at ortoco "I (ame to ol)tain fou, (ireat-Supernatural-One, as a treasure." ! Thas bee said. Then the thunderbird called Xāxosenâsö́s for come (o) him. Ilo went there ut once; and !! the thumeterbired said, "Come and sit monong the: 7: feathers of my wings, that we mayg and see our worde!" Thas ho
 the feathers at the lase of the wings: and when Xaxusenatsic was seated among it the frathers, the thumberbiral flew up. Then! wn Xāxosenâsō was asked by the thmandird to look at werythme
 kept in mind the strange things that he saw exorval ere. Ifter four days they canse thack. Then the thmmembed sat down un 85 the rock : where he had heon seated when Xäxosenais mot lim.
 lāxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wā. Wä, laemslāwise Enelgrilaxs laé dox'wandlaxa k!waa

 dex. K•!ēsles qwég ilal qasō dōxéwalelatxos




















Si As sum as ho sat down on the roek, the thmoderbird asked Xixurschâs ${ }^{2}$ to go down: and when the thunderhird wemt down, lege ge advere to him to remember all the time, if the great superintural
 and make war on him, that there was really noboty who could
 are not an orelinary man, he will at once come to make war upon fou; and ass soon ats you want me to hejp you sing my sacered song Sow, liston to my sacoed song! so that you may sing it
9.5 when llead-Winter-1)aneer comes to make war on rou." Thas he suid, and he sang it. These are the words of his sacred song:
"Burn them, burn them, burn them, you who burn the worlh! Hail, hail, hail, hail, hailstom is brought by you!"
"This yom shafl sing when yous want those to die who come to phay with you, and if you want them to turn into stone or into iee; namely 200 all the ment. the crew of llath-Winter-Dancer, if they should fome." Thus suid the thumberbird to Xäxosenâsōe. Then Xäxosenâsís turned away from the thmoderbird. Then he turned his face back to the phace where the thanderdird had been seated on the rock, amd the thanderbird lad disappeared. Immediately Xixixucenâsés wemt into the river.
i) II did not know that he had been away four years from his honse in Gek !exsdels. Now he wished to go home to his house





















 on the roek and wont into 1 hor risar: and her repeated the -w men bor
 been in the water, as small man mame (of the place where Xixxomaion

 I have been sent by ond frient Trway in to call sun (i) witnom the 15 dance. Come!" Thus saik] the small man (o) Xiasoronton:
 seated, and followed the ono who hat invited hims athl it wa- mot long before they were inside of al latge homes. Whan they wathed zen
 lam went in. Then, Xāxosentisĩe was ashed fo sil down :al the left side of the door of the harge homse, so that how should he alde : witaces well what was being done theres, and the speakere if the great winter-dance louse spoks to him. 'Thent Xivoranion ent listened to the sacred song of the woman hedned the latere winterdance howse, amb he seccrefy repated how sange. Whon Xaw-


























30 have come into this great || winter-dance house. Now you will sec what we are going to do." | And the cammbalery was uttered back of the sacred room, which was | the head of a man stameling on the floor of the house. It opened its month, and the | hamshămts!es showed himself from inside of the head. He eame ! out and danced;
35 and when his song ended, he went back \|into the mouth of the head; and it was not long before he came, wearing the revolving mask on his head. Then he went around the fire I of the large winter-danee house; and after he hat grone around, he went back into the month of the sacred room, which had the form of a head. It was not long before he came again, uttering the cannibal-cry in this way, "Wip, 40 wip, wip!" $\|$ when he was uttering the camibal-ery. He had no whistles. He danced, accompanving three songs, besides the one song with which he first came out of the mouth of his sacred room, the great head of the Head-without-Body: When the last song was at an end, he went back into the month of the sacred room of the Head-without-Bonly. ||
45 As soon as he bad gone in, the speaker of the great winter-dance house spoke, !and said, "O friend Xīxosenâsćs! now you have seen your treasure: This is One-Man-Eater whom rou saw | daneing, and this is your dancing-dress that you will wear on your face, | and this is the saered room of the Head-withont-Body. Sow all this 50 shall go to you as your $\|$ treasure." Thus le said. "Now your





 g'rxäla begwănem hămsemla. Waï, lāslaé hä́stalīlelaxa lāquwalīŁasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wālasē ts!ägats!ē g*ōkwa. Wai, grîlsemtāwisē lässtalīlexs lae





 māwīla X'ōsalōlé.






 care, friend Xāxosenâsī́s! when our great friend here, 'wilanhinlageilis, comes in, that you may observe all she does here." Thmhe said. |

Then a woman came in, singing her sabced song in the door of the great winter-dance house. She came in. Her clothing was made 55 entirely of hembock-branches, not like the clothing of ()ne-ManEater, whose | head-ring was made of rell cedar-hark, ant also his neck-ring, his I wristlets, and his anklets; hut of hemberk-branches was the head-ring | of the war-dancer of swilenkǔlag'ilis, and of hemlock was her neek-ring, $\|$ and of hemlock wore her armrines and 60 anklets. I Her belt was made of hemlock twisted together. Ther ends of the hemloek-belt went down to her knees. As soon ats shew came into the door of the envat dancing-house, | her sacred song was sung. Then she danced, II going towards the rear of the house: and (i5) when the song ended, ! she turned towards the fire in the middle of the great dancing-house. | She spoke, and said, "() friends! ! come, one of you, to cut off my limbs and my head! | Whoever shall do this to me will obtain as his treasure this great dance, |l and my trous- Tl ure, and my name, "Ewilenkǔlag îlis." Thus she said. | After sho had finished her speech, the speaker | of the great winter-dancing homser




 q!wāxē gwēlgwäläs, k!ēs hë gwēx sē gwēlgwälas Nanōgwisē, yîx

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa tōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{6}$ widē, yîx ${ }^{6}$ wīlenkŭlag'ilisē. Wä, lą̄laē q!wāxē qEnxawa-














73 spukr, and said, "O friend Xāxosenăsō"! come and cut off the limbs of our friend here, and cat off her head, so that you may ohtain
75 her "macgie power." Thus he said. Then Xixoscaâsō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ saidt at onre, "I shall do so, $O$ friend;" and, as he said so, he stood up. IJe Was griven a sholl knife (the knife of the ancient | people); and Xixencenaise walked, and stood in front of the great war-dancer.
 friond Xaxosonatses ! cut it off with my shoulder and throw it towards the door." Xixusenatsé ent off her shoulder and her whole right arm: and after he had taken them off, he theew them towards
S5 the door. Then he cut off the loft arm and shoulder and threw them fowadds the door. Then the great war-daneer sat down on the floor, and he cut off her legs and thew them about on the flows. Then the great warelaneer told him to ent off her head; and 90 at unce Xixosenâsīe cut around her neck, and took off her head and threw it down. Now the limbs of the great supernatural one were off, and her body just lay on the thoor of the house. Ifter Xānosenâsō bad dene so, he spoke, and said, "O friends! it is mot my wish, what I have done: to our great friend: it was her own
95 wish that 1 should do this to her." Thus he said. Then he went



 lamentāise ts!ñōesa grelts!mé, yix k!āwayâsa grōe be-
 ${ }^{2}$ Wàtase tōx- wida. Wia, ëx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Enntāwisē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ willenkŭlagrôlisē sag'ustōtsēs
















 the bods began to move. It pollend, and went rollng bowath where! the head lay on the flowe and the head stark on tha ! ond and the body rolled to where the two lezs lats, and thes - woth of
 body. Then the great supernatural whe atroes and samy hev sameal song: | and after she haul finistued her sacered whes, she told the men to beat time on the boards rapiclly: Immedrately they beat cme:
 and threw it down on the flowe of the great winteretance fume- is and the flowe of the hense began to be floweded. The fite in it ${ }^{\circ}$ middle of the great winter-danes homse went sut, and bluesefore it was dark inside. Then | the speaker of the ereat winter-tatuee house spoke, I and said, "() frimul Xäxnsenâsís! you whathed an :omer treasure the two things of that you have seon the ham-hamb-b: (1) and his dress, and the name! One-Mial-Water :and hi- samed foumand also this great magie penwer, the war-danee: and what rom dal to her when you eut off her flimbs; ance the flowding of somer ] (omer and also the dress, : and the name swilenkuhate tlis. And thie 1 tell you; |l do not he a fraid to have your limbe cut off when yon an is asked to play by the great supernatural ono, Head-Winter-l) anmer: for she has given to you the magic power of theing cut to pioces. Yom






















will do as she did when she began to put on her arms and limbs." Thus he said in the ! darkness. Xāxosenâsō never saw again the \# 20 house and the men. The great winter-dance house and all the people disappeared, and! Xāxosenâsō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ was just sitting down on the ground. |

Then it occurred to him to go down the river that night. | He 25 walked, and came to the lower end of the cascade, and he wished to try to sing the ! sacred song of 'wilenkŭlag'ilis, for he wished to know it well before going | to the village Gek' trxabls. Now he sang it, and ! these are the words of the sacren song: i

1. "I was taken to the other side of the world, I was taken to the
2. "I have everything, I have everything, belonging to his supernatural power. I! I hare eservthing, I have everything, belonging to his supernatural power. Wè, !we!!
Is soon as the sacred song was at an end, he felt rery lappy, ! becanse he knew the words of the sacred song, and on account of



 so ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ we âem la k!was lāxa ăwīnak!ŭsq !alã $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me}$.
 W:ï, lamménāisé qāstida. Wä, g'ilsems




3. Qwēssnxelēdzemx den, lāx ${ }^{\text {denn }}$ qwēsenxelēdzems hēnōma
 lakwi.
 g'āxden ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wīlōlalēisa' ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ raqēya ai ai nik as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nawalakwä, wē wē.
 suhēyas, graxden ${ }^{\text {n nax̣ōnelisaqēyas ai ai aik as }{ }^{\text {E }} \text { nawalakwä, wé }}$ wē.



 daylight, so that his lather muht harar him. Then hostartod par the house was not lar :away : and ax som ats le comme (o the luand in front of the housor, haw walkel ont in the smatad sathe his sumed
 the roice $t$ of his prinee Xāxoscmatan. H1, was singing lics satered 4.5 song. Then the arose from his hed and wont ont of his house.
 honses of his tribe, and called the peophe to cenme (o) his lemser. Davlight had mot nomrly come yet, whent they all ramer and 5ot

 said. Wis tribe agreed at onee to do what he saic!. Thoy I wh their | batons and the hoards, and the men want ont of the housc. 5 . As soon as they were all outside, they started, and went down to the beach at low tide. Now it wats full daylight, therefome thes could see Xäxosenâsón. He wats wallang in the water. Ill the men stood in a row, and they leat rapid time. Nia yos mañ rame ashore at once |f when he heard the beating. When ho am : In wit)

 qa wŭleläs ōmpaséq. Wäa, lálaé qāsida qaxs k't̀sad qwesate



















[^25]61 did not show that he had magic power. Xixusernâsō and all the men 'ame up the beach. They just beat rapid time as they were coming up the beach: they beat time four times. Then they all went into the house. He never told his father about his treasure.
65 And Xäxusenâeöe just listened to his tribe when they talked about the great magician Head-Winter-Dancer: for the ancestors of the numarm !eebegè were expecting him who would soon come, him who wat looking for some one ! with whom to play in the use of magie power. Nāxusenâsō̃ just listened to what they said. NäxnT0 senâsō $\bar{\sigma}^{\text {was }}$ an intending to startle his tribe when they should tome to know his treasure, when 'Head-Winter-Dinecr should arrive; therefore he kept quiet, and wat down! in the rear of the nouse. |
Now all the men went out of the house, fand many people asked
75 one another why | Xāxosenầō̃ had been singing a sacred song. They were forbidden by some men, who said, "Don't $\mid$ talk that way! Don't make fun of Xäxosenásō, who was singing a saced song! lor we do! not know what treasure he may have obtaned." Thus they said. |

When it was four days after Xāxoscnâsō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ had come home to 80 Gek texalals, he went away into the water "at the mouth of the river Tstelgwad mornings and evenings; and the men were afraid of what might be done by the | great supernatural Head-Winter-









 g'āx ē Tstaqămas élasa ōwiwalilasa grōke.
 Wä, lasmélace q!ēnema bēbegwānemé wālap!ax lāroilas yalaqựē









Dancer, if he should combe. When | Xäxosenâtō had been in I A no house for four days, in the oreming they satw al canoe coming, beciuf moved by paddlos. 7 They (ame, and fold Chiof Wäxaplatasion as
 floor of his homse, "for this is my Priend Heal-Winter-1) anter | who has been seen coming." Thus saill Xūxusentition to his futhor Wāxap !alasō̃. | Immediately Winxaplatasió asked his tribe to clear the floor of his house, and the poopln' deared the flow of his 90 house. Then I Waxaplalasō̄ and his tribe were sery glad; for indeed they guessed that | Xaxosenatiso bad fomed a tromure, for otherwise he would not have asked his fathere to clear this house. As soon as the honse had been cleared, there were people talking : standing in the canoe in front of the village; and (ome of theme 95 said, | "I only come to notify you, great tribe, that | our great Friend the powertul Head-Winter-1)ancere hats arrived. 1 have conte | to ask you to take eare. (io and purify yourselves quickly! When you have done so, I shall go ami puldle for them, and ask them to come to-day: fl for the traveling-eanoes of our tribe wre 100 at anchor | on the other side of the point Burnt-1'oint." Thus he said.

Immediately the ancestors of the numaym èpereal were ashem by | Waxxap 'alasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ to go into the water at the monith of the rixer



 nagwilasa g'ōkwe, "qaxs yū́még ìn enemōkwa, yî Tstaiqǔmà ya

 g'āxēs ékwax ăwinagwifasēs grôkwē. Wii, hëx-cidafmslāwise g gix 90














Ts!elerwad, and Xaxumentisō went alse into the water. When " 5 the specech of the speaker in the ramee was at an end. he paddled back. Alter the ancestors of the mamaym ! téreged lad been in the water, they went into the holise of Waxap talasós: and Xaxoschâcōe sat down in the rear of the house histening to what the 10 tribe said, for the tribe was really afraid of the reports abont the great supernatural man Heal-Winter-Dancer. Now Saxosenâsō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ knew that several men referred to him, beeanse he lad been in the woods for four vears. He had come home, and they hat never seen his treasure, therefore the foolish ones among his tribe were siek
15 at heart, bat many wise men of the tribe of Xāxosenâsō sain
 the reason why he had been singing his sacred song when he first came home, | and the wise men knew that he lad at great treasure
20 and his father Wāxap 'alasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ gnessed that his prince Jūascnâsō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ hatd obtained a great treasure, when he asked his father to f clear out the floor of his house; for he was really ghad when they first learned that the great supernatural man, Head-Winter-Dancer, was coming. Is soon as the talling of his tribe became bess, at 25) man | who belonged to las tribe came in. He stood in the doorway of the house of Waxap !alaso ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, and spoke. The great super-









 ${ }^{\ell}$ yas. Wä, hēemēs ts!embms nēnâqatyasa nēsnenōo lāx grōkñotas.


















 natural power that Wead-Winter-1) ancere will list use his supernatural power, and we tall ju-1 loon on. When they hane finsishef, then our great lriond swilmhinlag ilis whll whange phames with hom, 35 and you ! will hes well your hatoms." Thus her san. Whan hes
 and they whisperest tengether. Then thes were all happl? (hief


 arose and went out of the homse. He wedt hack into the womk. and Exagrid abone sat down at the plater where the had heem sitting, and |he grave instructions to lis tribe for take cate of all the \|f ways, of what they would do with the great sumpernatural man, th Head-Winter-Dancer. | Thus he said. When he haud just -toppeal speaking, a man' 'ame in, reporting that many feaboci were


 ${ }^{6}$ wālasēx ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ nawalakwaxōs gwesyaño Xāx

















coming across. Those were the ancestors of the mamaym Memorwins of the $Q w e q^{0} s o t!e n o x^{\varepsilon}$. As soon as they arrived at the beach, 50 Wāxap talaso !! invited them to come and eat in his house; and at once all the canoes came ashore, and the [risitors] went up the beach, walking behind the great supernatural man, llead-Winter-Dancer. All wore head-rings and neck-rings of red cedar-bark, and | they 55 went into the house of Wraxap !alasōe. The il great supernatural man, Head-Winter-Dancer, did not allow his tribe to sit in the rear fof the honse. He wanted his tribe to sit next to the door of the house, and Waxxap !alasō and his tribe were sitting in the rear of the house. ! Thus he suid. And the ancestors of the mumaym 60 teènged obeyed his wishes, for $|\mid$ Head-Winter-Dancer meant that they should sit at the door of the house o! Waxap !alaseñ, f in order to drive them baek if the tribe of Wāxap 'alaso ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ should try to escape when they were frightened by his playing. That is why Head-Winter-Dancer wished the ancestors of the | I.enceded to sit in the rear of the house. 'Then the crew of Heal-Winter-Dancer ate. Il
65 He limself did mot eat. After | the tribes had eaten, the great supernatural head-winter-dancer arose / naked; and at once one | man arose also, and asked for latons from Waxap 'alasó. Then he 70 was given many batons, and at once $\|$ the man distributed the





 hōgwīц lāx g'ōkwas Wāxap!alasówe. Wä, lāєlae $k$ ! !ès hëlq!alèda






 W̄̄xap!alaso wē, qō lāl k-îfídelts ămelēnēlas. Wii, hésmis








batons among his tribe Then at omoe they bead raplet tinne of at it Head-Winter-1 anmer got his smpermatural power, and threw if on the floor of the house. At ence water welled up, from the flome wi the: house and flooderl it. 'Then the fire in the middle of the hous : i. was extinguished, and the water reoseded. and the floor of the hou-n became dry. Wäxap lalasis and his tribo never mowed, \& atthough they were up to the waise in water, and when the lloor of the homer was dry again, they re-infanged the fire in the middte of the homse, and it blazed up. Then the great supermatural man, ! Hend- ( () Winter-Dancer, told them to cut off his head: and immediatols one of the tribe of Head-Winter-Dancer- his name is not known arose, took his shell knife, and went to the place where Ilead-WinterDancer was standing | and cut off his head. Is soon as it was off, the man went around the fire, carrying the head; and after he hand s.i gone around four times, he put it on | where it had been before, and Head-Winter-Dancer arose as a whole man. 'Then he sat down, for he had finished. Then the man whon had ent off his hemplspoke. and said, || "O friends of my side! I want these our Friends to see ! !or this great supernatural Head-Winter-1)ancer." Thus he sabl. And at that time a sacred song was sung in the house of Wianape'alasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$.











 mas,) dāava q!elts!eme fats la lax batifases Tstayamafye. Wia










Immediately Exar il arose from his seat. and spoke. He said, 95 "Now you have finished, great tribe! Come to the rear of the house, and let me and my tribe go \& to the door, so that you may also witness our supernatural power." |Thus he said. Immediately the ancestors of the numaym Memorwins went to the rear of the house, and the numaym teebreed went to the door of the house, and they 500 sat down. Then they all beat rapid time, and Ewihnkinlagrilis sang his sacted song: "I was taken to the other side of the world, I was taken to the other side of the world, by the great supernatural power. I was taken to the other side of the world, ai, ai, by the | supernatural power," and the other words. Then lee came | into the 5 house of his father, Wāxap talasē. His dress was made of hem-Joek-branches. His tribe beat rapid time. And when he had gone around the fire in the midelle of the house, he caught his / supernatural power, and threw it on the floor of his house. Immediately water welled $1 \boldsymbol{p}$ from the floor of the house, and it only stopped rising when it had put out the fire in the middle of the il 10 house. Then it went down again, and the floor of the house was dry. They built up the fire in the middle of the house; and as
 15 let / one of yon come to cut off my limbs;" thus he said, and at

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 kŭlag'îlisasōx: "(Qwēsenxelōdzemx"den, lāx"den qwésenxflêdzems hēnoma Enawalakwä. Jāx den qwēsenxalēdzemsēa aik"as ai ai

 5 q!wāxe gwélgwalais. Wä, lamélaé méxedzâtye gookŭlotas. Wä,










 carried his shell knife, and sad. Yinur words are geomi. areat :and.
 natural-One. Let me do it! ' Jhur he sathe and he cout aromel the shoulder-blade so that it remainal attacheal to the right arm. Il, cut it off and threw it toward the door: and ho took off the left 211 arm and threw it down in limm of the phace where lfeat-ll interDancer was seated: and he cut off the right legr at ther hip, and threw it down not far from where Head-1tinter-J)ancer was seated; and he eut off the lelt leg and them it down: and finally her cut off his head, and threw it down not fur trom where Exam id 2.5 was standing. And it was not hong befope the boods moverd and rolled toward where the head lay. And when it camo to 11 , the head stuck to the body, and it rolled toward the place where the right leg lay, and it stueks fon: and it rolled to where the lofi lowe 30 lay, | and it stuck; and it rolled to where the $\mid$ right amm lans and it stuck on; and he arose / and walked hack for his laft amme and stuck it on. | And after he had dome so, Head- 11 inter-1 anmere and | his tribe ran out of the house, and went ahourd their camose and 35
 They were I ashamed, becanse Hoad-Winter-1 anmer had been owncome by ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wîlenkŭlag illis.











 hāg aa laqēxs laé k!ŭt ?alelèda x'omsē lāxees bunx some. Wia, lā lac










Then ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Willmkurlag'ilis asked his father Waxap alasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ that his
40 tribe should not go out of his house for a while, and || to tell him when Ilead-Winter-Dancer approached Burnt-Point, | and that all the men should hold their batons in readiness to beat when he should go up to the roof of the house. | Thus he said. Then Waxap !alasō $\operatorname{sent}^{\text {a }}$ man to sit outsitle the house, and to announce when |
45 Head-Winter-1)aneer should arrive at Burnt-Point. Then ${ }^{6}$ wilenkuthag îlis gare instructions to his tribe, and said, "As soon as I go up on the reof, beat rapid time, and $\mid$ continue to beat time until I stop singing my suered song. | And when I stop, you also stop beat-
50 ing time; for you will see $\|$ what will happen to our world and to my great friend IIead-Winter-Dancer." Thus he said. He just stopped speaking, when the one who was | watching Head-WinterDancer eame into the house and | said that Head-Winter-Daneer was already near Burnt-Point. Immediately ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ willenkŭlay'ilis went
55 up to the roof of the house; \| and when he sang his sacred song, his tribe beat time | in the house; and these are the words of his sacred song, which he obtained | from the thunderbird:
"Burn them, burn them, burn them, you who burn the world!
"Jhail, hail, hail, hail, hailstorm is brought by you!" |l

3s Wii, laemtāwisē 'wilenkŭlag'ilisē ăxk"!ālaxēs ōmpē Wāxap'ala-

 hë́mis qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāx̣wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsa bēbegwānemē dālaxēs t!ēt!emyayowē gwā-

 gwānem qa läs k!was lāx L! hasanâtyases g'ōkwē qa g'āxl nēłalts Ts! !ü-










55 Wä, grîcemlāwisē yälaqwaxs lāael lēxedzōda yîx g•ōkŭtōtas lāx
 nemas lāxa kŭnkŭnx̣ŭlīg 'a ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē, grada:

T'sex̣want, tscx̣waant. tsex̣wamt x̣umtxŭmtelēg a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yai
Tsaulx, tsabx, tsaalx, tsaalx, tselxtselxelēg'arya.
 house. Immediately our world become dark, and there wat lay tning and loud thunder. Dlail foll, and the hailstones were the cize of a head. When the thunder and the halstorm had pasied. the? saw || the canoes all turned into rock: and these nre now (to many 1.5 islands at the east side of the mouth of 11aty Bay, and they are called Spots-at-Mouth-of-Bas Now Moad-llintor-I)ather athl his crew were dead.
 that he had obtained a great treasure; and his tribe just wisherd (o) be slaves of ${ }^{8}$ wilenkŭlag'ilis. Ito was the only | head whef of the numaym leētegēd. He did not do any | work, for his tribe were working for him; that is, they gathered food |of all kinds for him. and brought firewood and water. \#1 If he wanted at canme of a man, is he | just asked for it, and it was given to him. This is the cond.

Later on I shall tell how he disappeared again, and how after that he became a cannibal.

It was when ${ }^{6}$ wîlenkŭlageilis had overcome the great supernaturat । man Head-Winter-Dancer. He had [not] been | treated as a chief for a long time by his numaym, the tepegèd. Then he saild to his fathou

 dens ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nālax. Wä, hālaé l!enēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wida. Wä, hādzēk astac kŭnxwa.


 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maemkeâla lāxōx ${ }^{\text {Enelk }}$ !ōdexsta ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxs (iwadzésēxa lāx lēgades
 Le $^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\epsilon}$ Wis lēelōt dē lāxēq.








 laem hămshămts!est laxég.




Wãxapa balasis. that he had not yet shown his supernatural treas5 ures: "for I obrained as superwatural treasure the flooding-waters and the cutting-off of my limbs and four dances; for I have for my dance the Iwilocelat, and my first danee is Itaralikelat. Ind after I have finished the Hayalikelal, I turn into the speaker 10 dance: and when my song of the speaker dance is ended. I Iturn into the chieftainnes dance; and when the song of my chicftamness dance is ended, then I sing my saced song of the war dance and I turn into a war dancer: and therefore my name is ewilenkǔlag illis. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ Now I wish you would give a winter dance." thus he sided to his father 15 Waxapa !alasōe, "that I may also show my other great dance the ! lamshants!re, that has a sacred room; and the name Nanogwis; and the cannibal mask with a man with turning top: and his red cedarbark rings. I mean, that all my supernatural treasures should be secn." Thus said 'willenkŭlag'ilis to his father Wanxap 'alasṓ. 20 Immediately Wäxap!ataso ${ }^{\varepsilon} \|$ told his prince to go ahead and to disappear. Now it was not known among the tribe what Waxplat
 came 'willankuhag'ilis lay down. It was not yet near' Iaylight when 25 he arose and went to the river swage ela. Then he walked up the river, and he wished to arrive ut its lake. He did not arrive there


 Jwilolelale. Wä, hëem grālen yex̣widayowa Hayalikelale. Wai,
 Hayaq!entelaté. Wä, gilsmésē g!ŭlbaxen q!emdemé lāxen Haya-

 bene lāxa tōx ${ }^{-6}$ widē. Wä, lammaen lâselill lāxon tọ̄ ${ }^{6}$ widaé-
























 eveming. Now it was ahmost lome momoth smoer har bad di apprated Then he dreamed that ho saw tho IJeast-nithomb-lBody. IV an it
 Then he cried, "Wip, Wijs, wip!" . Ind in his dre:m hos-ant hom ber th

 of the Head-without-lbody. Then the Ilead-wilhom-bond disap)-

 the lake; and I after he had been in the water. he wemt domn. who lowing the river, while he was walking down rivor: Whem andmy






















15 came, he had not arrived at the mouth of the river. Then the lay down under a cedar-tree; and when daylight came in the morning | he arose and started. It was not yet noon when he arrived at the II
50 mousth of the river 'wāg' ela. Them he just sat down mader a tree. They do not know what kind of a tree it was. He waited for evening. Therefore he did so. Is soon as evening came, he walked | along the beach. Now it was dark when he ! arrived on the east
$j 5$ side of the river 'Ts! $\mathrm{Flg} \mathrm{g} w a \mathrm{a}$. Then he eried, || "Wip, wip, wip!" aloud, so that his father should hear him.
'Then his father Wäxap!alasō heard him. | Immediately it oceurred to Waxap 'alaso ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ to ! invite in his tribe when it would be evening, that they should come and try to surround him that $\mid$
fi0 might. Thus he thought. Almost all his tribesmen had |f heard the cry: "Wip, wip, wip!" | Therefore the Sparrow Society at once arose and went into the winter-dance-house of Waxaplalasiō (for this name was given by the | ancestors of the kwakiutl to a winter-dance-house. Only lately it was named | the Emptied-Ilouse, instead of Winter-dance-House, beeause reeently they became
65 mixed with the $\|$ Rivers Inlet people; and recently the name Winter-dance-House is Coming-out-House, | for the Nāk !wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{X}^{u}$ eall the winter-tance-house | Coming-out-Honse and Ceremonial-House; and


 Lámē k'!ēs qûlelax tâts'ēna ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas. Wä, laemélaē ēsela qa dzāqwēs
 g*āg*änts!ēsela lāxa l!emáisē. Wä, lamntāwisē p!edex*ēdexs laē

$\left.55 \mathrm{~g}^{\prime} \mathfrak{a}^{\varepsilon}\right\}_{a}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wip ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wip ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wipxa hāsela qa wŭLelēs ōmpasēq.

 Lēlts!ōdełxēs grōkŭlōtē qō lā1 dzāqwatō qā̃s wäg īl k'ik
 60 Wŭtelē g'ōkŭlōtasēxa Цǎmts'ālä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wipxelä. Wä, hësmis
 yäwixelats! ē grokwas Wāxap!alasówe (yîxs hë́maē teéctayosa grāläsa Ǩwă

 laxana yäwixelats!é yixs häe teeqelasēda Nāk'wax daćxwē yis g'ägrôlèlats!è
the Kwakiutl also aul (emmon nal lhons, I about this).

As soon as the members of the quaresw -in ent w,

 afternoon. "Yow we all will sit down at the placo whene for wh that I we sit down, that you may leam all the fome vorn the the $7 .$.
 just now see all the supernatural treashion of my prane. wh whe eomes out of the woods." Thus said Wiaxap !alanio io th "- parmm Society. |"He has sumg his form songs to me: thomefore I hwow it."

 day came in the morning, all the members of the sparton $\begin{gathered}\text { anmen }\end{gathered}$ went home to their houses. They were very glat on momme the words of TV̄xap !alaso $\bar{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon}$.

As soon as erening came, it man who was sont hy IV:a ap 'alow went || to whisper an invitation to all the men to gin th the -utther ai place. ${ }^{1}$ | (Some men say that the sitting-place las the name Song-Leader-Plate. Now all the men are newor moned twat for the meeting; lor the men immediately arise when they aro for
 läq).




















[^26]90 called to got to the sitting-place. \| When a man does not go-no matter whether he is a chief or one of the common people - nobody talks about him.) Then Wāxap!alas $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon}$ at once sang the songs | referred to by Ewilenkŭlag'ilis, the songs of Nanogwis, the hamshamts!e, who has the Head-without-Body for his sacred room.
95 An soon as the song leaders knew the four songs, they talked alont the one man belonging to the common people. It once four men were sent to go and all him to come to the sitting-place. Then
100 the four men started, and before long they came back walking with the man (the man who told the story to me did not know the name). Immediately Waxap !alasō $\bar{o}^{\varepsilon}$ asked the ehief of the Sparrows to speak, |and at once the chief of the Sparrow:, asked the man to sit down, not very near | the place where all the men were 5 scated. Then the chief of the sparrows spolie, and said, "Now let ns know what is more important than to go into the woods to sit in our sitting-place; for you know that no chiel is too great that he should not fome lere." Thus he said, and took off his head-ring of cedar-bark and put it on the gromed. "Done," he saitl, "go on 10 and consider $\|$ whether ron wish to remain alive. Then you will take up this red ceditr-bark and give a winter danee next year. If




 hămshămı! !esē māwītadesa N'ōsalōte.


 läs Lēshālaq qa grāxès lāxa k!wātaasē. Wä, lafméāwisa mōkwe bēbegwanem qassida. Wï, k!èslat!a gälaxs graxaè aèdaaqa 100 qüqelaxa begwānemè. (K'!ès q!āē teégemas, yîsa nōsa quen.) Wä, lıëx•datmslāwisē Waxap!alasówē ăxk-!ālaxa gwēse-








 yäwix‘îlès

[^27]you do not take it up, fou will die where we are satting here. If Thus he said. Immediately the man arose from the plave where he was sitting, and took up the red cedar-bark and | hid it in his armpit, and then he had sared his life; for he had II hidden the red cedur-burk 1.5 which he was going to put into his hox, which was in his house. The red cedar-bark was not to be seen again until he would give a winter dance | the next winter, when he was to invite for a whater dance. This is called / Begging-for-One's-Life - the taking up of the red cedar-bark when it is pat down on the sitting-place to be taken up by the one who disobeys the chicf of the sparrow Society; for the \| chief of the Sparrow Society is the chief of the winter 20 dance. Generally he is | chicf, for the chief of the sparrow society has no dance. |
(I will talk for a little while about this. When | the chicf the father of Q !emtq !ādas gave a winter dance, while | Ts tōxuts !aēs was still a child - for this was his name in summer - \| all those who 25 were to disappear were placed in a row to be seen by all the men who had been taken by the supernatural power of the winter dance. Then | Ts !ōx ${ }^{u}$ ts !aēs stood among them on the right-hand side of those who were to disappear; and $\mid$ after they had been looked at, they went into the woods where the whistles sounded. Then Ts !ox ${ }^{u}$ ts laēs went backward; and he was taken by the chief of the Sparrow Society, \|l not by the father of Ts !oxuts!aēs. Then the 30 chief of the Sparrow Society said, I "You will not go, friend Ts !ōx"-

 q!ŭlāłsēdēq lāxēs demgưlasē. Wä, lámē q!ŭlāxanux̣vs quaxs lắrmē

 lāLa ēt!èdeł ts!ămŭnxa qō lāł yäwix îlacṑ. Wä, hëeın Ḷēpudrs q!ŭlāxēxa dāx•சidäxa l!äg̣ekwaxs g'īg'aEldzemaē lāxa k!wälansē qu
 g•igămēsa ts!ēts!eqaxa gwēgwēsemas yē yixs hëmmalasmaē griyămē 20 begwāneina, yixa gwẻsemaíyē, yîx k !eûsaē laēnēsa gwēsemat yē.
(Wä qens yāwasīdē gwāgwēx'ssāla lāq. Wä, hë́manxs laẽ yäwix'îlē g'iğămáyē ōmps Q!emtq!ādaswŭla, sîxs hḗmaē ālēs grinūnemē Ts’!ox ${ }^{u}$ ts!aēsa qaxs hë́rmaē teēgems läxa hëenxē. Wii, hếma-
 nemx lâtanemasa ${ }^{\text {n nawalakwasa ts!ēts!ēqa. Wä, } \ln ^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me} \text { thaçelilē }}$






3? ts'acs. Mr war is the best. And he still held him while all the men shouted. Then the supernatural spirit and all those who had disappeszed were frighiened awar. And after ther had frighiened amar the supernatural spirit and all those who had disappeared. then
35 the chief of the Eparrow Eocietr. who was holding Ts 'ox-ts'aés -pose. and said. "Come. gire me red cedar-bark to put on the head of mr iriend here." Thus he said. Then he was given a head-ring of red cedar-bark and a neck-ring of red cedar-bark spread open. He spoke. and said. "Go on. look at him. friends. I put on the 40 head of ms friend ishat I toon awser from the supernatural power." Thus he said. and put around the nech the red cedar-bari, and put the head-ring of red cedar-bark on his head. $A s$ soon $s=$ he had done so. he iool a rope and put it around his waist as a belt. Then he took a thin cane and gare it to $T$ s '0xTs 'aes. and he said while
tis he gare to him his cane. "Friend. this is your Eparrow cane. for you will be a great Sparror. that rou mar not be airaid of anrthing that happens in this winter-dance house: for now you have a name. since rou hare a cedar-bark head-ring: and rou are a member of the sparrow societr." Thus he said. Then he turned his face toward all the men, and ssid. "O friends! lou mill not wish that a
50 minter dance be given ito our friend here - the great one who has red cedar-bark rings and who is a member of the Eparrow Societr. Now do not call him Ts!us"ts!aès. You shall call him Q'vmt-
32. Wā. la dālax'sāemqēxs laē xâleidēda Enāx̣wa bēbegwānem. Wā.

















 Tä. laems gẹil léqelas Ts'ox"ts'aěsa lāqek". TVā. laems téqe-
q!ādas." Thus he said. "And when he is an old man. lie shall he ns chief of the Sparrow Societr." Thus he said.)

As soon as the men took up the recl cedar-burk, he spohn. it: and said, "O friends! this, our master, the red cedar-hark, has come. Now I shall go and put it away into my box, that it may help in my purification, until next winter." "thus he said. as he I ment amar to hide the red cedar-bark, and put it inte his box in his I house. As soon as he had gone away, the chief of the Sparrow Societs spoke, : and said, "Now we have fiu acted correctly on behalf of our friend; ' for he has taken wur master, the red cedar-bark, to make us happy next winter." Thus he said. "Jow let us talk about our attempt to surround the norice this night. Norr these are the ones who will wipe the flymer of the house - | the fool dancers, the grizzly-bear dancers, and the hāmaa - and those next I who are brought back (after their initia- 6.5 ation), each in hisway. And when they come in, then our beloved ones (the princesses shall come in, each according to her way:
And then the ghost dancer will come - the supernatural one when daylight comes in the morning." ${ }^{1}$ Thus he said.

When he had spoken, they all went out of the woods, and staid for a short time in their houses. Then they ate quickly, for it was 70 evening. As soon as it was getting dark, four men were called
lales Q!emtq!adasē lāq:" "nēx'iaē. Wiä, g'îlsmēsē la nōmas be- Sz


 g'aensg'ada L !āgekŭk* qa lălag'iltsek' g'ī'aalts!âl lāxen g'ildasa
 qāŝida q!ŭlālelaxa l!āgekmē qas lā g'ēts!ōts lāxēs g'îldusé lāxēs g*ōkwē. Wä, g-îlsemslāirisē la qās sida lāaslasē yāq!eg'aslêla gwése-


 lāxens k'ik'îlnălaēnēnēlarwa gànolēx. Wä, hë́mens deegrt̂lelemlēda



 laca," "nēx*saè.

Wä, g*illःmēsē g̣wālē wâldemas laē ${ }^{t}$ wīla hōxwurlt ta qats lii yaiwa-



72 whose hereditary office is to walk and call those who try to surround the novice; for there is | no way that one should go on calling who does not own the privilege. As soon as the I four members of the Sparrow Society came - who walk to invite- Wāxap!alasō ${ }^{6}$
75 took || four good cedar-bark blankets, and gare one to each of the members of the Sparror Society \| who went to call. Then he took new flat red cedar-bark, and I gave it to them, and he put the broad cedar-bark around their necks, | and he put the spread red cedarbark around their heads. As soon as | they had put on the cedar-
80 bark rings, they put on eagle down, \| and they blackened their faces with charcoal, and they took a | well-made, shared, round cedar stick. This is the cane of the Sparrows. ! And they all went out of the winter-dance house. | They went to the east end of the village and went into ! the house, and they stood inside of the door,
85 and \|they spoke. And the one who has the right to speak first began to speak, and said: |
"We shall try to go into the house, shamans.
"We shall beat time that it may be heard by those who rule the winter dance, shamans. 1
"Now sprinkle your body, Ha ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{mase}^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\text {weed }}$.
"Now sprinkle your body, Hamsbē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. You shall go to wipe the 90 floor, |l little Sparrows. Go in while it is daylight, shamans." |

When they had gone to all the houses, they went for a short time into | the winter-dance house. Then the heralds walked again, and

 mōkwē gwēgǔdzaxa qēqaselg'iscē laaslasē Wāxap!alasof wē ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ēdxa

 ts! Ewès lāq. Wä, laeḿlaè qēqenxâlaxa ăwōdzō L!ạgekwa. Wä,
 ă $x^{\varepsilon}$ ā Lelōdālasēs qēqEx'îla L! !āgekwa laē qemx̣ wītsa qemx̣wäsa kwē-
80 kwē. Wä, hēeḿlāwisa ts!ōlna laē ts!ōts!elemda. Wä, lä́laē ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} d-$





"La ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mens hēnax'alēlai', pēpexalai".
"lámens wułłaxodlai" hōtaxelālxens q !āladelai", pēpexalai".
"La:ms xōsit !ēdlai Hámase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wēdai".
"Iaarms xōsit'ēdlai' Hămsbayai', laembes dēg'îlēlemlōł g̣̃ā-



went into the houses, | and for a short time they went arnm into the winter-dance house. When they went back tw call, they 93 said, "Now we really go back to call;" | for the first two times they" go to call, they only say, / "We go to call." And after they hase finished their speeches, they say, | "Now we really go buck to call. 'Wo, wo, wo! get ready, | be ready, when we come to haul y'm away, Sparrows, II and you, Sparrow women.'" Thus they said to 200 them. Then they all staid | thus in all the houses. When thoy went into all the $\mid$ houses, they did not go into the winter-dance house. I Then they just went back to the cast end of the village, and went into the / house and said, "WVe have come. Now we really come to call, \|! 'Wä, wä, wä, arise, arise!'" And at once | the b Sparrows and their wives arose, and went into the house in which the novice was to be surrounded. | They went into all the houses, and then they went | into the dance-house. They did not stay long. Then the | four heralds said, "Now we shall go to look for a face." || Thus they said, and went out of the winter dance-house, und 10 they went straight $\mid$ to the east end of the village. and went into ab house. | Then they said, "We come to try to see a face:" and when they found a $\mid$ man sitting in the house, they asked him to go. They: do not ask the | uninitiated to go too. And they use the samo
 läxs laē ēt!ēd yāwasধid hōgwēl lāxa yaiwix $\hat{\text { filatstē }}$ g*ōkwa.
 'stai'," yîxs ấmaē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk'Exs g*ālaē qāsa mālp!enēésta: "La ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mb:-





 âEm x̣wèlaqa lãxa ${ }^{\text {nnelbalasasa goōx }}$ "demsē qa's lō hōgwil lāxu


 g•ōkwa. Wä, g'îlemxan̄wisē ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wilxtolsaxa g'ig*ōkwaxs laē hogwis lāxa yäwix•̂̂clats!ē g•ōkwa. Wä, k' !ēst la gẹ̃g'îlītid lāqēxs luē snēk




 bāx̣ŭsē qa läs ōgwaqa. Wä, lăqlaē hēx•säem wảłdems vixs lā̄ıaī

15 speech as they enter \|t the houses. After they hare been to all the houses, they enter | the winter dance-house. Then they tell them that all have como in | whom they have invited. Immediately the speaker of the | winter dance-house arises. He belongs to the old men, the | head of the chief of the Eaters, for this is their Sparrow name.
20 He speaks || and says, "Now come, shamans, come in. Now I shall call | the unitiated to come and witness what we are doing." Thus he says, and | goes out of the door of the dance-house, and he | stauds outside. Then he shouts aloud, "Come, uninitiated, | come and witness what we are doing. Look from the door into the house 25 and sit by the door while we are II trying to surround the novice." Thus he says. Then he comes back into the house, and \| stands outside of the place where the Sparrows who will sing are seated in the rear of the house | in which the norices are to be surrounded. Then the uninitiated come in | and sit down at the left-hand side inside of the door of the winter dance- | house. Then the Sparrow Society and the uninitiated are inside, $\|$ only the harmshămts!es, grizaly-bears, | fool-dancers, wasp-dancers, cruel-dancers have not come in. | Then the speaker of the dance-house speaks again, | and says, "O friends! You are not yet all inside. | Come, now, friends, and go to our friends the great dancers, lif that they may come and keep watch over what we are going to do here." Tlans he says.



 mat ${ }^{\epsilon}$ yasa Hēmelk ${ }^{u}$, yîxs hë́maē gẹwēdzexläyosē qass Fāq!eg*atlē.








 g.ōkwa. Wä, laEḿlae 'wīlaēıēda gwēgŭts'mmē lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa bēbax̣ŭsē.
 Léwa nōenlemala téwa hāmaselatē téwa hăwāyadalatē. Wä,





Then the four heralds are sent out. The, four heralds gro out ut 37 once, and it is not long before they come back | ench singiug his own sacred song; and when | they all come into tho door, they stand in a row. And as soon as $\|$ they have all finished their sacred songs, fo the chief of the Sparrow heralds | speaks and tells the Sparrows that those who have been invited are coming, | and also that tho sonekeepers shall watch their songs | and their batons so as not to mako a mistake, and also the | children that they shall not cry. Thus they say, and they walk together || to the rear of the winter dance-loouse 45 As soon as | they arrive in the rear of the house, the hamshămts! f. come in $\mid$ and sit down in the rear of the house in the middle. After them come the grizzly-bears and sit down at the right-hand side of the |hămshămts!es. Then come the fool-dancers and sit down at the |l left-hand side of the hamshants !es. Next come | the 50 cruel-dancers and sit down next to the fool-dancers. Then the thunder-bird dancers come and sit down next to the grizzly-bears. Next come the | hox ${ }^{u}{ }^{u} h o k^{u}$ and sit down next to the thunder-birds. Next come the war-dancers and sit next to the erucl-dancers. When all the dancers are in - those who are now named the Seals - the 55 chief of the Sparrow Society arises and tells all the sparrows that now all the dancers have come in and also the Sparrows. |"Now, shamans, we will do what we came here for, into this winter dance-
 welsēda mökwē qēqaselg'Esa. Tä, k'lēsslat!a g̣äłaxs g'āxaē aēdaaqa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa yēyälaqǔlasēs yēyälax ${ }^{u}$ Lenē. Wä, g'îl $\varepsilon^{\varepsilon}$ Em ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē groux


 sE $^{\varepsilon}$ wa. "Wü, hë́mis qa yāцl̂âwisa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa nēnâgade lāxēs drnx̣layō Létwis t!emyayowē qa kn !ēsēs Lēlaqobala. W'ä, hë́misat g'în-
 qās ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ida qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s lä lāxa ōgwiwalīlasa ts!ägats!ē g•ōkwa. Wä, gầfem- $4 \overline{5}$ Élāwisē lăg•aa lāxa ōgwiwalīlaxs g*āxaē g•āxêla hēhămshămts! fsē


 gemxanōtema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ līlasa hēhămshămts!esē. Wä, g'ñx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ laē mak'îlēda hă- 50
 kŭkŭnxư̌alē qás lä k!wābalitaxa nēnānē. Wä, gax slaē māk flēda
 māk-īlēda hăwīnalał qass lä k!wābalitaxa hăwãyadalatē. Wä, g'il${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wī¹aēcēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa lēlaēnokwaxa la



house." Thus he says. Then the fool-dancer cries, "weē!" and || tox $x^{\varepsilon}$ wid, || grizzly-bear, thunder-bird dancer, and the others. This has the name "Driving-away;" and these really disappear in the woods. And this ! is called the "fully-initiated-winter-dance." And those who have the name "half-initiated-winter-dancers," the kwextlaku, they are the ones who wipe the floor-the fooldancers and the grizzly-dancer and the |floor-cleaning-woman-for 75 when all the fool-dancers come in, they are not $\|$ dressed with the red cedar-bark like the hāmats!a, q!aminâgăs, tōx ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wid, and the others | in the half-initiated-winter-dance, for they all belong to the Sparrow Society. As soon as | the fool-dancers come in, the kwexelaku |


 xwäsēda nōłemała. Wä, lāxaē 'nāł́nemsgemē q!emdemas. Wä, hëem g*we'yâsa g•ālē begwānem dēg•ilēlemxa ts'ägats!ē g•ōkwaxa nōenłemala te ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa nenq !ötela. Hëd läg iłns hë g'ālag'iwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya nōenłema-
 yîxs k' !ēsaé ăxētsōesa hayalilagase qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s lä layō lãxa haeyałilagasasa


. Lēgades xelkwē, hästarm âlak tāla la x'îsāha lāxa āl!ē. Wä, hëem





women dance in their turn, the nanaqawali\} humatsla, and the hăyālik* Elal. | The words of the song of the || nānaqawulnl hāmat: in nu and of the hăyālikelał are different from the words of the full-initiated-winter-dance, | for the women who disappear only stay in the rear of the kwextelak house. I As soon as the floor-elenniagwoman comes in, the speaker | of the ceremonial of the surrounding of the novice - the head speaker, who is like Hobelid - spenks (that is | what you have seen at Fort Rupert), and says, "Now, || those 85 who wipe the floor hare come in, and those who clean the floor. Now let us go to the end, friends. | Now I shall speak as a heruld. Come now!" Thus he says, and ! calls two Head-Sparrows. Is soon as the two | Sparrow men come, the speaker of the winter dance-house says, | "Ccme to our friend Hāmasewid. Did she not sprinkle herself to \| come and dance at her dancing-place here ?" 90 Thus he says, and sends the two |old Sparrow men to swing the rattles inside of the door of the $/$ house for surrounding the novice; and when the $\mid$ two Sparrow men go out, two old men - the two door-keepers - | each holds a round rattle, and $|\mid$ stands on the inside 95 of the door; and it is not $\mid$ long before the two Sparrow men come in. They stand ! inside of the door; and one of then speaks, and says, "The good one, our friend, is coming." Thus they say, and go to | stand in the rear of the house. Then the two men with the
ts!ēdaqaxa nānaqawalīłē hāmats!a téwa hăyālik'elał. Wä, lia is
 nā̉naqawalỉłē hāmats!a $1 E^{\varepsilon}$ wa hăyālik'Elalasa lảx'sâsē ts'ēts!ēqa so qaxs $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon}$ maē ăwāg•îlìlela x'îsāła lāxa kwēxélats!ē g'ōkwa ts! nalāqē. Wä, g'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wíclaēcēda ēkǔlēlemē is!ēdaqa laas rāq!eg'a alē yãya-







 kwē q!ŭlsq!ŭleyak gwēgŭdza qa yayatemîł līx ǔwīleläs t!ex-fliasa

 ذ̌h ${ }^{-u}$ gwēgŭdza q!wāłxewŭnkŭlaxa lōelxsemé yēyādena qu's lu
 gäłaxs $g^{*}$ āxaē hōgwīlēda málōkwē gwäts!em. Wä, lii q!wāgrali\}

 lä q!wāg•alîł laxa ōgwiwaliłłasa g*ōkwē. Wai, lä yat!èdēda múlokwé

300 rattles || rattle near the door, and immediately the song-keepers beat time (on their boards. Then Hämasewid comes in with fast steps, | going to the rear; and when she comes to the dancing-place in the | rear of the house, the song-keepers sing their songs. As soon as her song is | at an end, the song-keepers beat time on their boards, || and immediately she who has been dancing goes with fast steps out of the | door; and when she has gone out, two | heraldsSparrow men - are sent again to go and call the next one to | dance. And they do the same that they have done with the next one before; and when one after another of the dancers has danced, the two \|I 10 heralds are sent to go and call a woman who really dances well. They call her name. ${ }^{1}$ The woman had | the name Q!āyaxstālas. She was a good dancer. | This is done by the Gwētela in the ceremonial of surrounding the novice. Now / she was called, because the dance of $Q$ !āyaxstālas was the hămshămts!es, and it was not !
15 long before the two heralds came in. They stood \|inside of the door, and one of them spoke, and | said, "Our good friend is coming. She is really clean." | Thus he said. Then the other one also spoke, and said, |"O shamans! Don't beliere what my friend says. | Q 'ayaxstālas does not agree to come and dance, for she is tired.
20 She has been digging $\|$ clams this evening." Thus he said, and went with his friend | to stand in the rear of the house. Then there was

300 yāyatemitē lāxa t!ex‘ila. Wä, hēx'sidåmēsa nēnâgadē Lēxedzōdaxēs t!emēdzō. Wä, g'āxē $g \cdot a ̄ x e \overline{L e ̄ ~ H a ̄ m a s e w i d e ̄ ~ q a ́ s ~}{ }^{〔}$ lä tsaxāla lālaa lāxa ōgwīwalîē. Wä, g'îlsmēsē lāg*aa lāxa yéwētasa ōgwiwalī̄ē laē denxridēda nēnâgadäs q!emdemas. Wä, g'iľmēsē q!ălbē q!emdemas laē lexdzōdēda nēnâgadäxēs t!emēdzō. Wā,


 yixwa. Wä, ấmēse la naqumg'îltewe gwayīlälase qaēs māk-îlasē. Wä, g'îlsmēsē g•ēk'!ōlt!Endaxa yị̂wa, laē 'yālagemēda maslōkwē

 ts!edāq. Hë gwēg ilayâsa Gwētela lāxa k`îkilnăla. Wä, lámē Lēslālase \({ }^{\varepsilon}\) wa yîrs hămshămts!esaē lēdä \(Q\) tāyaxstālasē. Wä, k'ēst!ē gälãxs g'āxaē g•āxēLēda maslōkwē qāselg'îsa. Wä, lä q!wāg*acī̀a 15 lāx ǎwīleläsa t!ex`îla. Wä, lä yāq!eg astēda ${ }^{\text {Enemōkwē. Wä, lă }}$ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk"a: "G•āxk"as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ōemg•ins ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nemōkŭk". LaEmk• âlak•!n̄la kwäkwa," ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk'ē. Wä, lä ōgwaqa yāq!Eg•álēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōkwē. Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk’a:
 qwē sex̣̂ts!a g*āx yix̣we Q!āyaxstālasa quxs qelk•aax dzēk•aaxa
20 g'āwēq! kwe qa's lä q'wāg'alīl lāxa ōgwiwalỉasa g'ōkwē. Wä, lï ${ }^{\epsilon} w i p{ }^{\epsilon}$ wip

[^28]the cry, "Wip, wip, , wip!" at the door of the house. And the - two men with the rattles at once rattled at the same time, and at once the song-leaders beat time on the beating-board. Then the hămshămsts!es came with fast steps and went to the dancin!er- 2 . place in the rear of the house. Four songs were sung | by the somuleaders on behalf of Q'ayyaxstâlas; and as soon as the lust sung was ut an end, | Q!ājaxstālas stood still; and the speaker of the house spoke, | and said, " O friends! Look | at your minds! Xolowds can overcome our great friend. II Now I shall look for a shaman whon is a really a full-initiate to go and listen for the one for whom we are dancing." Then he called a shaman to be Listener, for that is the name of the one who had been called; and as soon as the speaker uf the house ended his | speech, the shaman went out of the house. | 11 , spoke, and said, "I am Quick-Spark," |f (for he pretended to the 35 Mouse-Woman in the story). "Now I will go around ! our world. looking for what we came in this winter dance-louse." Thus he said, and turned around to the right in the rear of the house and went to the door, and there he turned again to the right; and | then he went out of the door. Now Q!āyaxstālas was dancing I standing 40 in the dancing-place in the rear of the house. It was not long before the Listener came in and stood inside of the door , and saitl, "Keep still, keep still, shamans, and listen | to me! I have been

 t!emēdzō. Wä, g-āxaasa hămshămts!esē tsaxāla qás lä lāxa प̣1ヶ wē${ }^{\text {Ela }}$ lasē lāxa ōgwiwalî̀ē. Wä, läda mōsgem q!emq!'Emdemê denxtida- 25 yâsa nēnâgadē qa Q!āyaxstālasē. Wä, grâľ mēsē q!ưlbēda Elxias yē

 qwałaxēs nēnâqayōs qaxs k' leâsac̄ la hăyāquxg inns 'nfmox dzēk'.




 (qaxs hēbōłaē Hälamâlag̣a lāxa nūyamē). "Wä, lámésenn lā̉ lä'sia- $3 \bar{j}$






 g-āxen. Laemx'den lästalēsxens chālax. Lâmèsen sîbrnatoxa
all around our world, and I have learned | his different cries." 45 Thus he said, and went to the \|I rear of the house. Then the speaker of the dancing-house spoke, | and said, "I think that the supernatural power is already | approaching, for the dance of $Q$ !āyaxstālas can not be excelled; | for the supernatural power has come and has been heard by Listener." Thus he said. | Then the song-leaders 50 beat fast time on the beating-board, and || Q!āyaxstālas went out of the door with fast steps. They continued doing this. | And when almost all the women dancers were in the house, then two | histeners brought the supernatural power, the ghost-dancer. | And after she had danced, the supernatural power whistled at the place where those who had disappeared are called. | That place is called Super55 natural-Power-Place. After II the ghost-dancer finished dancing, the two Listeners were sent out. They | went out of the house and listened for the supernatural power, which was making a sound.! At once they went out; and they just showed their faces outside of the | door, when they heard the supernatural power sounding like 60 whistles. | Then they came back and stood inside of the door, || and one of them said, "Now we have obtained it, shamans, for we have really heard the supernatural power." Then | all the Sparrows went out, but | the harmshămts!es, the grizzly-bears, the tōx̣wid, | the hăwinalul, and the thunder-bird, and the hāmaa, did not go out. \|l
 45 ōgwiwalīłasa g•ōkwē. Wä, lai yāq!eg•átē yāyaq!entemēłasa ts!äg̣a-
 ēx•āla laēlag*a la hēyaq!ēmag'ins yîxwak lāxg’a Q!āyaxstālasek•
 Wä, la $a^{\varepsilon}$ mē lēxdzodēda nēnâgadäxēs t!emēdzō. Wä, la $a^{\varepsilon}$ mē tsaxālē
50 Q!āyaxstālasaxs laē lāwelsa lãxa t!ex^îla. Wä, lä hëx*säem gwēg`ila. Wä, g'îlsmēsē elāq ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wíclaētēda yix̣wa ts'ēdaqa laē málōkwa hōlaq!esē. Wä, hë́mis la lâcelaxa ${ }^{\text {®nawalakwa lelōłǎlałē. Wä, }}$ g•flmē gwāl yîxwaxs laē hëk' !eg'actēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nawalakwē lāxa k'îm ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaasaxa x'îx esāła. Wä, hëem teēgades ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nawalak!wäs. Wä, g'îléem gwāl
 hōqŭwels lāxa g•ōkwē qas s lḕ hōcēlaxa ${ }^{\text {n nawalakwa hëk' !āla. Wä, }}$


 60 xîla. Wä, lä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk'ēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōkwē: "Lámens lâla, pēpexǎl, qaxg'a-

 hōqŭwelsēda hămshămts!esē̉ LEE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wa nēnānē LE ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wa tōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ widē


But all the fool-daneers went out and the grizzly-bear dameers 65 together with the Sparrow Society, for they are not allowed to sem the I painters who paint the sacred room - the Ilead-without-Body- and those who prepare the supernatural treasure of the toxaid. Therefore they all went out together with the Ifonl-dancers, the nānaqawalil, and the nōleméssta, and also the II grizzly-bear dancer,- 70 for all these belonged with the half-initiates, the kwexwhak. Then the sacred room was quickly painted before daylight came in the morning, | and it was put ap; and as soon as it was linished, they waited for | daylight; and when it was broad daylight in the morning, four members of the Sparrow Society were called: and when they came in, || they quickly painted their faces with charcoal and after 75 this had been done, they | put eagle-down on to them: and they always had belts around their waists. I And they kept together always with their Sparrow eanes. As soon as this was done, they went out of the door of the winter dance- $\mid$ house. They entered all the houses and called $\|$ all the hămshamts!rs, grizzly-hears, so tōx̣ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid, | hǎwinnalal, and thunder-bird dancers, and alsu the hāmaa; | for they all had gone out for a while to eat in their | honses. Then the heralds said, "We are walking | to capture the supernatural power." Thus they said when they named the various dancers of those who owned dances. and also the members of the 85

 $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !āk- !et !ēnoxwaxs laē k•!ātaxa mawīlēxa xeqwalōlē Lée wa g'îtüxa
 nōenlemałaxa nānaqawalīlē ḶE $\mathrm{E}^{\epsilon}$ wa nōlemētsta; wä, hëemisteèda nenq!ōlela, qaxs hä®stán maĕ g*a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yôł lāxa wîx"sâxa kwēxelakwē. Wii, 70



 hānax̣ ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wid ts!ōts!eleimtsa ts!ōłna. Wä, gr̂̂lmēsē gwāła laée qrimx- 75 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ witsā qEmx̣wäsa kwēkwē laxēs hëmenāhámaē wưsēg'ekwasēs wŭsēg•anō. Wä, lä hëmenalaem q!ap!ēx‘sä Ḷe wis g̣wēgwesp !eqē. Wii.


 hăwīnalał Le ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wa kwēkưkŭnx̣ưlatē; wia, hēsmisıēda hāmaa





86 Sparrow Society. "Now you will go and beat | the house-boards, you half-initiates, for those who will be met with dances are our people who are going to be caught, the supernatural ones." | Thus said one of the heralds. As soon as the speech was at an end, | the three others said together, "Arise quickly!" | They entered first the house at the lower end of the village, and they came un un un dance-house. | Immediately all the Sparrows and those who own danees came in, ! and entered the winter dance-house. When | ther had all come in, the members of the Spurrow Society, of the halfinitiates, | the fool-dancers, the bear-dancers, and the nānaqawalił, and the nōlemésta eame in, $\|$ and sat down at the right-hand side inside of the door of the winter-dance | house. As soon as all those who owned dances-the half-initiates and the Sparrow Society-were in, | the speaker of the winter-dance house spoke, and | said to the full-initiates, "Now, shamans, put eagle-down on yourselves. | you full-initiates, for we will go to catch our great friend." Thus he 400 said. ||" Now, you full-initiates, Sparrow women, you will meet him dancing. You | half-initiates, Sparrows and Sparrow women, you shall beat the house-boards," | thus he said, and all the Sparrows, and all the dance owners | arose and went out of the door of the danc-ing-house. |
5 (They never did as modern people are doing. II The tox ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid and the thunder-bird dancers eacli sing one at a time their sacred songs
s6 g'ilṑ, wēwix'sâ qa yāyáwālalaxens k-îmyasōcaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nawalakwē,"

 häē g'îl laēla gwābalasasa g*ōx "demsē. Wä, lä gwāsōłela lāxa





 g•ōkwa. Wä, g•îlcmēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wī̊laēlē lēlaēnokwasa wix'sâ Lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wis gwēgǔdzu laálasē yāq!'eg'actē yāyaq!entemilasa ts!!igats!ē g•ōkwa. Wä,


 Lēxexsēg•ētōt, wēwix'sû gwēgňdza lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wōs gwēgñgŭts!axsemx,"
 nokwa qús lä hōqŭwels lãxa t 'ex îlẳsa is'ägats!ē.
(Wa, la lace hëwäxa hë ęwēgrilox lax ọwēg ilatsa ālēx begwãnemxs

before all the Sparrows go out of the house, when they are about to 6 catch | those who have disappeared. They did so mly lately when they became mixed with the / Iwike !ēnoxu for they do that wat when they catch those who have disappeared - the hamats!a, and his k*inqElaLEla, and q!âminâgâs, and the nōntsētstālul, and grizzly bear of the door of the house of Cannibal-at-North-Eme-uf-10 World, for at first I they all sing their sacred songs at the sume time those whom the Awike !ēnox call olala, and who are called by the Kwāg ul tōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid, and the shaman dancers and the k'implaimela. As soon as all hare sung each his sacred song, the Iwik" !enox all 1.5 come out of the winter dance-house to eatch I thuse who hanc. disappeared.)

As soon as all hare gone out, ther shout at the same time, and san. "Oh, I you shall be made poor by the supematural power! Wi. wō, wō." They say so four times. Then they walk together to the place where the supernatural power is caught, | at the mouth of the 20 river Ts !elgwad for that is where the hămshamts!es shows himself. As soon as those who are to eatel him arrive at the mouth of the river, the hămshămts!es comes out of the woods, and takes loold of one of the Sparrows, and bites a piece out of his left arm: and as soon as the piece that he has bitten comes off, he takes another ont of the / Sparrows and bites him; and he bites another one: and still another one, the last one; and as soon as the last one has becen 25
 x'īx'issāla yîxs ālemaēx hë g̛̣ēg'ilaxs laē q!ŭq!n̆lgox̣wid lu:wa Āwîk !ēnoxwè, gîxs häē g̣wēg‘ilaxs k`îmyaarēs xix‘esā̀laxa hāmats'u




 Āwīk !ēnoxwē lāxa ts!ägats!ē g'ōkwa qaes lä lāxēs kômyaasıax̄̄s x'īx'Esäla.)
 g•îl mewēlas ${ }^{\varepsilon} n a w a l a k w a . ~ W o ̄, ~ w o ̄, ~ w o ̄, ~ w o ̄ . " ~ W a ̄, ~ m o ̄ \jmath!' e n d z a q w u x s ~$
 $\overline{\text { ox }}{ }^{n} \operatorname{siwa}^{\varepsilon} y a s a{ }^{\varepsilon}$ wäs Ts!Elgwadē, quxs hësmaē nēx'nē̄latsa hămshă!nts!esē. Wä, g•îkem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lāwisē lāg aa, jîxa k-îmya lāxa ōx̣"siwaf yasa zo






26 bitten, | he takes hold of the hămshămts!es; and then the three members of the Sparrow Society, who had first been bitten, | help the one who was bitten last. Now the four members of the Sparrow Society who have been bitten are called | the sâlacela of the hămshămts !es. | They just go ahead of those who try to eatch the (norice), and they go back. Ind all go to the \|l beach of the winter-dance house. Then the | half-initiate Sparrows and the Sparrow women first come out. Each | carries a baton, and they are just standing outside near the front boards of the / house, and they beat time on the front boards of the house in ! five part rhythm, which is called 35 "one beat between." As soon as \|the half-initiate Sparrows beat time on the boards, all | the dancers, the full-initiate Sparrow women, come out of the house and stand in a row on the I shore in front of the dancing-house. They just dance with | the time-beating on the front boards of the house. No song is sung. This is ! called "meeting with a dance those who have been caught," namely, the dancing 40 without $\|$ a song, when those who have caught those who hare disappeared arrive at the beach. | Some Kwäkiutl say "the one taken hold of," for that is another name for | the one caught. Now the hămshămts!es dances with his four | songs, which are sung by the song-leaders on the beach of the winter dance- | house. As soon as
45 the last song of the song-leaders is ended, \#l the full-initiate Sparrow women, who meet the norice with dancing, come into the house, and
 gwēgŭdza la g'iwālaxa la elxiē $q$ !ex ${ }^{-\varepsilon} \bar{i} t s E^{\varepsilon} w a$. Wä, laem teēgadēda mōkwē q!ēq!eg ek gewēgŭdzas sâlacelaxa hămshămts!es. Wä,

 wēwix'sî gwēgŭdza L!E $E^{\varepsilon}$ wis grwēgŭts!axsemē. Wä, lámē q!wāhxewŭnkŭlaxa t!emyayowe. Wä, ấmisé q!wāxsoĝ̣̂lsaxa isāqema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa
 t!emsawēltâtyas t!emyasxa țēgadäs Lēxelakwē. Wä, g•iléemx ${ }^{〔}$ de-
35 wēsē Lēxelx-sidēda wīx'sî gwēgưdza g'āxaas hōqŭwelselēda ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa

 Lēxedzầ ${ }^{2}$ yaxa tsāgemē, k'!eâs q!emdem denxelayâ. Wä, hēem Lē̄gades yāya ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāläxa k-îmyānemē yîxa wŭl ${ }^{\varepsilon} E m$ Yîx̣wasa k-!eâsē 40 q!emdema yixs $g \cdot a ̄ x a e ̄ ~ g \cdot a ̄ x^{s}$ ne ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk ēela waōkwē Kiwāg'ulqēxs dānemaē quaxs hë́maē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nem leēgemsa
 q!emq!emdems laē denxelaŷâso nēnâg̣adēlāx l!'Emáisasa ts!äg̣ats!ē grōkwa. Wä, gr'îlsmēsē q!ŭlbēda elxța ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē denxelayâsa nēnâgadē laē






 once the somy-leaders'sing sumst with last thmo-locatmer and us soon as the songe with the last time-frating ane at an combl. Whe sumg leaters sing again with shon time-beathors. Them ane thew -anm with slow time-beating, besibles the wne with filat time-luentere is
 hamts!es when he is dancing: and when the lat on we of the onnt leaders is at an end, the song-leaders beat fist tinc on tho homal. Then the hamshămts!es runs about quickly: groing amound the her in the middle of the house. Is somon as he groes fensard lis sumpal wh room, the Heacl-without-Bonly, the month of the Hearl-withontBody, opens, and the bamshamtstres goen intu the month. The four eompanions of the hamshămts!ra have an time th aro in athe before the montly of the sacred romm with Ifead-withon Bumb shots. Immediately all the mombers of the Eparrow Somelt and all the sparrow women go out, and goo home to their hasuses. ()nd is the owners of dances are still sitting in the wintor dame-thonse. When erening comes Waxap talasīe calls his fonur homaks, mombers






 tsaxāła q!emdems laè ēt !ed denxideda nēnâqudlisa mequixelas t'ın-

 mēła lēlax'sâwē gwēgŭts!axsemxa hămshămts'rsaxs lac yixwa.












68 of the Sparrow society: As som as they come into the winter dance-house, they dress up in the way in which heralels always 70 dress. As soon as they have finished, they come out |l of the winter danee-house, and go to the other end of the village. Then they step into the door of the house, and stand inside of the door. Then one of then, the speaker, says:
"We will try to resture 0 his senses Nānogrvis, shamans.
"We will tame Nänogwis, shamans. II
75) "We will quiet Nänogwis, shamans.
"We will heal Nānogwis, shamans."
It is only one of them who speaks; and as soon as he has finished the four ways of calling, the three companions / of the speaker say
a) all together, "You will go in before dark, shamans." || And the memhers of the Sparow Society, who are invited, always say when the speech of the herald is finished, | "We shall go now;" and the heralds always | speak this way, going to all the houses. Some of the members of the Sparmw Society go at once into the winter-dance | house; and the boys of the Sparrow Society beat fast time for the members
4i) of the Sparrow Society, when they go in. When all the members of the Sparrow society come in, going together, | the Sparrow boys heat last time, and say at the same time "Ilai hai!" | The Sparrow boys only stop beating time when almost all the members of the Sparrow Suciety are in the house. As soon as the heralds have called


70 lāxa ts!ägats!ē gorkwa quas lä lāxa ăpsbālasasa grōédems. Wä, lä


"Lásuens nanâqEmalai', pēpexălai', lāx Nānog̣isai".
Lámens trmelqwalai', pēpexălai', hāx Nōnogwisai'.
75 Laimens yâlalaii', pēpexălai', lāx Nānogwisaí.
Lámens hëthkonai', pēpexalai', lāx Nānogwisai'."
 mōx̨widāla fāyulaēnēs lae snēmādzaqwēda yīdukwe qāswñtsa

s0 hëmenāłåmēda gwēgŭdzaxa qāsase wē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk Exs laē q!ŭlbē wāhde-










 morning, who are now his :a-xiatabotic. stamel on (enth whe off the
 stand there a long time before the smonth wif the sasered romem wht the Head-without-Body opens; and immodiatels Xammewio, for th:1 I-


 out wearing on his head the camibal-m:-4, whe reviluinf t p He goes around the fire in the middle of the homece daneines and an som as he has gone around the fire in the middle of the lon-a. the mouth of the Head-without-Pady oppens, and Ximogn is geme untw stul the mouth of the I Head-without-Pody. As some as hie han grome in the mouth shots, and the four assistant members of the sparmos Society have no time to ge in also. 'Two of them : tand an ma h side of the mouth of the Ilead-without-Bods of the samed romm Then the songe with fast beating is at an cond. and the momith of the i Head-without-Body opens again. | Nanocrub (rics - Wip, wip, "ゆ' inside of the mouth, and immodiately the song-leadere -ung a wome with slow beating of time. Then Nanogntis comes (mil of the remeth and $\mid$ dances. He dances aromed the fire in the middle of the hanse:
 ts?axsemē Léwa gwāgŭgwèlzemē. Wai, ham âm hëxedarm la (an q!wāg*alilēda mōkwe q!ēq!eg'Ex"sa hămshamts!rsaxa qualaxa la











 dzexsta ${ }^{\text {y y as }}$ semsasa xosalolo mawila. W:i, lafm lai ' 'ullue






10 and when the song with slow time-beating is at an end, Nanogwis | just sits down on the floor of the house. He does not wear the camibal-mask, for he has on his head the flat head-ring of red cedar-bark, atud his neck-ring is also of flat cedar-bark. Is soon as the song-lealers sing the other sung with slow beating of time, he
15 dances. When that is at an end again, Nanogwis sits down on the floor of the house; and when the song-laders sing the last song with slow beating of time, Nanegwis arises and dances again. He dances as he is going toward the sacred room with the Ilead-without-Body. As soon as ! he raches it, the mouth opens, and
20 Nanogwis goes into the mouth of the sucred room with the Head-without-Body. And as soon as he has gone in, | the mouth shuts. After this Nanogwis has been quieted.

The tongs and white cedar-bark were never used as | modern people use them for the hamats !a who has been caught, when they | bring him back to his senses the first time in the evening after he has
25 been caught, when he still $\|$ has on his head-ring of hemluck-branches and his neck-ring of hemlock-branches, and when he | tlances to a song with fast beating of time and with one $\mid$ song with slow beating of time. As soon as the song with slow beating of time is at an end, | the hamats !a never tries to dance, for he pretends that he is not | in his senses. Ile has many attendants who try to hold him when he is
30 running about. Therefore the speaker of the winter danee-house |

10 laEmnāwise q!ŭlba neqāxeha q!emdems. Wä, âEmtāwise Nānogwisē k!wāg*ahỉa. Wä, latmē k"!ēs ŭxemālaxēs hămsemlē gaxs t̂́maé qex'emālaxa lepāła l!āgekwa. Wä, lāxaē lepāla l!āgekwē
 grme neqāxela q!emdems lae hëx-cidaem yîy wida. Wä, grîl-
 êt tēd denxeēdēda nēnâgadäsa elxıą ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yē neqūxela q!emdems laē



 k!ŭg'álēda sfinsē. Wä, lámē yâlficte Nānogwisē lāxēq.
 g̣wegrilasasa àtex brgwānema quēda keîmyānemē hāmats!a, yîxs










 We will really try to scoure him. that one great friond man bu. tomel
 says. IThen the speaker of the house sits downe amed the nttendan tassemble | and sit around the hamats.an at the left homel sule in the rear of the winter dance- homio. 'Then líwish 'waxalata comen carrying long tongs with white cedar-harkstiod the (he emel. Than in called "face burner of the newly meturned hamat-ha." The" beme \& of this one is "hamats layādzewail," if his ance-turs nome from the
 called "burner of the mewly returned hāmats!a," Then k':wa $k$ !waxsdala, who is burner of the newly returned hāmat-ib. for that
 to do what you wish me to do. It is a dillimult matter. Xims hore are also the white cedar-hark napkins of our fonm beloned ott - the princesses) with which I shall hurn the fare of this great supernatural one. Now, | song-leaders, heat fast time for me: 'ly his he - : 1 , and puts white cedar-bark $\mid$ tied to the tonge of the fore in the middle of the winter dance-honse. In As soon as the white coedn-harth in catches fire, he looks at the hamats!a, and heoreve to him with farl
 qa wäg'iltsa bëlik'a hăxsemlilaxgeins snemox dzete quas wayt




















52 steps. It once the sorog-leaders beat fast time. Then the burner jumps up, and the seng-leaders strike with their batons, all at the same time. Four times the burner jumps up. Then he swings wer all of them the face-hurner for the hanmats!a. Immediately |
5.5 the hatmats!n cries "Hap!" Four times he swings his ; hurner over the hamats'at: and after he has done so four times, the burner throws into the corner of the house his cedar-bark for burning. and utters the cannibal ery each time when be turns around and swings the burning cedar-lark orer the hamatsfas Anon as this bio $)$ is done, the new hamats !aters the camibal-ery, and immediatcly the song-keaders beat fast time on the boards. Four times the new hamats!agoes around the fire in the middle of the daneinghouse, and his hembock-hameles are dropping off as he is roming; and as soon as all the hombork-branches have dropped off, after he has gone around four times, he goes into his sacred room, and immedi-
(ia) ately his cannibal headmask shuts its month. Then the sangleaders sing ' the one song of all the forehead-masks which come from the Iwike !enox ${ }^{u}$, or from the Bellabella. Then he comes out of his room wearing his cammbal forehead-mask and dances; and When the songr is at an end, he sits down outside of the sacred romm and shakes himself, while the song-leaders are beating fast time.
T0 Then he turns around four times, wearing his cannihal head-mask. and cries out "Hap, hap, hap!" | and the (jaws of the mask) snap.

52 Wä, grîlsmēsē drx ustâwēda newēqŭlg îsē laē t'Emsalōdēda nēnâg̛adē. Wä, lä mōp’’ma dex"ustâwêda newēgŭlg îsaxs lāe melē-














 L!āsalilasēs māwilē la bakwāgoilaxs hā Lēxalēda nēnâg̣ade. Wü,
70 grî́mēsé mōp!ena x̂îp! !déda hǎmsiwātaxs laé hap hap hap hapxaxs la


 while the songr-leaders :me beatins fast times and he Ghake fow self; Il and when he has turnet aromed four times, he fotm- It i cambab-ery; and when he rises agath, the someleaders -ime aram. Then he I dancess agrain, goinge to the rear of the houser, and he damote in front of the saceat room. Is soon ats the song tis at an embl the song-leaders heat fast time. Them he goes into has sacred romm and when he has gone into his satered roum, tho hāmats!a comes mut naked, and goes around the fire in the middle of the homes. 'Then su he $\mid$ goes right back into his satered room. And it is mot bung hefure the song-leaders siner a song with show time-heatmer. Then the hāmats !a comes : out of his sacred room, and dances, and he wearn a black bearskin blanket, and he wears a rod cocdar-hark ring uromal his neck, and a red cedar-hark ring on his head, and anklens, and sis arm-rings. | The kionquălalela dances noar him, quing in from of the hamats!a, who is not wihd. Four somgs with slow beathug are sung with his dance while he is wearing the black bear--hin hlanken. When the last song of the song-leators is mearly conded, he gence men his sacred froom. Now he is tamed. Fon fonm wintern he atwan- 'm dances four times, according to the mamer of the Inak' !any : and after the hamats!a has danced four timos for for womtors. wo ceases being hāmats!a; and | after he has beon hanmats 'at he beromo






















Biala, for not one of the hamats la of the Iwỉk 'ēnox" and of the
95 Bellabella dues not become ndala after he has gone to the end of four winters being hāmats !a.

But the Kiwäg'ul do differently with their hamshanme!es. and with the hamats!a who has whistles, for they perform only once in winter; for they wish to give up the hamats'a quiekly, and they at once become members of the Sparrow Society, those who ean not stand being away from their wives for a long time. However, when (600) the mind of a hamats ta is strong, then he remains a hamats'a for a long time; that is, those who are rally of moble descent. And this is different among the Kwage when they have bronght back to his senses the recently returned hamats!a in the evening. Then all the members of the sparrow Society go out of the house, and also the Sparrow women and Sparrow children. Only those who own
5 the wllice of \#purifying the newly returned hanats !a remain sitting inside, for toward daylight he will be purified.

And this is also different from the way of the Iwik' !emox ${ }^{u}$ and Bellabella, when they wash the newly returned hamats!a four days after he comes out of the woods. He dances four nights
10 until the time when he is to be washed. The new dancer does not take off his red cedar-hark ring for four years, and also he does not do any work for four years: and it is never forgotten ! by all the men

93 lae gwāl hàmats!a. Ẅi, hámē ōlalaxs lae gwāt hāmats'a, yixs




 gwētsēesteda wāyats!âla gwēlala léwis genmmē: wäx'i hâk!wemasē
 sâla begwānema. Wä, grámēs ōgŭqālayōsa Kwāg ulaxs geîfmaē



 la gwèmé lāx ${ }^{\varepsilon} n \bar{x} x^{-\varepsilon}$ ida.
 yîxs ātmae kwäsaxia àtºwŭt !āla hāmats!äxs laē mōp!enx̣wassēs

10 lălan laxa kwäsax demaq. Wä, lamm dzēdelãx si lālaa lāxa mō-





 about this.


"Now we will gn arem its suffar, shamans.
"Now we will ge into the touse. shant :as
"Now we will beat time" on boxm, hammons.
" Now we will look on, shamans.
"Now we will really be in the fouse, whansans.
This is what the four heratds of the sparrons bomets an alfor
they ! beat time four times, aroording to the wats of the ho if 1 .
when the norice first disappears. Siter they baye hem ans:a for four days, they are assembled to be given redecedar. :aml wh in 1 has been done, after four days. begiming from the 111 w. wh w they were assembled, the boarch are heaten for those wh of haw it wpo peared: and after four days more time is heaten aquan for thou if who have disappeared: and after four days 1 tore time - bow on again for those who have alisappeared: and after four day- mave the heralds say,
"Now we will rpally be in the house, shamans."





 qaxa $k{ }^{*}$ 'eâsē hāmats!a tstēts!equa -

Lamens lāts!ấg'alēlai' pēpexălai'.


La ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mens âlag'alelai, pēpexălai'."








"La ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{m}$ ms âlag'alerai', pēpexălai.

Then all the different winter dance-masks are brought into the \| 35) winter dance-house, and they are put down behind the curtain, which is stretched across the whole width of the rear of the house; namely, the fool-dancer masks and all the different masks. Now they are doing this and bringing the masks into the house while the heratds go inviting and before the Sparrow Society comes in. As
10 soon as the four heralds belonging to the Sparrow Society have invited four times, all the members of the Sparrow Society come in: and for a short time the speaker of the winter dance-house speaks, and he tells the song-leaders and all those who have dances and all the members of the Sparrow Society to take care. When his speech is at an end, the song-leaders sing their song, and the boards ure ti) beaten for the women. Then a woman comes in dancing: and when the song is at an end, she goes back behind the curtain in the rear of the house. I And when all have daneed for whom tha boards have been beaten, for those who have disappeared in the inside of the house, then the speaker of the dancing- honse speaks, and he says to the members of the Sparrow Society that this 50 is the last dance. Aud 7 when he says this, the fool-dancer cries, "Wee!" and also the bear-of-the-house and all the masks behind the curtain in the I rear of the dancing-house. Immediately the song-leaders beat fast time on their boards. Then they let down

Wä, lámē lac̄lelayuwèda $\varepsilon_{\text {nāxwa }}$ ōgŭqala ts!ēts!äqēwē lāxa










 q!emdemas laē acḗsta lāxa yā wapemlīkē lāxa ōgwiwalilasa g'ōkwē.

 grökwa. Wii, łámé nētaxa gwégŭdzaxs lémaē yūxta. Wä, hë́mis

 ōgwiwalikasa kwēxélats'ē grōkwa. Wä. lä hëx‘sidacma mēnágadē Lēxedzōdxès lèx xedzowē. Wä, lámē ts!enkwaxē yāwapemaīlas.
the curtain, and all the mash- shon themselve Four tom curtain is hauled up, and form times thos are secon bo 11 . tors. This is called "many masks lyime on the lom in then fome when they are gathered together athd shown with the homm: boards. When this is lemished, all the mombers of the fourow Society and all the dimee owners go mut and gat lotow (i) them houses. Then the wintor danee is finished after this. Smb mes 1 low wh all have secular names when day comes, amd thes sine sumber songs when they give a feast. Now I have limished tathit $\frac{y}{}$ athon the winter dance.
(The Awik" !enox ${ }^{u}$ invite after the return of the lan ata'in an follows:-) ||
"I come to ask you, I eome to ask you, winter damoms. W. will $6 . \mathrm{s}^{\text {a }}$ tame the damdamxala, oblala, you whio look out for dangiv the Sparrow Society) who obtain as a supermatural treasure the mantio Four-Man-eater, the good | cammibal."

## Legenir of the Gexsem, Nik! Whipdix

The ancestors of the momaym Giesxpm of the Näk 'wax dat laven | at Wāwate; and their chief was named T's!exsol, and he had for has prince K !wāk!wabalas. Ts!exeed was really a bad man, and thorofore his tribe did not like him, If therefore he was hated hy his tralu: ;


 q!ap!älaé nētid lāxa kwēxelakwē. Wä, writmésè gwäta lac wala



 lāxa ts!ēts!ēqa lāxēq.
(The Jwik !enox invite after the return of tho hamats'a as follows:-)
"Ōk!ŭła, ōk!ŭlamōguLau ts!ēts!eçau hëlik"ale:ns dam!amxulau ni,
 k.as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$."

## Legend of the (íexsea, Nik!wax bas $x$






(6 And Ts!exed always struck his prince, kitwalk!wabalas: | therefore $K$ !wäk !wabalas conld not endure the way he was treated by his father. And K twāk twabalas remained lying down, and did not arise in the morning. Then his father called him, and K twäk !wabalas
10 din! not rise. That was the reason why Ts!exed became angry at his prince, and Tstexed took a pair of tongs and struck his | prince. And after he had been struck by his father, I Iwäk twabalas mose and went out of the house, and he went | into the wools behind
1.5 his father's house. He walked and went lifinland. He went to commit suldede in the woods. Is soon as | evening came, the tribe of Ts !exed searehed for him in the woods, and they did not give up until the next evening. Then the ancestors of the Ge rexem of the Nak wax dan ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$ all eame ont of the woods. And in the morning,
20 when day came, Trs Exeed called his $|\mid$ tribe into his houser ; and when they were ! all inside, Ts !ex ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{e} d$ arose, and begged his people | not to give up looking for his prince; for K ?wäk! wabalas whs his only son, therefore he wanted him to be looked for. And f
2.) his tribe said that they would eat breakfast quickly. The \|l wife of Ts!exsed, Ts!eqala grawe breakfast to them. After | they had eaten their breakfast, they went out, and all the strong young men went into the woods to look for $K$ !wak 'wabalas. In the even-

6 Ts!exedee k 'ēlak uxēs Lăwŭlgămarye k'wāk!wabalasē. Wii, hëem${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ]āw is lāgilas ${ }^{\text {Ewayats! }}$ ! C 1 K !wāk!wabalasax gwēg alt!eqElasasēs ōm-

















 gwāta ğanstālaxs lae ewitha la hōqŭwelsa. Wa, lachaē ewilacma





 It was midsummer whon Kixak ? Watralia wont in tw the w.....t

 up enduring his father's distine for him. "I wall hull mavelf in the
 father's house; and he went hach between |ra fathers bamen wh?

 Wawake. In the evening he washed in the river. Theon it catoment
 while he was walking in the woods: lin fis twak!wabala- lown it w his mother, Ts!eqāta, came from the simmsuleh, of limev- lo leet and || $\mathbf{K}$ !wak!wabalas thought of gomer there. Is som a- muti 15 came, the lay down under a cedar-tree at at sheltowed phaw, amd in the I morning, when day came, he amose, wathed hamedf of theromer and | alter he had finished, he walked up the rixer. Wlan owelloz came, he washed himself in the river; and altel he had dhene on he lay on his back and went to sleep. In the morning. When dan in


 hēenxaxs laee toyagee K'wāk!wabalasē.






 laaqa lax wäs Wāwalē. Wa, hayoistalam: lāwist năgatmal lax wo th











52 rame, he arose and washed in the river; and after he had done so, he walked up the river Wāwale; and in the evening he washed again; and after he had done so, he lay on his back under a cedar-
55 tree and went to sleep. When daylight came in the morning, he arose and washed himself; and after he had done so, he walked aloug; and he lad not gone far, before he came to a lake, and he washed himself in it: and after he had done so, he walked to the inland side of the wide lake. Before he had gone half the length of
60 the large lake evening came, and he washed himself; and after he had done so, he lay down on the shore of the lake and went to slecp. Now, he had slept four nights since leaving his home in Wawade. Then the dreamed of a handsome stout man, who came and talked
6.5 to him; | and the stout man sait to $k$ !wāk 'wabalas. || "Let me ask yon, why did you come to this supernatural place?" Thus he said: and immediately K!wāk!wabalas said, "O friend! I come to get supernatural power from you." 'Thus he said to lim. Then the stout man said, "Don't leave this place for four nights, for you
70 have already obtained something good from me." Thus spoke the stout man in his dream. Is soon as he stopped speaking, the stont man disappeared, and at once K'wāk!wabalas awoke. It was! getting daylight. Inmediately he arose and washed himself; | and









 laē t!ēx'alēs lāx ăwenxēlisasa dzésāie qass mēxēedē. Wä, lacmē mōp!ena mēxa g'äx'sid lāxēs g'ōkwē lāx Wāwalē. Wä, laemén̄-




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk ${ }^{\text {ēda }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālatsayōkwe begwānema: "G̛wala bâsōs ăxāsaqōs mōp’:nx̣wats ès gānolaōs yōl lōx quxs lémaaqōs hëlaxa g'āxen,"









 self in the lake; and after ho had dene se, he wemt into tho fowe in hemloek-branches and lay deww on his hace. Gmen he went for-hely Then he dreamed of anntlop man who came amb stomi it the hom-o. not like the stout man of whom he hat lirat dhe amme. The m whenfore
 you eome to this supermatural place, friond! Thathe whe And K! !wàk!wabalas replied at once, and satid tu him I Imme th this supernatural place because I want to get supermatmat perwer

 friend I'îmselitela, who came to see foul last night for 1/. one who first goes to see those whormme to this supert at inat plan
I am Iōxhoxŭlsela, Now, take care? and go on wathine luhrat an this supernatural lake, so that the humen suell will con wowf. frome as




 laxēs mēxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yat $^{\varepsilon}$ walatsayōwè brgwānfma tiō wäklymaseq. Wa,



 tsayōkwe. Wä, láslae helsasgromsdéda hrywanemī al mexís. Wia,


 "Hëden g*āxēné lāxwa Enawalakwex ăwinah 'üsxgrin tabogw: sth wh

 emens 'nemōkwaẽ X•îmselilela tixs grixac dogwôax gamme quxs





Gti for I can now hartly notice on you the smell of hmman beings. And do mot leave the place where von are now, for there is no greater supernatural power anywhere, except the house of ('ammibal-at-North-Enel-"l-Worlel. That is it, friend." Thus said he, and he disappeared. Immediately K'wāk!wabalas awoke, and washed himself in the 100 lake: and after he haddone so, day eame, and he just went and ate berries. He onfy came hack when it was nearly evening. He had nut been lying there long in his house, when evening came. Then he washed himself in the lake; and after he had done so, he went into
5) his house of hemlock-branches and lay down. He went to sleep at onco; and he had not been sleeping long, when in his clream he saw a short man coming, who stood in the house. Ind the | short man spoke, and said, "O friend! why did you come to this supernatural place?" Thus he said. Immediately K!wāk!wabalas replied, and
10 sadd, "O friend! I \|f eame to this supernatural place of which I knew, beeause I wanted to get supernatural power from it." Thus he said to him. After K twank!wabalas had spoken, the short man spoke, | and said, "O friend! I am 'T's!eqoméıelsasna. | 'Take care
1.5 that you may obtain what you may want to get here. I || know about you, for our friends have talked ahout yon; and |hey say that you will obtain a great treasure from us. Take care! Keep on washing in the supernatural lake!" Thus he said and disappeared. | Immedi-





 dzāqwa. Wä, k'!ēsfat!a gès t!ēk!es lāxēs g•ōkwaxs laē dzāqwa.








 K'wāk!wabalasē lansas yāq!egrafyeda ts!ek!ŭxsdē begwannema. Wai,





 only came out of the water at daylight. Then how wont mat at berries, and he, dial not come hack until the oromind flum ho went right into the lake and wathod himself: and after domes he went into his fhouser and lay on his hatek. Whan he fell a-lown a woman came in latugher. She came into the honse of hembert

 into the great winter-dance house. Ind now lut us gin: Inmmonately K twak!wabalas went and followed her. 'They lawl mot grom far, before the woman lifted the edge of the moses; atm they went an under it into a great homse; and K'wak!wahmano was told tor an down at the right-hand side of the house. As somen ans he-nt domnan old man arose fand spoke to his tribe. He sand, "() -upur natural ones! let us ask our friend why he has come (w our -ulur- :3 natural place here, whether for good or bad. or to make ns momular for he is the only one who came to our winter daneing-place. Xow, tell us why you came." Thus he said. Then it oremmed (o) is 'wa $k$ !wabalas that he would say that he had come to whtain the wmter dance and the great winter-tance house. And at onew amother th man spoke in the rear of the dance-house, and said. "This in











 qass lä hogwabodeq. Wä, hä hogwil lāxa wailase wökwa. Wa, la *in











41 what he wants to obtain: he wants to obtain as a treasure our | winter dance, and this great dance-house, and our names." | Thus said Qöqwadēstila, who was the listener of the house. I Immediately the speaker of the great dance-honse, (iwaswayedana (Raven) II
4.) said, "Now, dancers, really perform your great dance abaq !em. Begin all the ways, so that our friend may know how they are used." Thus said (Gwasayelatma to his friends. And K!wāk!wabulas suw hembock-trees standing at the left-hand side in the rear
j) of the great dance-house, and from them hung narrow strips of split red cedar-bark. Y'They were covered with eagle-down, so that they were like a house of red cedar-bark covered with down in the house. This was the sacred room of the great dance, the dance araq!em. When it was late at night, | many men who were sitting on the floor in the rear of the great dancing-house began to beat time. II
$5 \cdot 5$ They had not been beating long, when they stopped. Four times they beat time. Then a man wearing a mask | came out of the sacred room of hemlock-branches corered with eagle-down. He went around the ! fire in the middle, and stood at the right-hand side of the door, | shaking his round rattle: and he had not been standing
60 there long before $\|$ those who had been beating time began to sing. He danced around | the lire in the middle of the house. And when


 dacma yāyaq!ent emīle yix Gwaswayelána, yîsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē tstēts!egats!ē
 lädēda āLa!!tm. Lavms lāhbanex snaxwa gwayislälats qa gwate-





 lädèda ālay!'mē. Wii, grî́cmēsē gagäla gānolexs laē rēxedzōdēda








his song was ended, he came and stood where ine had-tmel tur-1 id at the right-hand side of the door of the howse. H1s mame "1. X'îmselìlela. He had not been standing there long swmemp ho rattle, while those in the rear of the house were heating tuma. When th: he danced with fast steps to the rear of the house, and stomi ount side the sacred room of hembock-hranches: and bee shomed wath at loud voice, and said, | "Come, lriend, Iloxhoxülsaln!" Is som un the one who had been called had said, "Hohw!" X im-r:hlela - and, laughing, "Our | friend has come," and he went t" staml where lee had stood before. As soon as | Hōxhoxŭlsela hat (rmed - Hhoho! in the song-leaders in the rear of the house hegran to sines the rame song they had sung before, for there is only one song for the whole number. And when the song was at an end, Hoxhoxulastat aronnear the place where $X$ îmselilela was standing, only Hovin winlafla was nearer to the door. II

And X'îmselizela swung his rattle again. It once the sump- is leaders beat time; and X'imselilela danced back with yurh -1"p. and | shouted, calling Ts!eqōmētrlisána. Is sown at he manmal him, | Ts!eqōmélelsána shouted, "llöho!" Then X'insehlr.at laughed / aloud, and told all the men that the one whon had heme ralled was coming. If At onee the song-leader: hegan to =mg the wnis vil they had first sung, | and now Ts!eqōmētelsafan came dancing with a mask; and X'îmselilela was still | standing where he was always

 yat !èda yîsēs yadenē. Wä, hą̄laé lēxedzodēda k!ŭdzīlé lāxa ournu.








 uex̣wālē !fōxhoxŭlsela lāxa t!exila.








standing. Is soon ats the song-leaders ended their song, Ts !eqomeufels: $\varepsilon^{\varepsilon}$ na stood at the left of Hōxhoxŭlsela. ||
sj Then X'imselilela swung his rattle again, and the song-leaders beat fast time. Ind X'imselilela danced with quiek steps, and stood outside of the sacred room of hemlock-branches, and he ealled
 and as soou as X'imselilela named Dittelsānaga she began to 90 laugh. And I'imselilela said as he was going back, If "Our friend is coming." Thus he said and went to the place where he always stood. | Immediately the song-leaders began to sing, and Dālelsāenaga contimed langhing as she was dancing. And then she took her place to the left of 'l's !eqomés.flsatna.
95 Then Xiomselilpla swung his rattle again, and || the song-leaders beat fast time; and X'imselilela danced with quick steps, and stood ontside of the sacred room of hemlock-branches; and he shouted aloud, | "I call you, friend Hamasétnâ, to come and dance!" Ind | as soon as he hat finished his sperech. Hamasisnâ shouted, "Hōho!" inside of the sacred room of hemlock-branches; for there is only 20) one way in which the spirits shout, namely, "Hōho!" Is soon as Hamasēnâ had said "Hōho!"" X'îmselilela laughed, and told those who were sitting down that the one who had been called was coming. And when Hamasẹ̄nâ shouted "Hōho!" the song-leaders began to sing the same song as before, for all the people have only
 Iitas lloxhoxülsela.
 Lēxedzodēda nēnâ̛ơadē. Wä, lã́saē X'îmselīlela tsaxāła qacs lä





 lìlas Ts!eqomēlelsána.

Wia, la ēt!ēdē X'imselìlala yat!ētsēs yadenē. Wä, hëx•Eidarmxa-










 X'îmselilela was also still standing there where he first lod that his place.

Then X'îmselilela swung his ratthe agoin and damead with qumet steps, while the song-lealors wore heating time. . Ls sman a- low arrived outside of the satered room of hembork-hrameloms. |ne - wh|
 And when his speerh was ended, Yaswamowil shomed. Hown' And at once X'imselilela went and tohl thon who worn -itung in the house that the one who han beend called, Yaswasamembl. "an coming. And Yaxwaxanowil came mut of the sacred remme of hemlock-branches, and the songtleallers sang. And whon flow i: song was at an end, Yaxwaxanowil took his place al the left of Hamasē ${ }^{\text {Enâ. }}{ }^{1}$

- . ." "I call you, friend (iwamayelama Raventifothe.

Woods)!"
 ...The | song-leaders sang, and (riolg vildokwila dameal, anul Ell they all wore different kinds of masks.
"I call you, friend a!etsaplïlatnaga Hcat-rif-HomsuWoman), to come and dance!" |











 fas Hamasese ${ }^{\text {n }}$. ${ }^{1}$
"Léslālentōt qustai G̣ivaswayelánal





[^29]"I call you, friend P!elp!elsk" !ōtemels (One-Side-Moss-in-Woods), to come and dance!"
25)

The dancer had really moss on one side of the mask || as he came in lancing.
"I call you, friend Xēexeŷlsk" !ōtem (One-Side-Rock-inWoods), to come and dance!'" | and the song-leaders began to sing. Then Xexeyilsk" !ōtem danced. | There were two of them. Ind the one side of their masks was really stone. One was a woman, and one a man. II
"I call yon, friend Wĭqagas (Frog-Woman), to come and dance!" |
"I call you, friend Gelōgŭdzewes (Crooked-Beak-of-theSky)." Then the song-leaders began to sing, and Gelogǔdzewes had on his face a crooked-beak mask while he was dancing.
"I call you, fricnd Hōsuhogŭdzewēs (Hōxuhoku-of-the35 Sky), to come and dance!" | . . . Then the song-leaders hegan to sing; and Hōxhogurdzewes beran to dance around the fire in the middle of the house, as all those | who had daneer first had done. |
"I call you, friend (Q!âminâgăs (Rich-Woman), to come and dance!" | . . . And at once X-imselitela came and told the || 40 men sitting in the house, the spectators, that the one who had been called was coming, (Q)âminâğăs."

22 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wida.
 25 g'ax yixwa.
 da." Wä la denxeēdēda nēnâgadē. Wä, la yix̣wē Xēxeyilsk•!ōtem
 ts!edāqa ${ }^{\text {n nemōkwe }}$, wï, lä begwānema ${ }^{\text {s nemōkwe }}$.
. 30

 tēda nēnâgadē. Ẅii, lámē й ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ emātē Gelōgŭdzewēsaxa gelswîlba yix̣̆maxs hae yixawida.
"Lē̄

 grwergrilatsēs g'ñq ilagawas ye.




"I call you, fricnd, Mantayobemalagn Womntratur- 1 Birth), to come and dance!" . . . And Manmyotmanh gan canme daneing out of the sacered room of hemberk-hranches: amblyelad not yet come half way to the $\|$ left of the house. when she sut down, if and (pretended to) give hirth to a chide. Then Mamayomamabaga arose; and her child arose from the flow wearing a mask, amb danced; and Mamayobrambaga sat down again on the flowe and there came out of the sacred room with hembock-brunches : woman wearing a mask. She was named Mamayoltsilagas (Midwife: and su) she went straight to Mamayotemalaga, and danced aromud hor, shaking her hands. She had not tone so long, hefore Manavootamalaga arose; | and her chikt that was just born arose and itumed. and when the song was at an end, Mamayomemalagn stood fo the left of Q!aminagas, and her first child in stood to her left, amt the 5.j seeond child stood to the / left of her lorother, for the semond child of Mamayóemalaga was a girl, |and Mamayō̂tsilagnts stood ut the left of the younger child.
 come and dance!" . . . It And Goblategats came dancing out of the Git saered room of hemlock-branches, | a woman wearing a mask.
"I call you, friend G̣we edzagas (Sparrow), to come amd dance!"







 Wä, hë́nakŭlaEmélāwisē lax Mamayoutbmalağăsē qás yix suéstaté su






 walîlasa àtelystas ye mayolema.
"Lḗshālenlōl qastai (
 yị̂umāla ts! eflāqa.


* I call you, friend Mēmeyoxwåna (Salmon-Spirit), to come and dance!.' . . . He wore a mask as the came dancing, as 6.5 all the dancers who had danced before him had done, and their masks were according to their kind. As soon as the song was at an end, he stood to the left of Gwedzagas. |
"I call you, friend Qōqwadēsila (Listener) to come and dance!"
"I c"all you, fricnd $\mathbb{N}^{\prime}$ āx'ayapalselatanga (Sprinkler), to To come and 1 dance!"
"I call you, friend Tewix'äxteswe (Mountain-GoatIfunter), to come and dance!" |
"I call you, T !alt !emak !wağăs ('Tying-Woman ${ }^{1}$ ), to come and dance!"
"I call yon, friend $K$ '.anmodilatnaga (Dust-in-HouseWoman), to come and dance!"
"I come to call you, friend Hēłemil (HeJper-in-the-House), to come and dance!" ||
75 . . . "I come to call you, friend 1 'āL 'apēlalage els (Door-Keeper-of-Wouds), to come and dance!"
"I call you, friend Gwagoma (Partridge-Woman) to come and dance!"
"I call you, friend $\mathrm{Ax}^{\varepsilon}$ axŭne (Thrush), to come and dance!"
"I call you, friend Gŭmēgunē (Owl), to come and dance!"* \|
"I call you, friend 'Tsātsaxuceg'ila (Raindrop-Maker), to come and dance!" ॥

Wä, lámé yix̣umālaxs g'āxaē ทixwa lāx enāx̣wa g̣wälaatsēx

 fix gemxagawalikas G̣we dzagase

 70 "wîda."










[^30] Woman), to come and dance?

Now there were really many all aromad the great damemeto. There are eight whose names have not treeng given. for t du bout know their | names. There slomlld be forty to bee collow ont fo dance by | X ímselilela, as it was shown hy the formow whof of the Āwīk' !ẹnox ${ }^{4}$, HEwălt !āa. The great many of them all turned tor ward the fire of the great dameing-honse: :amet they all -tomet "Hōho!" at the same time, their whole number.


House of $\mathcal{X}$ 'imselilela.
a. Sacred room of dancers.
b. Magic mat of K ! ma k ! Trabālas (see p. 1199).
c. Fire.
d. Singers.
...... Line of dance.

1. X'imselìtelas.
2. Hōxhoxŭlsela (Caller).
3. Ts!Eqōmētelsasna (Stump-ol-the-Woods),
4. Dāłelsātnaga (Laughing - Woman-ol-the Woods).
5. 11amasē $\quad$ nå (Cannibal).
6. Yaxwaxanowil (Dancer-ol-the-House).
7. Gwatwayelåna (Raven).
s, G•ilg Eldokwila (Long-Life-Maker).
8. L !êtsaplēłánaga (Heat-ol-House-Woman).
9. P!Elp!Elsk ! ọtemels (One-Side-Moss-inWoods).
10. Xēxeyilsk tōtem (man and woman, One-Side-Rock-in-Woods ).
11. Wragas (Frog-TVoman).
12. GElōgừdzewês (Crooked-Beak-of-sky
13. Hōxuhogŭdzewēs (Hōxuhōku-of-Sky ).
14. Qlåminagăs (Rich-Woman).

1f. Mamayournalaka and but tw al I.
Winnan-giting-Hirth .
17. Mamayrutsilaga. Mifme...

1. Giblatequ Salmom-\{
2. (iwedzagas parron-W゚ Man
3. Mëury yoxwarna salmen
4. Uṓןwardesila I Listetact
5. X ax ayapalselartnaga is frinkler

6. Talt TEnak!watas Tying-Weman, Now

Jay.



25. Cisatoms l'artr lev-
29. 12tavinc Thra h .
30. (innegnne Owl.
31. Tsatsal Le; tha lionden Mak'r
32. Yixyaiv a naga laviring-W if it

33111 .


$10,12,1 ; 21,26,31$, is, 10, hhw, beva 12 int 1






 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāxaasē (fig.).

Is soon as this was at an end, the song-leaders began to sing the 90 first song, the one song for the whole mumber; and all of them danced at the same time, wearing their masks, and dancing around the fire in the middle of the great dancing-house. I And when the song sung by the song-leaders was at an end, they all turned their faces from the lire in the middle of the great dancing-house, and the whole number slouted at the same time "Hōho!" The song-lead95 ers began to sing with slow heating of time, and the whole number contimed to ery "Iōho!" Then they turned toward the fire, and danced around it ; and when the song with the slow beating was at an ent, they turned their faces away from the fire, and shonted "Hoho!!" And the song-leaders began to sing again a song with 300 slower time-beating, If and they all at the same time turned their faces toward the fire and shouted | at the same time "Hoho!" while they were dancing around the fire in the midlle of the house. I And when the song was at an end, they turned away from the lire and shouted "Hōho!" at the same time. Then the song-leaders sang again with rery slow heating of time, and they all shouted 5 "1loho!" || and turned their faces to the fire in the middte of the house and danced around it. |

Now X'imsslifela stood in the door of the sacred room of hembockbranches; | and while they were daneing along, the one who had





 dzaqwa hōhoxwa. Wä, lā́laé chenx fidēta nēnạgadäsa neqāxelas
95 t!emyasē q!emdema. Wä, lāthxaē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemādzaqwa hōhoxwaxs lādzē-
 laqawalite. Wä, gr ̂̂lcemxañwise q!ŭlbē neqāxela q!emdems lādzē-
 ēdzaqwa denxēēēda nēnâgadäsa ăwāke eläs t'Emyas q!emdema.
 mādzaqwē hōhoxwaxs lūasl yị̣̂"sēéstaliłchaxa laquwatilē. W̌ii, g'îl-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemādzaqwē hṑhoxwa. Wä, lą̄laē ēdzaqwa denxéidēda nēnâcradäsa

 dìleléq.


 into it；and when all had grone into the sacred rombln of lemulnt． branches，X îmselilela was tho last to go in：and as soon no all wote inside，a woman came out of｜the sacred room of hembeh－henot he singing her sacred song；and immediately the senmelembers hegan to． sing the $\mid$ song for rapid steps，which was lirst sung for all the manh－ when they were dancing．And when this was at atd chat，the wony－ leaders sang again the $\|$ song with slow beating：and when thas wa－ 15 at an end，the $\mid$ song－leaders sang the song with show herating amb finally the song－leaders sang the song with the very slow boutnes． and the woman continued dancing aromod the fire of the grent dancing－house．When the song was nearly at an end，she wont 20 back into the sacred room of hemlock－branches．Iter name was Alōtemdālag＇îls（Walking－l）ehind－the－Mountains）．

Now I shall talk about the head－ring of the woman and her aneh－ ring，the armlets and anklets，for she was maked．Hor homb－rave was of hembock and halsam ame red－ecedar and salal hrancheos 2．5 woven together，and also moss．This was hor head－ring．und ma top of the head stood｜a bunch of fern cut off from the root．Hor neek－ring was made in the same way，of hemlock．halsam，coolar－ branches，and salal－branches，and moss phated logether．Thas was in her neek－ring．And around her waist she wore hembock，halsam，











 Lēgemsa yị̂wa is！edāge Acōt Emdāagrils．







 Wä，hëem la qenxawēsē．Wia，la qenoyâlaxa q！ălゃmhわい mam！at

32 cedar, and salal. and moss, woren together; and the rarious kinds of plants were hanging from them in the same way as the kinds of plants which I have named that were attached to her belt. It
3.5 looked like a peeticoat. And the same kinds of plants plaited together were her armlets and her anklets. That is the dress of Thay!em, for that is the name of the great dance. It belongs to the woman who came out dancing last after the forty masked daneers who had for their chief | Xeimselilyela. This was her dress
40 when she first came ont of the woods. The forty mask-wearers were also dressed in the same way: for they wore around their neeks hembock, balsam, cedar, salal-berries, and moss mixed, and armlets and anklets of the same kind; and fern was hanging down from (the rings).
45 Now I shall talk about it how the woman, Atōtemdanlareths, began to sing again her sacred song in the sarred room of hembokbranches. When her sacred song was at an end, the song-leaders sang the same song that they had sung with fast beating of time; and Alōtemdālag'lls came dancing out of the sacred room of
50 hemlock-branches. $\|$ and went around the fire in the middle of the house. And when she came to the front of the saced room of


 ¢!ŭxela lāx qEnōyấyas. Wä, hëla gwëx's la saxstālaq. Wä,



 X'îmselīela. Wä, hërem qwälaatsexs gen̄lolt!aŋaē. Wä, la hëem-
40 xat! gwälēda mōsgemg usfûwē raēxumala, yixs ${ }^{\text {nāxwámaē qē- }}$
 ts!ӥp!axe téewa lenemx`dē te: wa p!elmasē. W゙ii, lä hëemxat!
 dex̃osa sālacdanaa.
 dāgē, yix Alōtemdālagrîls lāx ōts!âwas: q!waxseme lvémēhats!ai.



50 hēestalilelaxa laqawalité. Wä, grilemēsē hāga lāxa ztīsalīlasa

 at an end, she remained stambins there. Then the somphenter
 lageîls danced aroumb the lire in the midelle of the homat: amel when is

 stood still, and | the song-leaders heman for smer uram the som with slow time-heating, and Itottamblalay ils damed agum uromma the free in the middte of the house; and when she come to the flace ontside of the sacred room of hemberk-hramehes. She still dameal there, bit) When the song was at an end, she remained standure amd the song-leaders began to sing the song with very slow time-heathen, and Alōtemdatag îls | danced aromed the lien in the midelle of the house. When she came to the plater outside of the sacred romb if hembek-branches, she danced fore a litthe white there. Thens she dis) went back into the saceal room of hembeck-hranches. Then that was the end of this.

As soon as the song of the song-leader.s wats at an cmal. a lamblamue man came out of the sacrod room of hembeck-branchos, and K !wāk!wabalas recognized X ímselibela. Ho carricel a homb-rnug of red cedar-bark, and a neck-ring of red cedar-hark: for these were it the cetar-bark head-ring and nork-ring of Ahot Emdahar ils. Whun she eame to dance the last time; and her ambets and anklets were of red cedar-bark, and what stood on the head-ring of dant randi-
 $x^{\text {eē }}$ dēda nēnâgadäsa nequaxhas t'pmyas q'molems. Wai, lavim-









 L!āsalifasa q!waxsemé lemēnats!éxs lar yāwastul yix=wicl lagexs









73 lag ils was also cedar-bark. | Ximselilela came ont carrying the red erdar-hark armlets of Acotemendagils when she danced the last
To time arcompanying hor four song:. I And X'îmselīpla spoke, and said, "() friend K !waik!wabalas! now you have seen what will be your treasure Now this great winter-dance house shall go to you, and you shall have everything that you have seen! done by these here. Now, this (dance) ataq!em shall go to you; and your | name shall be Alōtemdālag'ils, when you are captured by whomever you
so like, when $|\mid$ you show yourself to the tribes: and your dress shall be Whe same as the dress of | Alōtemdalag'ils -hemlock-branches, with which she was first canght in the I morning: and when you again dance in the evening, then wear | red cedar-bark mixed with white. Now it is yours, and you shall change your name. Vour name shall
S5 be no more K'wāk!wabalas, but your name shall be ii Gwaexxdaas; and this is diflicult about the great dance. When you first $\mid$ show the masks of our forty friends, | you must give winter dances for four years in sucerssion and show them; and after you have given
(9) winter dances for four winters, then | you must burn the masks || of our friends, that they may all come back; and if you do not do this, if you do not burn the masks, you | will have misfortunc. And when you wish to give a winter dance, after | having burned the
 dālag'îlsaxs ālace grāx yix̣wasa mōsgene q!emq!emdemas. Wä,
 K!wāk'wabalas, lámas dōqŭlaxēs lōgwētōs. Wä, lasmōx lāıa




 gañla. Ẅä, g'iĺmēsē ēt'ēd yixwaxa gānolaxs läg ns qEx*ālelag'a
 yōxäLōl, lafms gewāl tēgates K!wāk!wabalasē, laEms tēgades






 a $^{\varepsilon}$ mḗchas

masks of our friends. imitate the forts maske that you hams =. and which are fous treasure; and you shall have this death-hemph? "1 baton, so that you may. kill at onee those who hate you in sour trine for they will envy you on aceount of the treasure that sou has. obtained. This is the lirst time that it goes to the seaside f eme. wheme you came from: fore it is not related to my friend Cammibal-at-North-End-of-World, who lives inland. This is what I mona bext friend, Gwaēxsdas. Now you have ubtained agreat treasura from me on account of your coming to this supermatural plawe whore I live | with my friends." Thas said $X$ N imsilulata.

Then he tumed his face to the satered rowm wath hemberk-liram lun. and | said, "Come, friemds, let us try to purify our friond (imant... daas, so that no harm may come to him on aceount of the fremane which he has obtained from us!" Thas he said. Is somon us hu stopped speaking, the forty spirits amme out of the sarred rown of hemlock-branches, and sat down in the rear of the great daminghouse; and the new dancer, Dantemdalaqeits, sat down in the raw lo of the great dancing-house. Ind when all had sat down, ximst:hilela spoke again, and sadd, "Now, look, friends! and show what we do when we disappear for this great dance, ataq! Em, Xow, come! Ts!eqomérelsasina, and take the maqieal mat, and spread it 1.5



 lāxwa g'ayolasaq!ōsxwa L!āsakwax ennāha, yîxs k"!ēsaéx t, ūwagâla









 ts!ägats!ē grōkwa. Wä, hëemstāwisē k!wätêda dzēlele Ttontant







16 out in front of this sacred roon." Thus he said. Immediately T's!eqomèselsafna arose, went into the sacred room of hemlockbrancles, and it was not lone bofore he came back carrying the magie mat, which he spread outside of the saced room of hemlock-
20 branches. When he if had done this. Tsieqoméselsánal sat down where he had been sitting before, for the forty men and women wore no masks; and they sat down in the place where they had been standing lefore, when they first came out $;$ of the sacred roon of hemberk-branches. They did not ehange their places. I
25 Then X'inmselilelat spoke again, and said, "I "Now, arise, frient Hoxhoxn̆lsela, and you, friend Gंîlg eldōkwila, and you, friend
 your arms our friend Gwaexsdaas, and let him sit down on the magic mat that has been spread out." Thus he said. Then the four
30 stood up, and went to the place where Gwaexsdaas was sitting. The four persons stood around Gwaexsdaas, and carried him on their arms, and put him down on the magic mat; and when they had done so, the four people sat down in their seats.
35 Then X゙îmselilela spoke again, and said, \| "N゙ow, come, Yaxwaxanowīl, and work over our friend, and | also you, friend Q!âminâgăs, you shall be the attendant of our friend. - and you, friend






 lil laxa q!waxseme léméshats'ēs la k! walaenas ya k'ès layap tāla.






 (
 mōkwe lāxc̄s k'ŭdzḗ hasē.





G̣wēdzagas, work for him! | -and you, friend Ax'uxŭné, you shall 3 , help our friend | Ģwēdzagas in her work." Thus he said. Immediately $\|$ these four arose and went to the place where (iwaè xsduas was 41
 became supernatural, and threw disease into Gwaēxadans, so that he was dead. And as soon as Gwaēxsdans was dead, Giwedzagas and his friend $A x^{\varepsilon}$ axŭnē examined his body, and peeked out the 45 secular spots that they saw on his body; and after they had done so, Yaxwaxanowil, and his friend \| Q láminâgăs, threw into his stomach their shamanistic power; | and after they had done su, Gwaēxsdaas sang his sacred song. Now he was in great shaman; and as soon as the four had finished, they came and sat down in 50 their places. Gwaēxsdaas kept on singing his $\mid$ sacred sony in the place where he was sitting on the magical mat.

Then X'îmselilela spoke again, and said, | "Now, come, frimul Mémeyoxwana ! and purify the whole body of our | friend, (iwaésodaas." Thus he said. Tmmediately $|\mid$ Mēmeyoxwatna arose and 55 went to Gwaéxsdaas who was sitting on the I mayical mat, and Mēmeyoxwána took off the | slime from his skin and put it on the body. of Gwaexxsdaas. | After he had done so, he sat down in his seat.

Wä, sṓmēts, qūst $A x^{\varepsilon}$ axŭnē. Laems lāl g'íwalałxens ${ }^{t}$ neminkwē $3 n$







 Q!âminâgăsee mex falisasēs pēpexălaçnasyē lāx tek läs frwaēxsdnasē.


 yälaqưlē Gwaēxsdaasé laxēsk'!wadzâlíslasa $\varepsilon_{\text {nawalagǔdzowē láwn'su. }}^{\text {and }}$.








60 Then $\mathbb{X}$ îmselilela spoke again, and said, "| " O friends! it seems to me that we hare done everything we do in our | great winter dance. Now let us take our friend / Gwaex.xsdaas out of the woods, with his great dancing-house, which | obtains its own fire-wood for the fire in the middle of the house. Now, | our great friend shall say where he
65 wants this house to be put, for this will be the only II great dancinghouse that goes to the Sea-Dwellers of this world. | Now let us sing for our great friend. Only let | the door be barred, so that no secular people can enter the house of our | great friend Gwaēxsdaas. Now I shall wait for what | he will say." Thus said X'îmselìpla. Imme-
70 diately || Gwaēxsdans thought that he wished the great dancinghouse to be placed at | the upper side on the river $\mathbb{K}^{*}$ !ētēt, at the rillage of the $\bar{A} w \bar{k} k$ !ēnoxu; and | at once Qōqwadēsila spoke, and said. | We shall place this great dancing-house at the upper side of K!ētēt, | at the village of the $\bar{A} w_{i} k^{-}$!ēnoxu, $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ ētēt." Thus he said.
75 Then || all the spirits agreed to what he said.
Then I îmselìkela spoke again, and said, | "Now, listen to me, every one of Jou, friends! Do not take with you \| your masks, for we shall only take care of our great friend here, | so that he may know the ways of this great dance which he obtained as a treasure II
$\delta 0$ from us. In four days we shall go when $\mid$ night comes. Then we shall dance for our great friend before | the tribe of our great friend


 dzän, laxōx Gwaēxsdaasēx, ц̣E'wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasēx ts!ägats!ē g.ōkwaxwa q !wāq!ǔlēbag•ilax qass laqawalił g•ōkwa. Wä, lasmēsōx yaq!eg as
 65 Lēx ûlak !āla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas ts!ägats!ē g•ōkū lāt lāxwa l!āsakwax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāla. Wä, lámēsens nōgwaeml denxelal qaens ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōx̣ ${ }^{u}$ dzē. Aemefns
 mōx ${ }^{u} d z a ̈ x ~ y i ̂ x o ̄ x ~ G w a e ̄ x s d a a s a x . ~ W a, ~ l a t ~ m e ̄ s e n s ~ o ̄ l a s t o g w a l i l l e x ~ w a ̄ l-~$

 ăpsōtas: ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wa, yîx K’!ētētē, lax gookŭlasasa Ăwīk!ēnoxwē. W̌i,


 75 'nāxwa ēx ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ ake ēda haăyatilagasax wāhdemas.






go to sleep, so that the tribes may he surprised. Thems he saul
 the spirits that they would now | move the great dancing-honse to the place above K ! !ētēt. | (iwaenxsdaas did not know that the great dancing-house was already standing | where he wanted it to stand on the ground. Now, Gwaēxsdaas | kept his death-bringing buton. I

Now, the ancestors of the $\bar{\Lambda} w \mathrm{k}^{\circ}$ ! ennox ${ }^{u}$ saw the great | dancing- 90 house, and the sparks coming through the roof, and there was sumd of singing; | and they called "Hōho!" as the | forty spirits wore being called by $X$ îmselipela. Then the $\mid$ ancestors of the Xwik trnox ${ }^{u}$ were afraid to go and look at it. I And the song-lenders of the ancestors of the Awik' !ēnoxu \| sat down outside of the house of their 95 chief Ewŭlt!āla, and they | repeated the song that they henrd sung in the great dancing-house. Now, X'imselilela wished that the song-leaders | of the Äwik !eenox would learn the songs, for they heard them distinctly | while they were singing. And X'îmselilelis did \| as he had been doing that night when Gwaexxslans first io entered the great | dancing-house. And when the forty masked| spirits had finished, then Gwaexsdaas danced, | wearing the cedurbark rings mixed with white. And after he had danced with the $\mid$



Wä, g'îl ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Em}^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ āwisē mōp!enx̣wa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{S}$ la $\mathrm{x}^{*}$ ōsāla. Wä, lafménāwisē gagäla gānola laálasē X'îmselitela nētaxa haǎyalilagasuxs lémaē $\frac{5}{5}$ LēqŭlsLaxa ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wālasē ts!ägats!ē g'ōkwa lāx ăpsōtas $\mathrm{K} \cdot$ 'ētētē. Wai, $l_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me}$

 daasē q!ap!ēx•sä ṭéwa hălayō t!emỹayâ.

Wä, gwātelaeḿlāwisa g'āläsa Ãwīk! !ēnoxwē dōqŭlaxa "wälasē 90 ts!ägats!êe goōkŭxs ănōbēxsâlaēs ōgwäsē: wä, hërmēsēxs lac̄ denx-
 mōsgemg'ustâwẻ haŭyabīlagasa. Wai, laEmélaē k'ilela la dōqwaqxa



 gadäsa Āwīk !ēnoxwaxa q!emq!emdemè quxs q'ŭlaxsdalae wŭlr:aqēxs denxelaē. Wä, laemdaé X'imstilizla âkn nequmeriftwéx's gwēg'ilasaxa ganolē yîxs g'ālaē laēlē Gwaéxslaasē lāxa 'wālasī јul
 x̣umala haăyalilagasa latasē yîx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīdeé Gwaēxsulausē. Wï, la me.


j) four songs, X'îmseli\}ela spoke, and || said, "Now, this is all. Now your name shall be Alōtemdālag'ils in this great dance ā Laq!em. Now, you have done well, great friend. Only take care and do not hurt it! Now, I shall tell our friends that | I know that | he was beaten by his father at Wāwatē: therefore he wanted to commit
 chief of the numaym G exsem. Ind his mother is Ts!eqāla, | the $\AA$ wik' !eenox ${ }^{v}$ woman. And the only mistake our great friend made | was that he did not wish this great winter dancing-house | to be placed in the country of his father, Ts !ex ${ }^{\varepsilon \bar{e} d, \text { Wāwatē. I mean that }}$
15 we $\|$ ennoble his mother's side." Thus he said. "Now for three nights | we shall sing for our great friend, and | the fourth night the song will be sung by his tribe; and we shall | all become invisible, that we may not be seen by this tribe, although / we shall walk about giring instructions secretly, telling them what to do; $\|$ and we
20 shall leare all the masks in the | sacred room." Thus said X'îmselilela to his friends.

As soon as he stopped speaking, and when daylight came in the morning, | the spirits never came out. They remained | sitting around the fire in the middle of the great dancing-house. Now, ll
25 the ancestors of the $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$ wīk !eenox ${ }^{\mathrm{u}}$ were really frightened at what they saw, for they did not | know what it was. |

 mōxudzē. Wëg'a âem yāllâlex qås k !ēsaōs mōmasilaqu. Wä, ha-
 k'aséwaaxsēs ōmpa lax Wāwatē; lāgilasōx tōyageè yîxs



 ăwinnagwisasēs ōmpe Ts!exeêdee lax Wãwalē, ধnḗnak-ilxg inns yewēk'

 g'ax kwēxelasōltsēs g-ökŭlotaxa gānolasa mōxsōta ${ }^{\text {ennãla a âmmens }}$
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēlg inn greying ililitlat qens wŭnātē teéxseãlaq qa gwēgwälag'i-





 ${ }^{\text {ty }}$ yas $q$ lâlelax gwéx sdemas.
 nox ${ }^{u}$ with his wife Ts!eqata. And Ts!ex ed, and his wife T's'riquln, were seated among the Äwik" !ēox as they all wont into the houst in of their chief Ewŭltlāla, talking about the \| great house at une side of the village; and the song-leaders were talking about the somgs, which were very different from | the winter-dance songs of the Awik' !ēnoxu which they ohtamed from Nenwaqawét through the wife of Cannibal-at-North-End-of-World, for tho sung-leaders were secretly singing $\|$ what they had heard sung in the night ly the 3 . men in the great | house - for there is only one tune, âye hahoyaxaé thus the song-leaders said, | as they were secretly singing tugether. Then some | of the Iwik' !enox guessed that thes were ghost-dancers. And Ts!exed spoke, and said, "() chiefs! listen to what I am going to say! \|It occurs to me that this is mus son tu K !wāk!wabalas who went to commit suicide. It may be this is what we talked about, what you say is tike a different kind of song. Only take care, chiefs! It might be he." Thus said he.

Then all the Ăwik' !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ discorered that it was he; and all the Awik" !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ said that they would come and sit down outside when tis night would come, so that they might learn the songs well. And when night came, they heard the sound of the names being called out of the sacred room, | and cries of "Hoho!" And then they would sing the
 genemē Ts!eqāla lāxa Āwīk! !enoxwe. Wä, laeméawis k!wāqelīlē

 lasē $g \cdot o ̄ k a$ lax ăpsōtasēs $g$ ookǔlasē. Wä, hë́mīsa nénâgutaxs
 ts!aq!aläsa Āwik•!ēnoxu, yix g-āyanmmas Nenwragawē lax grmu-
 däsēs wŭṭelaxa ganōlē denxelayâsa b̄̈brgwāmema lāxa 'wālasé 3.7













48 song. And the $\overline{\text { Winchen }}$ !enoxu heard the sound they made, and the numes. | Then the Āwik' !ēnox remained to the end sitting down ||
$j 0$ that night, outside of the house of their chief Ewŭlt !āla who was listening to the / words that X'îmselilela was speaking, for he was the head | chief of the spirits. And when the \| forty masks dancedfor the sung-leaders of the | Awik !ēnox counted the number of
55 times that X'îmselilela called out the names, $\|$ and also how often each one | shouted "Hōho!" and also what X'îmsehilela said | when he spoke to the men sitting in the house and told them that the one whom he had called was coming, | and also when he named the names of those who hare already been named when they stood \| outside of
60 the sacred room of hemlock-branches; therefore it was II just as though the song-leaders were sitting among the spirits, and as though they were seeing | what was being done; for they really heard everything that was said | by X -imselilela, for the night was very calm. i

When night came again, all the Iwik" !ēnox ${ }^{\text {u }}$ | sat down outside 65 of the house of their chief Ewntt !ãla; \|l and when they were seated, Chief Ewŭłt !āla spoke, | and said, "Now, take care, tribe! for I | guess this is K!wāk!wabalas, the son of my sister | 'Ts !eqāta, the one for whom they are singing, for he went to commit suicide at W"āratē;

48 Wä, snāx̣waem wălelēda Iwik'!ēnoxwax gwēk- !ālasas tṓ téteeg̣ymas. Wä, laemslāwisēda Jwỉk !ēnoxwē senbēem k!ŭts!es lāx
 demílälas yaq!ent!āläsē J•îmselìłela, yîxs hë́maē xamāgemē
 mṓsgemg ustâwē yaexumala, yīxs gelwig'ē ${ }^{\epsilon}$ man ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathfrak{a}$ āda nēnạgadäsa

 ${ }_{\text {Enemōkwe }}$ lāx lḗchalase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ was. Wä, hësmis wāldemas X -îmselīleläxs



60 xîsa nēnâgadē tō $\bar{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon}$ lamm k!wāg ililxa haăyahilaçasē qaes dōqwatēx gwēgwälag'îlílasas qaxs âlak•!ālaē q!ŭlaatâla wn̆lelax wāłlemiclai-




 $k \cdot o ̄ t!e ̄ d E q e$ hëem K'!wāk!wabalasa yix xŭmōkwasen wŭq!wäqōx Ts!eqn̄läēda lä q!emtaséwaxa tóyag ä lāx W̄̄̄walē. Wä, lālaxē
and he may hare , obtained as a treasure the great houst sem by ils. and what is heard by us. I mean, let us take care!" Thus he sail. in
Now, Ewŭlt 'alla was speaking loud on purpose that he mught be heard by those who were sitting in the great house; and he "un really | heard by Ximselitela, for that was the wish of Ximsellulelu. that | Ewưlt tala might say this while the Āik! !emox were sitting outside of the house of Ewurlt tala, and that the song-leaders might is learn the \| songs, and that they might know the ways of the damee. As soon as Ewwurtt lăla had spoken, the | song-leaders of the great dancing-house began to beat fast time; and when the fast heating of the song-leaders stopped, | then some one said, "I call you, Hux- (1) hoxŭlsela, to come and dance." And when the speech of $X$ 'ims:lîtela was at an end, then some one shouted, "Höho!" Ind X"imselilela eame, speaking as he walked and telling the spectators, "Now, Hōxhoxǔlsela, who has been called by me, is coming." Then the sonyleaders sang. | And now the song-leaders of the Awik' !enex ${ }^{u}$ heard 4 really the manner in which X 'imselilela called the forty names. and when all the forty who had been called by X'îmselilela had danced, | then Alōtemdālag'ils sang his sacred sung ! inside the sacred room of hemlock-branches; and then Ts'Execed, and his wife Ts!eqāla, recognized their son by his roice. In And the somy- 90



Wä, la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē hāsela yāq!ent'alē Ēwǔlt'aila hēénōmazm qaés ogwaquē wŭṭeła yîsa k!ừdzēła laxa ${ }^{〔}$ wälasē $g$-ōkwa. Wä, âlawmeñwisē wŭṭela yîs X'îmselîłla yîvs hesemaax nâqueye X'innselityla qu






 wädemas $X$ îmselitela lanslasa hōhoxwae létrilasefwas. Wui. grux-

 Wä, laemelaē âlak'tāla q!ǔlaatâla wǔlelēda nēnâgadaisa Ĩwik topm-


 ōts!âwasa q!waxsemé łesméclats!ă. Wä, lawistalaè Ts'下̌î lē térwis genemē Ts!eqūła malt!èxsdfadxès xŭnōkiwē lūxēq. Wa,


91 leaders sang the four songs of Alōtemdālag'ils: and when the last song was at an end, | X'îmselitela spoke, and said, "Now we | have finished, friends. Now our great friend | Alōtemdālag' ils will be caused to dance by his tribe to-morrow night!" Thus he said. ॥
95 "Now I shall tell our great friend that you have been risited by those who wish for magic power, and who wish for different dances; and this / our great Hamaseetnâ goes to him who wishes for a | cannibal-song without whistles. His song is about the canni600 bal, | and his head-mask is Gelōgǔdzewés, Hōxyhogǔdzewés, || and Gwatwayelana; these three are lent by our friend Hamasēe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nâ | to our friend as head-masks for the hamdzedz $\bar{o}^{\epsilon} \mid$ (this is called by the Kwāg' ul hămshănts!es). And he has four | songs. The frog wardance comes from our | friend Wŭqagas, for when those who belong
5 to you go \|l to the house of our friend Wüqagas, she gives birth at once | to four frogs, which go into the stomach of the woman, or even of a | man who has disappeared and gone to the house of the frog war-dancer. And at once whistles sound $\mid$ in the stomach of the frog war-dancer (this is called by the Kwăg ul bad-inside- | war-
10 dance). And this our friend Q!aminâgăs, if she \|is visited by a woman, or even by a man, who is loved ${ }^{1}$, when they disappear, then Q!áminâgăs knows that they will be qláminâgăs dancers. | she calls them into her house, and gives them instructions what






 dzewēsetwēxa k-!eâsē medzēs. Wä, laem hāmats!ak" !ālē q!emdemas. Wii, lä hamsiwālax G̣elōgŭulzewēsē
 lāxens $\varepsilon_{\text {nē }} \varepsilon_{n e m o ̄ k w e ̄ x ~ q a ~ h a m s i ̄ w e ̄ s a ~ H a ̆ m d z e d z e w e ̄ s e ́ w e ̄, ~}^{\text {en }}$, (yîx gweéyâsa Kwāg ulē hămshămts!esa). Wä, la mōsg̣emè q!'Emq!emdemas. Wä, rŭemxat! g’āgraxaatsa olala wŭq!esa, yîxens










[^31]to do when they are dancing; and when to call out llat, lan, hai!' and also when (Qtâminâçăs takes off the sc:ulp uf hor homel. 1 i and just shows her skull, | not leaving a single hair an, and how she carries the sealp | while she is daneing, with the blood rummug down each side of her neek. This is what they ohturn from our friend here, that they may also pull off their scalps. I
"And this, our friend here, h!ētsaplēlagaga, whose I sent is hern 20
 lilela - "those who disappear und gro to her become nōnltoistalul. And then $L$ !ētsaplēlanaga treats them so that they can sit on the firn without being burned. No whistles belong to our \| nönltsístãlul. is
"And also our friend Mēmeyoxwasna, for those who disuppear and go to him become salmon-dancers. She also shows them hom to act in their dance. And these are dillerent from the daneers of my | friend Cannibal-at-North-End-of-World; for all his dances hat. whistles, $\|$ and there are no whistles in our dames," Thms suid su X'îmselīlela | to Alōtemdālag'îls. |
"Now your tribe shall come when day comes, and they shall taki" care of you, for we have finished." Thus said I'inisflilela nod he disappeared | with his friends. ||

[^32]35 Behold! it was alreads getting daylight in the morning; and the masks were left, and the cedar-loark rings mixed with white, of Alōtemdālag•îls. Then A!.ōtemdālag îls was glad on account of the supermatural treasure that he had obtained, / for it was the first one of its kind, and of his death-bringing baton, for now he wished to $\mid$ try it on something. Then he thought of his father and of his him, on account of the way in which he had been treated by his father. He had always struck him, which was the reason of his ! attempted suicide. Thus he thought while he was seated alone in the great | dancing-house. Now, we shall stop for a while talking about | Alōtemdālag'îls. ||
45 Now we shall talk about the Iwik !ēnox ${ }^{\text {u }}$, who never | left the place where they were sitting outside of the house of their chief Ewŭlt!ala; for / they heard the speeches of X'imselìela when he said, |"Now your tribe will come in the morning and will take care of you, for | we have finished," when X'îmselìmela said this. 'There50 fore $\|$ the hearts of the Awik !ēnox were really troubled, and they did not | sleep; and when it was near noon, | they launched four large shovel-nose canoes. The men were standing | in the canoes, and they went across to the great winter dancing- | house. Now,
 gwēg'alt!eqelasas ōmpasēq yîxs hëemenalacmaē k'!ēlak'aq lāg iłas

 Aloòtemdālag îlsē.
 bâsēs k'ŭts!edzasa L!āsanâc yas g'ōkwasēs g'īgămacye Ewŭtt tāla, qaxs





 łēla bēbrgwānem lāqēxs laē lawīl lax g-ōgwasasa ${ }^{\text {E Wā }}$ lasē ts!igats!ē grokwa. Wä, lamemlae denxelasa ts!äq!ala q!emdema Awik'ēno-

not go fast as they were crossing toward the great danding-hwne on the door of which was closed. When the Awik" "enow' lameded at the beach in front of the great dancing-house, then | the door upened; and all the men ment ashore, and went into the great fancomghouse, and they sat down at the $\|$ right-hand side of the door. Then fot nobody was seen in the house. I After the Awik !enoxu had leen sitting there long in vain, | Chief Twŭlthala spoke, and suid, "O, Awik' !ēnoxu! see what I have in my mind! ; I wish to gol to the room of hemlock-branches, for that may be the sacred eis room of which we heard at night, for I have pussed through the real cedar-bark | four times." Thus he said. Then all the I Iwik" !erow. told him to go abead. He went to the / sacred room of hemlurkbranches, and went in. Then he $\mid$ discovered Aıötemdālag ils sitting among the many masks, |l and Ewŭlt:āla, who was stauding (0) there, lost his courage at what he saw. Then Alotemdalag'ils spoke, and said, "Come | and sit down at my right-hand side!" Thus he said to his uncle. |Then Ewǔlt!āla sat down; and Aıōtrandālag'ils said, |"Thank jou for being the first to come into my sacred room. Now, $\|$ get forty men and women to wear the forty i.j masks this night. This dance is named | ābaq! $\mathrm{r}: \mathrm{m}$, the great dance which I obtained as my treasure." Thus he said. Then Ewălt'n̄la
 k•!ēnōxwe lãx l!ema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ isasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē ts!ägats!ē grōkwa lautasē ŭxstir


 kwē. Wai, laemlawisē gaēl wǔléem k!ŭdzétéda Āwik' !ēnoxwaxs laarl






 dōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ walelax Alōtemdālagêls k!wāgelīłauxa q!ēnk:mé yačxunla.









Ts asked him，＂What do you think？Shall I call the three｜chiefs to come and listen to what we are talking about？＂Thus he said．
so Then｜｜Alōtemdālag îls said，＂Go ahead，that we may finish our talk｜with them！＂Then Ewǔlt！āa went out of the sacred room of hemlock－branches，and stood in front of the sacred room； and spoke，and said，＂Now take care，Jwik＂！ēnox＂，on account of the great things seen by me！｜for these are new dances for us，
S5 who are the head winter－dancers if all around our world．Now， come，chiefs of the $\overline{\mathrm{J}}$ wikn ！ēnox－you，｜P！āselat－you，b！āqwa－ grila－and you，Pōlas．＂Thus he said．And immediately｜the three chiefs arose and went into the $\mid$ sacred room of hemlock－ branches，and there they sat down at the right of｜Alōtemdnlage ils． 90 And Ewn̆tt ！ala spoke first，｜｜and said，＂O chiefs！now you have seen the treasure that our $\mid$ son has obtained．We have all heard the speaking｜last night，which said that we shall sing for our son this evening．Now our son mmst show us the places｜of the masks； 95 and he will tell us how many $\|$ men must come in，and how many women，to wear these｜masks．＂Thus he said．｜

Then Ilōtemdālag＇ils spoke，and said，｜＂This is what is needed， 700 twenty－four strong young men，｜and sixteen strong young｜｜women， and this boy is to be wise while wearing a mask，｜and this girl is to

Ts Êwŭtt tāla wh̆lāq：＂Wäłōs nâqasyaq！ōs qEn lẽsalexa yūlukwē




 țelek yixs alēg‘ilens lēlēdēx yinsaxg•îns ts！äqētemáyēk yîsōx





 xйnōkwēx．Wä，lens snạ̃waem wŭlelax wāldemasa yāq！ent tālax
 Léx．Wia，lacmésōx anmbens xŭnōkwēx nélat sōx gwēgwagawayaa－

95 gwānemba g̣āxts！âlic tō＇wāxanslasa ts！ēdaqla qu ăxemāhalxwa


 nema．Wä，g＇ámēsēg＇a q！eı！âgŭg＇Eyōk alōsiâgas lelâk！wēmas 700 ts！ēdāqu．Wä，九r’ámèsa bābagn̆mēxa nâqelīlela lax yix̣umāla．Wä，
be wise while wearing the mask:" Thus he sais. Then I'arhat spoke, and said, "Come, I chiefs! and let us go to our trilue tw w 1 the | twenty-four strong young men to come and try the manhand let some one go across to get sixten strong young women, amis one boy and one girl." | Thus he suid. |

Immediately the chiefs went out of the saceed room; and thers sat down silently among the tribe. || Then 1 .!āqwag ila told them in in In whisper that he wanted twentr-four | strong young men amd sixtown strong | young women, and also one bor and | one girl. Theu thes sent four men | to go to get the women and the two children from theor houses in K' !ētët. And when he stopped speaking, four men went is out and went aboard the canoe, and they erussed the river. Ame the twenty-four young men arose | and followed the four chiefs, and they went back into the | sacred room of hembeck-brandles and =at down there. Then || Atōtemdālag'ils told them, "This is the cheef 2u of the masks, | the mask of X'imselìjeh, which lies at the rught-hand side of the sacred room." | And he stood in the front of the romm, and he | named the forty masks to his tribe. | And they were put down in the sacred room as they were to stand when they were














 sēda mōkwē bēbegwānem qas lä hōgũxs lãxa detailase quas lo









25 called by $|\mid$ Xîmselilela. They were never misplaced; and the Awik' !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ were instructed also | about Mamayolemalaga, who gives birth | to a boy and a girl, and about the children who dance immediately | after they are born. |
30 As soon as he stopped speaking, the women came into \|t the great dancing-house, and r.!aqwag ila | called them into the sacred room of hemlock-branches. Then they were told by Ewurft!āla | to sit down outside of the masks which they were going to wear. Now the | men were sitting down on the outer side of the masks, and also the
35 two ehildren in the same way with their masks. Then \| Alōtemdātag'ils spoke, and said | to the man who was to wear the mask of X'îmselilela, "Don't be afraid, | friend, to make a mistake! for you will hear the | owner of these masks, who will come and advise you. I say this, because | otherwise you might be frightened in rain." ||
40 Now, it was late in the evening when the | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{w}} \mathrm{k} \mathrm{k}^{-}$!ēnox $\mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{u}}$ came across the river, and all went into the large dancing- | house; and when all were inside, the song-leaders | of the $\bar{A}$ wike !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ sat down in the rear of the great dancing- / house; and when they were ready,
45 X 'îmseniłela shouted "Hōho!" \| and immediately the song-leaders sang. Then X'îmselìlela came / dancing out of the sacred room of hemlock-branches, carrying his rattle in one hand; | and at the end
 dayâsēxa $\overline{\text { Īwīk !ēnoxwe }}$ ōgǔ̌la lāx Māmayoḷemalagãxs laè māyo-
 dēda $g$ •îng'înānemaxs g•ālaē māyớlidayâ.

Wä, g•ilcmemāwisē q!wēlē̄lexs g•āxaasa ts!ēdāqē hōgwīla lāxa


 gwānemē yîxs hë́maē la k!ǔdzēlē L!āsalīłasês yaēx̣umtē téswa málōkwē g'îng•înānema; hëemxaa la gwaēłxēs yaēxŭmlē. Wä,

 nōłax, qāst, qasō lēxléqǔlītlaxō qaxs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāx̣wa ${ }^{\varepsilon} m e \overline{l a q o ̄ s ~ w u ̆ L e l a l e x ~}$
 ādas wưlstmax k'ifeīdes."
40 Wä, laEḿlae k! wäg•ila dzāqwaxs g.āxaē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīla g•āxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wìlēda







of his song he stood where | X'imseliłfela had been standing. at the fo right-hand side of the house. | He had not been standing therw long.
when he swung his rattle, and at the same time il the song-lender- iot beat fast time. Then X'îmselikpla daneed with quick steps to the sacred room of hemlock-branches. He stood there in front of tho sacred room of hemlock-branches and | said aloud, "I call you, friend Hōxhoxŭlsela, to come and dance." Ind as soon as X'îmsiblitvin had ended his speech, then there was the ery | "Ihōho!" inside the samered ins room of hemlock-branches; and X'imselikela | told the men who wero sitting in the house, "Now he is coming, the one who has been ealled. Hōxhoxŭlsela." And when hereached hisplace, the song-leaders sang. and Hōxhoxŭlsela came dancing | out of the sacred room of hembockbranches; and they did the same to the others, $\|$ down to the last wne. (i) He never made a mistake, as the $\mid$ forty masks of the spirits and . Lr.in temdālag îls were daneing. | Daylight eame when they finished, and they danced for Alōtemdālag îls for four nights with the forty mask: and after they had danced for him four times, $\|$ Arōteminalug'ils fis began to feel sick at heart against his parents. The I reason why Alōtemdālag* îls felt thus against his father and his | mother was that his father Ts!ex eed was angry with him; therefore he showed his great treasure | to the $\bar{A} w i k^{*}!e \overline{n o x}{ }^{u}$; and therefore he did not show it to


 nēnâgadäxs laé Lēxdzōda. Wä, lā̊laē Xômselitela tsaxălaxs lac̃ 50 lālaa lāxa q!waxsemē lémētats!ä. Viä, grêtemslāwisē lāg an lāx









 laeḿlāwisē $\varepsilon_{\text {nā }} \varepsilon_{n a k}$







70 that was the reason why he was \| angry. Now, many of the Awik- !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ did not | go home to their houses in $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ !ētēt; and Alōtemdālag'ils | heard them talking about his father 'Ts texeed and his wife Ts!eqāła, that they came paddling from K ' !ētēt to the great | house
75 of their child. Then Alōtemdālag'ills took his \| death-bringing baton, and stood in the door of the great house, I waiting for his father and his mother to come ashore in / front of his house; and l!āqwagila and Pōtas stood by his side. | Then Alōtemdālag ils spoke, and said, |"Now I shall take revenge for the ill will of my
So father and of my mother." "Thus he said, and he struck the deathbringing baton $\mid$ toward them. Immediately they beeame stoneThen he was | feared by the Awik* !ēnoxu, and nobody dared | to go near the great house of Alōtemdālag'îls; and | he was living alone. II
85 The ${ }^{\text {Whike }}$ !enoxu had not yet discovered that Alōtemdālag'îls was a $\mid$ great shaman, although they always heard him singing | the sacred shaman-songs. Suddenly | Chief $u$ !āqwag ila of the Ăwik' !ēnox ${ }^{u}$ became sick. He was | about to die that evening. Then one
90 of the men spoke, \|l and said, "Don't give him up too soon! Send | four noblemen to call Alōtemdālag'îls to | come and cure my chief, for I
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ xwaxs grōkǔlaē lāx Tēgŭxsta ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a x a ~ t s!a ̆ w u ̆ n x e ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~ h e ̈ ́ m i s ~ t s!e-~$





75 yowē t!emyayo qas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lē tax̣ ${ }^{v}$ Stâlas lāx t!ex'iläsēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasē goōka







 $k$ - !ēnoxwè yixs âtmaē la $\varepsilon^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwiła.
 saxs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālasaē pexǎla yîxs wāx'smaael q !ŭnāla wă tełexs yälaq!wālaē



 kwa nēnâxsâlä bēbrgwānem qa lēs hay̌alēk• !ax Ahōtemdālag'îlsa qa

 obtained this also ats is treasure．＂Thme he satme Immedtan of phat
 went；｜and when the lome mohlemen monerel hashere lown


 startled on accome of this．Ahompmatage ils wemt atmatal．ame he wore a neek－ring of red platited codar－bark．and ：｜an al he：at－rmat not mixed with white；and whels he wert wlo the hom－wf
 women；and as soon as dontemmatag ils emtered the Iomer．the whole crowe of people beat fast time，all the mem athel wos ene Therelore his body was like mumb：and he just sat down mond the I door，and sang his satered shaman－songs．Smel how come of if
 new mat in the middle of the rear of the homes．And when Wombor




 Wii，hëx－sidaeméāwise ésālagemēda mōkw























17 then Alōtemetālage ils spoke, and said, "Thank you, O tribe! | that 20 you were ready to beat fast time when I entered this honse || of our chicf. You have done well with this. You and our women here shall do this when you contimue to call me to practice. I am really a great shaman. Now, let me express thanks for the words of my

25 Take care, Itareimi\}, and don't let your mind become bad! for I can not lie with yon fur four years-thus satid the I supernatmral power to me - clice misfortume would happen to us. Now, none of you shall dare to woo my wife, O tribe! And for four winters you shall dance my great dance abag!em: and after the four
30 winters, I shall burn the forty masks, and they will go home to their owners." Thus he said. Ifter he had ended his speedh, he was taken, with his wife Ilageimil and the two slaves, to his great dancing-house by four noblemen; and when ! Alōtzmdālageils
35 went into his house, he asked his wife, Ilage imil, to \|l sleep at the right-hand side of the door of the house; and he wanted the room of the two slares to be on the left-hand side of the door of the phouse. A.ōtendälag'ils was always asked to go and cure the sick among the Iwik' !enox ${ }^{\text {a }}$, and they paid him $\mid$ much for it: therefore he



20 sens grøgămasyex. Wä, lamms hëlaxa laxēg. Hërmm.rs gwēgriba,



























 ately the men and the women and the two 中haten cam. .... wearing his or hee mask, and they pmo hlum on the tion on the woll of the great dancing-humse. And when ther wern ill ... it.
 fire in the middle of the house: :and when awerthons w. bown up, i the fire went ont, which had mencer tome wit on the whall af
 the fire in the middle of the hemsid had gomeont. and when laymat appeared in the morning, Antromatay ils, amblus wic Ahamel came together and he always lay down withly

That is why the Awik' !enox' always hurn up the fome maafter they have used them four time for four whme. Anf when in they finish the last dance | the lasi might, flues put them on the the






















( 52 in the midde of the dancing- house. The ones who used them put them on the lire. Therefore the white people can not get them. That is the end of this.

I forgot this. The many spectators who were sitting on the floor
6.5 of the great dancing-honser, for whom X'îmselilela told that those who were called were coming - these people sitting on the floor of the great winter dancing-louse were the souls of the trees and bushes, and the souls of all the lirels and of the small creeping animaks, for
To they are all human beings. Thus sad Arotemdālag'ils, accoreling to what he had seen in the woods. Acotemetalag îls was his name in the dance abaq!em, and his shaman-name was Geflge fldokwia, and his secoular mame was (iwaexsolans.
7.) I will give one stanza of the somg of Alōtemdălag'ils in his great dance:
"Oh, I have been led farther along into the woods by the magie power, ai hata a hat yaxaye gaxaye a ahatl yaxaye, to the plate where the magie power walks about."
And this is the sacered song which he sings before the dances, and
so after finishing dameing. 'There are no words in this song.
"Wa yaxa xa xa xa xa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip!"
"W: yaxa xa xa xa xa ${ }^{\text {E }}$ Wip ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip!"
Now, I think yon know all the ways of the great winter dance. |









 pผ' ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ enas ēxslatasē.


 ai haia a han gaxaye yaxaye a alan yaxaye lax toxedema ha-



" Wa yaxa xa xa xa xal ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wip.




 of | Ts!exeed, the stor? -teller of the Nementere. lamolat a 1 that
 eame back when he had gone to Feathoe Monumam, the phate wher
 along the place (ogrmlat. Ilc came from hic fort at the (atat ent off Ogumla: and when he carme to the end of ()ymula. her hated if
 eame nearer, and Kiwexarila remained on the water m how onf parl ding eanoe. He was seared, and he dial not stass there lons. whenth, saw first much eagle-tlown coming. 'Ihen he sin 1. 'an 'allla, who.
 was eovered with eacklo-down, and from the hatk of hio heml ronfeathers. His face was blackened. Thern Kiwoxariblat hom that
 he shouted "Oh!" and wont thwards him. Then Rimevaritat wont ashore at the foot of Emblayosem. If Then liwexastitit wi-hed that 20


## Kwexaghas




 yîx T!ēsemg'itē, yîxs läx'dē lāxes lāx lag'as is!atstrolh !a lana is









 lēda istelts!elk-ē laxes is!ōts!mbmakwas. Wia, lat lace yhatame






22 he arrivel at the recks at the foot of smelayosem, he went astore but of his solf-paddting camoe. lle folded up his self-paddling canoce squer\%ed it in his hamls, and went into the rock at the foot
25 uf amelanosem; and he came out at the top, and, stamding on the top of the rock, he lagged at b.andaxwas while he was standing on the rock. Thue self-patdling canoe of lāalax̣as came nearer, and liwexagriat weat to his fort at the east end of Ognma.
30 That is the rat. Kwexag ila belongs to the mumaym Latawilela of the L!!ac!asigwălat.

1 Tha siomxolidax were living at a place called sumxal. and their chicef was I'taselat. They were always happy, because their number was great. And they ased only the rawelaxa ceremonial: ther had
5 no winter erremonial. Suddenly those who went indand from their houses disappeared: and it was not long before the damgher of NEnwaqawa, a maturing girl, was taken away. Now, (hief l'taselal was the last one of his tribe: therefore Chief P hasedal walked, not
10 being afratid of anything, being a wurrior: and his name as warrior Was läris. He carriod hic bone-edged (dub) to kill what was taking away his people. Ile never came home, even when night rame, and therefore the three sens of Nonwngawa sad they would go































 woods, and saw a woman sittimg on the spound on ther ref thoul an
 were called by the woman: and the youmgen whe. II ak: ato wo..
 what she may saty to us!" 'Thus he said. 'The delem benther- ware ;ll
 the one whose footprints they Worn follomines. Thun - wh whe hato

 Let us go and listen to hor!" Thers hereate. Then they went low the plate where she was sitting on the groumd: and the won an -fman.






















35 and said. "Where are you going, fhildren?" Thus she said. ' Immediately the youmest one, Wak" as, replied, and : said, "We are going goat-hunting." The thee brothers were afraid that she might be the wife of the one who had killed their tribesmen: | therefore Wäk' as
40 satd they were groing groat-hunting. Then the woman spoke, and said, "dust take care children, on account of what is killing your tribesmen! I shall advise gou, fhildren. Don't go towards the house with the smoke looking like hoorl, that looks like the rambow, for it is bad. [t is the house of Camibal-at-North-Endeof-
55 Wordd. Ind do not go to the house with the smoke of black $\mid$ rolor, for it is the house of Grizzly-Bear. If you gos, you will he hurt by him. (er to the homee with the smoke of white color. for that is the smoke of the house of Mountain-Goat. Now, I shall give you this," said the woman, holding atcomb, "and this stone, and this piece of
50 cedar-wood: and also this last one, this har-oil. If rou make a mistake, and goby mistake into the loouse of Camilat-at-North-End-of-Wordd, then gro out of the house again, and run home quickly | to four house. And when Cannibal-at-North-End-of-Wordd pursues | you and nearly owertakes you, then throw down the comb
55 hehind you, and it will turn into tangled bushes between yourselves and Camibal-at-North-End-of-Wordd. and he will he far behind you. | And when he again comes near yon, throw down the stone between


 kwत̄ sm:






4.) was kwax ila qaxs hëmac kwax'ilas grokwasa grila, āas yilkwalax




 has âm x্যw

















 the house｜at the foopt of a great monutain，and L＇an ealcul，It a

 sat her son；and the losy criod，pointing his dinero for the home of


























(0) hood; and Wiak as took a piece of cedar-wood from the floor of the homse, and sarapeal off the hood from his knee, and gave it to the boy: Then the bos stopped erying, and lieked off the blood from the cedar-stick. Now, the three brothers saw dried bodies hanging wrer the lire of the great house; and Wank as spoke to his edder
Si hrothers and said, "Let us iry to shoot through the hole at the deorside!'" 'Thus he said. Then his elder brothere guesed what he meant. and they shot their arrows through the hole: and when ther had shot their arrows through it, then Wak as sad to his edder
(10) bother* "Let us go and get our arrows!" 'Thus he said, and they went out of the house: and when ther had all gone out, they just picked up their arrows and ran away. And then they heard (quxx elat coming out, abd standing outside of the house: she shouted aloud, and said, "Cannibal-at-North-End-of-World! meat came to you! (annibal-nt-North-End-of-World! fa vain meat
95 came to you, Cannibal-at-North-End-of-World!'" 'Thus she said. And at the same time when (Quxx blal shouted. Raven-at-North-
 shouted "lloe hoe hoè?" and Crooked-Beak-of-the-Sky shouted "Ho bo bon bo!" and the Grizaly-Bear-ofthe-Door of the house hlew his whistles, and shouted "Nen nen nen!" and the 100 Rich-Woman stouted "ILai hai |hai hai!" and the Fire-Daneer
































































2.2 three brothers and Cannibal-at-North-End-of-Tork. Now, they were on opposite sides of the great mountain, and they were really far ahead, the there brothers who were being pursued. They hate gone far, when the camibal cry of Cannilal-at-North-End-uf-World ||
25) was heard again behind them. When he nearly took hokl of Waih as, the latter threw down the cedar-stack between himself and C'anmbal-at-North-End-of-Wordd, and immediately the cerlarstick became a large, thick redar-log, which moved backwind and forwad as ('amibal-at-North-End-of-World tried to reath its end.
30) It was always across his way. Now, the three brothers had gone far ahead, when the cannibal ery of Camibal-at-North-Ent-of-Wontd (ame up behind them. Whan he nearly took hold of Wak as, they pomed the hatroil between themselves and ('annbal-at-Noth-Find-of-Word, and immediately it became a wide long lake: and the
35 three brothers were on one side and Cannibal-at-North-End-ofWorld, who was presuing them, was on the other side. When they came near their houtse, Powedzid. the eddest hrether. called loud to his Iather, Nenwagawia, and sadd, "Nenwaqawa, tie up our house, Nenwagawa!" 'Thms he sad. Nenwaqawa heard plainly the call-
to ing. Therefore he went into his house and took a long cedarbark rope, and put it aromed his house: and he just contimed tring the rope around, when his three chidren came in wight. They


















40 hëxeridamem lacı, lāx


helped their father: and when thes ham liu ian il dher mont a

















 may sit down in the corner and devise what (on dh. for I hew
 as he went and sat down in the corner of the Jomes. It ? 子 1 a












 "sya, negŭmp, yûł Bax "bakwalamux swo". (iwala :lhatax ent









G5 been sitting in the corner for a long time before lee came and sat down among his sons：and Nenwaqawa spoke，amd salif，＂Now， take care，whildren！dae we shall be overeme by the one whom you call（anmibal－at－North－End－of－World，for now I have thonght out what we shall du to him when he comes．Nuw eat quickly，for we
To have much work to do！＂Thus he said to his sons．And after his sons had eaten，Nenwaqawa asked Powedzid，the eldest one of his sons，to dig a hole in the middle of the rear of the house，and to make it deep，and one fathom arex－s at the opening of the howe in the Hoor：and he told lek ！oqat to gon and get lire－wood：and he told
7．）Watk as，the younget of his sons，to got and get stomes．Immedi－ ately they all did what their father had told them to dos，and it was not long bedore they finished their work．Now，it was late in the evening，and they put fire into the late on the floor：and when the
so fire blazed up，they put many stomes on it．Then Nenwayawa took short boards，and placed them on the floor nour the lowe in which the fire was burning．Then he asked his three soms to kill three dogs，fand to take ont the intestines．He continued，＂－Ind when you take out the intestines，hide the bodies of the dogs in the
5.5 corner，so that they may not be seen by Camibal－at－North－Emb－ of－Workt．When｜he comes in the morning you must lie down on


 siwaša qaxs lacmek gwāl qEn k＇wēèk qEns qwēxedaaseq qo grāxō̄．Wëga，hālabala haćmāpex quxs q＇ēncmakns ēaxelasōla，＂



























 told his sons not to show ans signof hreathines. Hewnomporate


 heard back of the house, and he eame to the how ace ame of en Camibal-at-North-End-of-Whorld came in. and nevt in on on own



























10 donot do that when we are invited. Come to the place where you will sit down!" Thus he satiel. And immediately Camibal-at-North-Enetenf-World eame and sat down on the mats spread ont in the seotere. It his left side was his son: and his wife, Qux. elal, sat down on the other mat. Now, ('amibal-at-North-End-of-World
15 lay back; and Nenwarawa spoke, and sad. "Now I shall tatk! the way we do whenever we have guests. We always tell a story lirst for our guests. Now, listem, som-in-law!' 'thus he said,

20 Worft. ${ }^{1}$ He hatd not been telling his story long, hefore "Camibul-at-North-End-nl-Word berame sleepy, and also his wife and his son, ! and Nenwadawa continued tolling his story. Now, Nenwagawa purposely pressed his knee against the knee of the one 60 whom he told the story - mamely, Camihal-at-North-End-of-World-and he never moved. Then he began to shore. Then Nenwaquwn called
25 his sons. They came and took off the boards corerins the hole with the fire in the bottom: and the three sons took lood cach of a comer of the mat on which he lay with his son, and threw them intw. the lire in the bottom of the pit. Amd Nenwagawa, and his wife, K゙ anelk as, took the short boasds and covered up) the pit. Now, |l
30 Cannibal-at-North-End-of-Word contimed uttering the camibal-














 laē xantlegract. Wia, hësmis la lēslālats Nenwaquwastaxēs sāsmmè.



 "wādzowe ts!ex̣"sem saōku qus prggexstmadēs läq. Wä, lamméale


[^33]










 World.






 mariage price for me by giving to sou man! dremoth -his - atml aht the great eamibal-dance, and his great nams. ('anmbal-at- \ont End-of-World. These would have stone to yon if youl hat wet dow























so. The reason why this happened is, that, when he was getting 55 ready last night to come, he quarreled with his brothers, |l and he killed Hoxehoku-of-the-Sky and Crooked-Beak-of-the-sky and Grizzly-Bear-of-the-Door and Rich-Woman and Fire-Dancer and Begrging-1 anzere. These six were killed by Camibal-at-North-End-of-World; but the others went ont of our house in time - - liaven-at-North-End-of-World and Tamer and the One-Who-Presses-Down 60 amd Copper-Sound-W̌oman $|\mid$ and Thrower. Now, we were just three of us - | I myself, my husband, and my treasure, my child. Now I alone am alive. It is on your account that my husband got into trouble, for my hushand said that we alone were invited by you; and that was the reason why they beeame angry, because they 65 samd that you should have invited $\|$ all of us, fifteen of us who were in our house; but my hushand did not get angry until they said | that they had not been invited by yon. Now, all of them were following us; and they wanted to kill you and these three foung 70 men, and they wanted to cat you. Therefore my || husband killed them; and the others went out alive, | but left their masks and their red cedar-bark, which my husband said wouk go to you.'" Thus said Qŭxं elal to her father \| Nenwaqawa.



















 qawacyē.







 what she was | hatheng in hem hamd, sheme That in me of th,


 to carry out everything that is in it, amb atho all the mo.k. .t 11 husband amb his brothers fop they are ath in theme wem rom the



 she did not | talk any more about her hastrand and liow thel. 'Thmade her father, Nenwalgawa, amb his wile and fle there omb with i glad. In the evening, when it was dart, they wat tulnit. .....
























97 whon daylight came in the morning, Nenwaqawa called his four chikfren and his wife, $\mathbb{K}$ andkas, and they ate quickly; and 300 after they has eaten, they started. I And Quxx Elat went ahead, for she knew the groul trail: therefore they told her to lead the way. Ind here there was a good trail where they were walking. It was not yet moon when they arrived at the house of Camibal-at-North-End-of-Wobld. Then Nenwagawa sat down at the righthand side of
5 the door of the great house: and it made him feel senseless to see a great mumber of his tribosmon drying over the fire of the great honse. Ho was really downhearted on account of what he saw. Then (Quxislat noticed that her father was downhearted; and she 10 went to the place where Nawaqawa was seated, and I spoke, and sail to her father, "Why are you downhearted!" And Nenwaqawa replied, and said to her, "The reason why I am sick at heart are my tribesmen hore." |Thus he sail. Then Qŭx'elal asked her 15 father, Nmwargawa, to tell his three sons to It take down the bodies and to hay them out on their harks. Thus she said. Immediately Nenwagawa asked his three sons; and the three sons took down the dried bodies, and placed them in a mow on their backs. And when they all had been laid down, (Qux elal came, carrying a bladder of a
20 mountain-guat, which was filled with something. She gave this to























20 ts'ĥs lāxès ōmpē. Wä, lálaē $\varepsilon^{\varepsilon}$ nēka: "Wëg'a xoselgentscra









 everything in the varions sacred 10m月, a his | tribesmen whom he had hrought bath to |hi fin wo mother backs the dressed elk-skins, the matke amb the Lethement of dried goat-meat: and they all went home, and ! ! a whif hol |on father and his tribe. It was not feet niglt when : wa ....... in of house. Immediately (Qŭx Elal told her latlow \orma........ Lo



 Woman; and you shall take the lleater-1)atuee amel the (1) II Presses-Down, for the place of those I named in almat - will in
 Nenwayawasyē k!ŭngeleyintsa quolatsta laxa hākwiste. W.




















rannibal－tance．Thms said Qŭx elał to her father，Nenwagawa． 45 Then NEnwaqawa aecepted the advice of（Qŭx Elat，and｜｜Nenwa－ gatwa called the chiefs to got into his house late in the night．When all were in the honse，Nenwaqawa spoke to the chiefs，and said，｜ ＂Thank you，chiefs！＇The renson why I called you is that you may know what has been said by our daughter．She says that these 50 four she and her brothers，and two others，six in all，shall dis－ appear；that ahways those go together in the cannibal－danee．＇lhat is the way of her former husband，Cannibal－at－North－End－of－ Wordd．＂Thus he sad．Then P！āselal spoke，for he Lad come to life again：＂What do you mean by your worls，Nenwagawa？ 55 Who is Cammibal－at－North－End－of－Wordd，If and what killed him，and what is this vour sperech that you should change the fewslaxa？＂ Thus he said．Then Nenwagawa spoke agam，and said，＂O chiefs！ this pit back of you killed Cammal－at－North－End－of－World．Nuw， 60 our four chidhen shall disappear｜t this night，and two of our nieces．＂ Thus he salid．Then the first｜winter dance of the somxolidexu began that night，and the six persons disappeared that night． Now，（Qŭx＂Elal secretly adrised her father，Nenwaqawa，about the ways of the dance．After（the six persons）had been away for four 65 months，they were captured．If And now Qŭx elal，the Rich－W゙oman，























 went on the right-hami side of hin (ammb)..h ame the (1). II ...









 Door, and, last of all, the Fire-1 bancer. Thenthe lideh-llimathtat off the head of the eorpse and gives it to the (ammonal. .mo
 each to the (rizzly-Beareof-the-l) our and the Frire-l) anmer othe
 Then she takes the trumk of the coopse with whe arm on 11 . and al

 his sacred room. Only the Rich-Woman keepp wnl the (:nmmo.al- -i Dancer in the rear of the house. The whole momber danmel for on






















87 nights: amb after they had danced for tharee nights, and when night came wran, then thr Cannibal danced first; and after they had
90 sung three of his songs, he went into his sacred room, and immediately the beak of the head-mask of Raven-at-North-End-of-World was smpping. Ind while the beak was snapping, the Timer and the One-Who-Presser-l)own sang their sacred songs inside of the sacred room at each sitle of the house. Now they sang for the dance (of the Raven). And when he came to the door of the house, the Hox ${ }^{-}$hok ${ }^{-}$-
95 of-the-sky $\|$ eame out of his sacred room, and danced with the same song that was used by Raven-at-North-End-of-World. When Raven-at-North-End-of-World came to the rear of the house. Hoxibhok-of-the-Sky went to the door. and Crooked-Beak-of-thesky came out of the sacred room and danced; and Raven-at-North-
400 End-nf-Whrld went into the satred room, inal IJox"hoku-of-the-Sky went to the rear. And then (rooked-Beak-of-the-Sky went to the door and danced, and then 1 lowhotu-of-the-Sky went into | the sacred room. And then Crooked-Beak-of-the-Sky went to the rear of the house and danced, and went into the satered room. 'Then | the (ammibal came, danced around the fire in the middle of the house, and
5 went back into his I| sared room maked. The song-leaders had not heen singing his songs for a long time, when he came dancing ont of his room. Now he / wore a hlanket of black-bear skin, and plaited
















 hāmats'a lísstalilelaxa laqawalīe yás lē xwēlaxts!â lāxés lemē-













 cedar-bark. Hel head-ring is red and white maxed. annl at whor


 jug upward. Then a groat rombd rattle comme thromed fly rom of

 herself; and $|\mid$ when her sacered song is at an end. she put-dumpther - -

 song is at an end, she genes into the sacred room of red codar-herth.






















And then Crizzly-Parar-of-the-Door cries "Nān nān nān ha ha ha!" 30 inside of the sared room at the right-hand side of the door, and his two whisthes souml. Then the song-leaters sing his song, and he comes danding out of the sacred room. The palms of his hands are held downward as he dances, going around the fire in the middle of the loblec. And he stretches out his hands amd his feet in the way the Camibal-bancer does, and he does everything in the way of the 35 ('amibal-1)ancer, also with his mouth. And he has tied to his head red eodar-hark mised with white. Itis nerk-ring is not thick, red mixetl with white. And after four songs hate been sung, he groes inte his sacred room. Then the Fire-baneer shouts, "Wai wai wai!" inside the satered roum, half way back to the rear of the left40 hamd side of the house. I! Immediately the song-leaders sing his song, and he comes in a squatting position backward out of the sacred room, and genes around the fire in the middle of the house. Then he turns his face towards the fire, stretehes out his hands, trembling as thongh be wanted to take lire. When the song is at an mod, he 45 (ries, "Wai wai wa!!" and at the same time his |t two whistles somud. 'Ihen he takes fire-hrands and throws them abont; and he does not stop) until the fire of the house is extinguished. He does this, being maked, and his cedar-bark head-ring and neek-ring are not thick. II 50 Then he goes hatek into his sacred room. Then they build up the
 30 clats!ē lāx hëlk" !ōtstâliłasa t'ex̂ilai hēk tālès máltsemé medzēsa. Wai, lä denx eidēda nenâgradais q!emdemas. Wä, grōxē yị̂̂wŭlts!â-






 lemētats!ē laxa negoyyâlilasa gemxodoyâlīlasa grōkwe. Wia, lï



 grîtmèse q!ŭlba f!emdemas laé waiwaiwaixa énemank- tāla











 room back of the midelle of the hamese. of the leftetated -ade ord immediately the sung-teaders sing her and Th. Then the comer



 Then the One-Whr-Pressess-1 Down sings hew sareal sump on how ... Te. room, which is hack from the middle of the demer, om tho reftu-the mi side of the house. Immerliately the somg-leaders sme bor wormble song, and she comes out. Ifer left hand is hedh llat mow hew .....
 dances around the fire in the middle of the honse. and conmone singing alond her saered song as she is danemes. After theo hase sung her two songs, she goes lack into her saceed romem H1w reat in cedar-bark head-ring anel |neck-ring are wery thin.








 walile. Wa, laem hëłag ite qunxawas yas laqupka. Win la watm bi












73 For four winters they fanced four times ach winter; and after the four winters were over, they burnt the masks, and the sacred
75 roms, If and the cammibal-pule, and the black-bear skin blankets. They kept the head-rings and neek-rings of red cedar-lark. That is the end of the story.
1 The front of the sacred room of Cannibal-at-North-End-of-World and Rich-Woman is cowered wer its whole width with red redarbark. It stands in the middle of the rear of the house. The cannibalpoote reaches through the roof of the house, and stands in front of the
5 sacred room of Cambibat-at-North-End-of-World and Rich-Woman.
The front of the sacred room of Raven-at-North-Find-of-World is made of broad, short boards: and it is painted with the whole body of a raven. It stands at the left-hand side' of the door of the house; for it is said that Raven-at-North-End-of-World first picks out the
10 cyes of the food obtained by $\|$ (amnibat-at-North-Encl-of-World when he comes in earrying in his arms the food he obtamed, for Raven-at-Forth-End-of-World eats only the eyes of atl animals and men caught by Cannibat-at-North-Kind-of-World. Therefore his sacred room is near the door.
15 The front of the room of Toxuhokutofthe-Sky is made of broad, short boards; and the painting on the front is the body of the



 Һй



 ğōkē, yîxs lace faē lāx Lhāsahitasa mawilasa lémētats!ás Bax̣ha-



 lanux "siwaryē gril lenltōdex gege ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yagesasa hámōtānemas Bax̣ba-

 xWax grilg aomas téwal hegwanme hatmēk Eyalānems Bax bakwā-
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yusa t tra ila.



[^34]
 World, for he uses the cammibal hrmal-mash.
 short boards; and the painting un it is the bouly of (romheal-bo. then)
 the left-hand side $\mid$ fif the sucred romm of ('anmilat-at-Xint- lionl, World, for he uses the camiloal head-mask.
 of \| loroal, shopt hoards: and the painting on it 1- a man wit) - . grizzly-bear pats for hames. The chaws are sory loner. 'Therean mal room of Grizaly-Pear-of-the-I nor is at the right-hame withe of it door of the $\mid$ house.

The sacred room of Fire-lancer is just mato of short, lyoul :an boards; and the painting on it is the kinglisher: 'The sameal romon of the Fire-Daneer is in the middle of the left-hand sulw of the. house. |

The sacred room of the Begrar-I ancer is made of hormat, ownt boards; and the painting on it is a man with an raven on cactle side .fi The sacred room of the $\mid$ Begging-l anmere is placell in the maldte of the right-hand side of the house.

 hămsīwēsē.





 Legayosa nanēs $e^{\varepsilon}$ eyasōwé. Wai, la âla grilsgr ilt !ēs gregats'r me, yixs
 g.ōkwe.


 līlasa g•ōkwē.





37 The sacred room of the Tancr is made of pure | hembock-branches, and nothing else. The sacred room of the Tamer is placed back of the middle of the left-hand side of the house. II
The sacred room of the One-Who-Presses-Down is made of short, broad boards; and on it hangs a great neck-ring of red ecdar-bark, | one fathom across, and four spans thick. The sacred room of One-Whor-Presses-1 )own is placed back of the middle of the right-
45 hand side of the $\|$ house.
The sacred room of Copper-Sound-Woman is made of broad, $\mid$ short boards; and the painting on it is the moon, with a great \| frog inside. It is placed in front of the left-hand side of the | house. || red cedar-bark is spread over it, and a human figure of hemlockbranches stands on it. It is placed in | front of the middle of the right-hand side of the house. | That is all about this. Il

The song sung by Nenwaqawe before he told the story to make | Camibal-at-North-End-of-World sleep: |-
"I wonder what story should I toll you, my grandchildren! Maybe it will be this, $\mid$ about the one who walked about under the trees of the mountain with a cloud hanging half way"up on it." |

$$
37
$$









45 kwe .


 gobwe.


 yâhîasa hëlk•"otstâliłusa gookwe.

Wai, ham ${ }^{\text {c/ wisla lãxeq. }}$











 true what he said. The first name of the whe if \tall an"... .


 Camibal-at-North-End-of-Womld: and whon (anmbel w. . .
 and when Powerdzid came to be at rhiol. his whe wenm w.
 is not known: he was callesd Sëk lentat. The name of the wormeat brother of the three is known: his lirst mame w: - (immu bume f met Camibal-at-North-End-of-THothl. and afterwarde has what waWäkias. When the two deder hoothers hecemme etions. has mame

















 hëtmaé grîl tēgemsé Gŭna, yixs k'lés mat hakon 1.". Bax hahu:


so was Lōya, for according to the ways of the Indians, they change their nates when they give away property: Now Q!omoyūē was chief of the sōmxōlīlexu, and lëk' !ogâ was chief of the 'Ts !eñgwi-
 at the head of the lake of \| Wanuk ${ }^{u}$, the river of the Jwike tenox ${ }^{\text {a }}$.
\$.5 Now I think I have answered what you have I asked abont, friend.
This is what the wile of Camibal-at-North-End-of-W゙orld said when she called her | husband, when the three brothers went into the housce of Camnibal-at-North-End-of-World:-1
"Come back, Cannibal-at-North-End-of-Wordd, )
"Come hack, Camihal-at-North-End-of-World! the game that came 90 to your hosuse went home, "Camibal-at-North-End-of-W orld." |

Now, at last, this is finished. 1






 Ł̄̄̄ $\epsilon$ ŭnemaxs laē hōqŭwelsē yūdukwē wīŭq! was lāx gookwas

"X alax's Bax bakwālanux̣ ${ }^{4}$ siwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya,
 Bax ${ }^{-4}$ bakwalanux ${ }^{4}$ siwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya."

Wia, lawèsla ğwāł lāxēq.


Fig. J. 11 onse of Bax̣ubakwilanux̣u, iwēe
a. Cannibal-pole.
b. Place of visitor.
c. Fireplace.

1. 3 Baxubakwalanux usiw $\vec{e}^{t}$ and Qtamina gă:
2. Gwax g̣wax̧xamux̣
3. Gelögŭdzà'yé.
4. Nenctaitl.
5. Ilöxuhogwixterwé,
6. Nönltseistinlat.

8 Q!weq!waselat.
9. J1:tyalik ila.
0. Lălax Wila.

1 L: :ing'wak talaga.
2. Мв̈maq!a.

Legend of the Nixxixt fa, (Qweqsūt triond
Once upon a time, during a famine in Häda, many people ih it Among the survivors was a young virgin who had a sister marrond in a distant village. One day she thonght, "I will gn tor my sintur she may have food to spare." So she started off. carcying leer clothe + in is bundle on her back. She walked day and night. Werory momaing she arose early, and before continuing hor journey she hathed. in order to purify herself. She expected to meet on the way some huml of supernatural being. One night, after she hat groue to slopp, sho. dreamed that a handsome man came to her and addresiod her whth kindly words. She could not sleep on account of her dream. wad very early in the morning she washed her body with homborkbranches. She went on the whole day until night fell. Then she stopped by a small stream. Igain she rubbed her hody with hem-lock-branches.

In the evening of that day she saw her chler sister coming towards her. The elder sister asked at once for some food, for she had nothing but a ferr dry salal-berries to eat. The younger sister replied. "We have nothing to eat at home, and all our people have starved to death: therefore I left and came to see you, for I hoped to get something to eat from rou. I hare just one small piece of salmonspawn to sustain me on my journey." With these words slae tonk out of her bag a piece of dried salmon-spawn as long as her forefinger. and broke it in two. She gare one-half to her elder sister, and they ate it with the dry salal-herries. After they had eaten, the chler one told how all the people of her rillage had also died of starvation.

They lay down to sleep. After a short while the younger sister saw a handsome man coming towards her. She did not stir, and the man walked straight on to her and lay down hy her side. He sait, "Is it true that your people have starved to death for lack of fomil?" The virgin did not hesitate to answer. She said, "It is true. 'Therrfore I went to see my sister, hoping to get food from her; hat I we that she is just as much in need as I am, for she told me that there is no food in her rillage." Then the handsome man seemed to herery sorry for her. He said, "To-morrow morning I shall make a salmonweir for you. Then you will have plenty of fool." He hecame the husband of the virgin. Early in the morning he gathereal small sticks and spruee-roots. With these he tied the sticks lugther. making a salmon-trap. Before long it was finisheal, and be put it into the stream. Then the salmon rushel into it and filled it. If., took them out of the weir, and the two sisters cut them "pron und roasted them. They ate some, and now they were well supphed with food.
$75052-21-35 \mathrm{ETH}-\mathrm{PT} 2-30$

The handsone man stayed with the two sisters. One morning he went out into the woods, and ere long came home with four black bears. The next morning he went out and ere long came home with four mountain-goats. He made a box of cedar-boards to steam the goat's meat, and the sisters made baskets of spruce-roots to carry meat and salmon. One day the handsome man went into the woods, and before long he came home with a large black bear. Oh, they say its fat was four fingers thick. Now they were busy; for they had much meat to dry, and the fat of the bear to try out. The man went to sleep early in the evening, and before daylight he arose and went out of the house. Before noon he came home with four large moun-tain-goats. He told hiswife to slice the meat and to dry it with the skin. He asked her to take the wool off, to-spin it, and to make a blanket. Then he built a house and a storeroom, which soon was full of dry salmon and of smoked and dried meat. After some time the soung woman gave birth to a boy. The man washed the child. Then he stepped on the boy's toes, and, holding his little hands. he pulled him up four finger-widths. Therefore the child grew four finger-widths on the first day. On the following day the man washed the boy again. Then he put the child's feet on the floor, he stepped on his toes, and pulled him another four finger-widths. Now the child had grown eight finger-wilths in two dars. On the third day he washed the boy in cold spring-water and then pulled him up one span. Now the boy was able to walk. On the fourth day he bathed the boy again, and pulled him up by two spans. Now the boy had become a young man.

In winter, when the snow was leep, the man made snowshoes for his son. He told him to put them on and hunt hears on the mountains. The young man went out that morning, but he eame home without having seen any game. Then his father looked at the snowshoes. He discosered that he had made a mistake in making them. Therefore he made a new pair, and sent his son to go again. Before he had gone far, the young man saw a bear, which he killed with his arrows. He skimed it, and carried home the skin and one leg. He sent his father to bring the rest.

Now the mother of the young man spoke, and said, "I think it is time for us to give a name to our son. His name shall be Ex'sokwi${ }^{\text {chaxusa }}$ Enaxwa hanc!ēnox (Prettiest-Ilunter)." On the following day the man went hunting. After a short time he returned with four mountain-goats which he had killed. Ite told his son that he had seen many mountain-roats on the other side of the mountain, and he sent the young man to hunt them. The new snowshoes enabled the youth to climb steep mountains and slippery ice. The man also opened a cedar-hark basket which he kept under his arm, and took out of it two objects that looked like snails. One was red
and the other one was black. He put them on the snow, wat smat "Red, red, red, red!" and the red one grew up to he a lurro dug Then he said, "Blaek, black, black, blark!" und the black wn erow to be a large dog. Then he slapped them, and ut once they heramme as small as snails; and lee put them back into the cedar-hark busher, which he gave to his son. He suid to him, "Whenever yous see is mountain-goat, take out the red dog, put it on the grommed, and suy 'Red!' four times, then it will grow to full size and will kill the grmats for you. When it comes back, slap it, und it will get small myin. If you see a bear, take out the black doy and do the sume to it. If there are many goats, take out both dogs. The red one will gn to the right, and the blaek one to the left. and they will drive the grate into the water." He also gare a pole to his son, and said, "With thipole you will climb the mountains." I piece of quartz was attarlan to the point of the pole. The man said, "If you come to a place where you can not set your foot, just strike the rock with the ery stul. Then there will be a hole."

After the young man had received all these things from his futher, he left. He went to the mountains; and as he was going up, he saw a great man, Grouse, who seemed to be frimbly, and who asked the youth what he was doing there. The roung man replicd, "I am bunting mountain-goats and bears." The Grouse suid that he alsu was hunting mountain-goats. Then the yonth asked (ironse what he used for killing the goats. Grouse replied that he canght the groats by running after them, and Grouse also inquired of the youth regarding the way he did when hunting goats. The foung man replied, "I also run and catch them." Then they walked together until they saw many goats feeding on the mountain at Sutlege Canal; and the young man said to Grouse, "Now, kill them! I shall have the next herd we see." Then Grouse took a root from a little basket hanging on his side. He chewed it and spat on the palms of his hamds. Then he elapped them togetber four times, and all the grats rofled down the side of the momtain, dead. They went an, and sum they saw many goats on a steep eliff. "Now." said (ironse to the rommg man, "let me see how you kill goats!" The young man took out his two dors, put them on the ground, and called four times " Red! ' und four times "Blaek!" Then the dogs grew up to full size, ran up tho mountain, drove all the goats into the river, and killol them all. Then the young man put on his snowshoes and walked up the chif. When Grouse saw this, he was frightened and left him. Ex'sokwilaku returned to his father, $Q$ !omg ilaxyaso, who incpuired of him whether he had seen anything. Ine knew already that his son had tant Grouse. Then the youth told his father what had happened, and has father praised him for his bravery.

Afier some time (Q!omg ilaxyaso said to his wife and to her sister, "Your brothers are coming to look for you, therefore I must hide in the woods," for he could see everything from far away. He went into liding, and before long the four brothers of his wife arrived. They were surprised when they saw the house full of meat. The young woman asked her four brothers to sit down, for she wanted to feed them, because she knew that they were hungry, and she gare them mountain-goat meat. And after they had eaten, they rested that day. In the morning of the next day they went home, each taking a load of smoked meat with them. As soon as ther had left the house, Q!omg ilaxyaso came in, and his wife told him that her brothers wanted her and her sister to return home, and that they were coming back the next day to fetch her. Then he laughed, and said, "Then we shall have to part. Go to your home, and I shall return to my home." He staid with his wife that night, and told her to take care of herself; for, if she broke one of the rules he gave her, great trouble would come to her. Early in the morning he disappeared, and rery soon the four brothers of his wife and many other people came. While they were packing up all the meat, the son of the young woman came in. He seemed to be rery glad to see his uncles, and he was willing to go with them. The people took up their loads and went home to Xekwēken. The people were still without food: therefore they brought dressed elk-skin blankets, slares, and canoes, to buy momatain-goat meat. The chiefs eren sold their daughters for food.

The young man kept on hunting bears and mountain-goats, and he was getting rich very fast. Very soon he gave away property to his people. Thus he became a head chief of the tribe.

I supernatural being in hearen saw that Ex* sokwislaku was a great hunter. The supernatural being tried to capture the hunter: therefore he called one of his slares and threw ashes over him. Then the slave was transformed into a grizzly bear. His master sent him up the river of Xekwèken. When he was going up, he eame out on the bearh near the house of $\ddot{E x}$ sokwiclaku, because he wanted to be seen by the great hunter. As soon as Ex*sokwjelaku saw the bear, he gave chase. The bear went up a steep mountain; and the hunter put on his snowshoes, took his dogs and his long pole, and ran after him. The bear chimbed up to a point called Frog Point (Wüxētbēé). There is a rery steep and slippery eliff without a footing. Nevertheless the hunter passed the dangerous place, and saw the great bear ahead of him going into a large house. Then the hunter went to the outside of the house and listened. He heard many people singing inside. They sang: "Prettiest-Hunter is picking the bone of my
 xawēk')." He could not enter the house, and had to go home. Ite
lost the bear, because he had fransgressed the rule laid down lis has father. He felt rery sorry for having lost the bear.

Then he thought that he had once seen a very pretty girl, a dabghter of the chief of the Dzäwadeenoxu, whose namo was Leader-uf(-all Warriors (Walebât $\hat{a}^{\epsilon}$ e). Ë $x^{*}$ sokwislak wished to marry her. There fore he asked her father's consent. When the chief suw that he seemed to be a good-atured young man, he let him marry his daughter.

Ëx sokwislak had a brother-in-law, Born-to-be-a-speursman (Ale ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ winoxwislak ${ }^{\text {u }}$ ), who was a sea-otter hunter. He used to go out early every morning to spear sea-otters, and sometimes he would hill many, sometimes he would not get any. so one duy lixtshkithk asked his wife if he might accompany her brother. When she hud given her consent, he got ready and went aboard the speareman's canoe. Then they started for Moring-Island ( $\varepsilon_{\text {mathwisläla }}{ }^{6}$ Tnek alan Ëx sōkwislak ${ }^{-1}$ saw many sea-otters on the island, and nshed his brother-in-law to put him ashore, for he wanted to kill then with his elub. When his brother-in-law had put him ashore, he found a fine elub which his father had put there. He ran towarts the slecpingplace of the sea-otters, and killed erery one of them. His brother-inlaw, who had not killed any, became angry. Therefore he desertol? Ëx sonkwislak ${ }^{-u}$, who had to stay on the island without food und water. On the fourth day, while he was sleeping, some mue (rame and said, "I have been sent by the chief to call fou into his hous": and when he woke up to see who was speaking to him, he did unt see anyone. Then he covered his head with his cedar-hark cape; und he was just about to go to sleep again, when he heard the samm vouco saying to him, "I have been sent by the chief to call you int" his house." Then he looked about again to see who was callins. Since he did not see anyone, he thought, "I am going to die, for I am only thinking of what I am wishing to see." Then he lay down to slecep the third time: and as soon as he began to doze, the same vona spoke, and said, "I have been sent by the chief of this island to call you into his house." He tried to open his eyes while this suft vomee was speaking, but he could not do it until it stopped. 'Then hee suml to himself, "I will bite a hole through my cedar-hark cape and lowh through it, I will not go to sleep this time." He bit a piece onat of 1 is cedar-bark cape, through which he could look. Before \}ongh how -an the top of the island open. I small man came ont towards In pushed him, and said, "I have been sent ly the chief. (Q'ommzwe. to eall you into his house;" and before be disappeared. Lix sohwsslak ${ }^{u}$ spoke to him, and said, "Ah, friend! [ saw sou lone hefore wh spoke. Now, wait, and let me follow you into the goml whif house!'" And then he got up and followed him intor the honse. It.
saw the great chicf of the sea sitting in the rear of the house, and there were many seals and sea-lions crawling about inside. These were the servants of the great chief. The hair-seals were the dogs of the house. The great chief asked the food-keeper of the house to feed Ex'sōkwilaku, and they asked him what he would like to eat. The listener of the house said, "He wants to cat a piece of your dog;" for the listener can hear your thoughts, and Exx sōkwitlaku wished to eat a piece of seal. So they killed a small seal, cut it up, and cooked it. Then they gave some of it to him; and he began to eat it, for he was rery hungry. After he had eaten, the speaker of the chief asked him whether he was a shaman and could cure the head slave of the chief, who had been taken ill when he went out to get food for the great chief. Ex'sōkwislaku thought, "I will say that I am a shaman:" and the listencr of the house said, "He thinks he will say that he is a shaman." Then he was asked to look at the sick one. IIe saw the bone point of a spear in the man's side. Then he thought, "I wish they would give me that eanoe and spear for healing this sick man!" At once the listener said, "He wishes our great chief to give him that canoc and the spear after he las healed this sick man." Then the great chief spoke, and said, "I value my hunter more highly than canoe and spear. He shall have them, and more than that, if he cures my hunter." Then Ex'sōkwilak ${ }^{u}$ sat down by the side of the Sea-Lion, and pretended to feel for the sickness. Now and then he would push in the spear-point, and the sea-lion would groan from pain, and then he would pretend to suck the side in which the spear stuck. The fourth time he bit the spear-point, pushed it in, und then pulled it out. Then the Sea-Lion said, "This is a true shaman, for I felt the sickness leave my body. Now my chief will give him the canoe." When the chief heard that Ex"sokwislaku had cured his servant, he gave him the hunting-canoe with the serpent-spear, the paddle, and the food-box that is never empty, and the death-elub, the point of which burns hostile villages, and the water of life. The great chicf also gave him his house and his name, Chief-of-the-Open-Sea (G'ag' eqeyak'). Then the young man, Ex'sōkwílaku, became homesick, and thought, "How shall I let them know that I am homesick?" Then the listener of the house said, "The great shaman is homesick." Thereupon the great chief of the house spoke to his slaves, and saicl, "Take down the hunting-canoe, and put aboard all that I promised to the great shaman, including this house. Let it become as small as a yomg woman's berrying-basket, and put it aboard. Their let the great shaman go aboard. Cover his face before you let him go to the upper world. One of you shall take him up." The Sea-Liou that he had cured said to him, "Mh, Great-Shaman! go aboard your self-
paddling canoe, and cover your face, that you may hot sen the tral that leads to the upper world." Then Exasokwitak" pullod has blanket over his face. The Sen-Lion jumped into thr canoe, aml said, "Paddle!" At once Ex'sōkwitaku heard the sound of praddling on the sides of his canoe. Soon the noise stopped. Then the Sea-Lion said, "Shaman, look up!" for that was bow tho uam" of Ëx sökwislaku. Then he looked up to see where he was, wht he found himself close to the village of his enemy. He resolved to try his baton to see if it would set fire to the village. He extembed it towards the village, and in a short time all the houses were on fire. When the people tried to run away, he extended the death-hruger baton towards them, and they were transformed into rocks. . Ifter all had been killed, he asked the Sea-Lion to show him how to nse his canoe. The Sea-Lion said, "Just say 'Go ahead!' Then wll the paddles will obey you. When you want to stop, only suy, 'stup!' then they will stop." After the Sea-Lion had spoken, he jumpeal overboard and went home. Exx sōkwitak went to the villuge. Then he saw some of his friends and his wife turned intor rocks. This made him feel sorry. Therefore he tried his water of life. He took it out of the bladder of hair-seal in which it was, and sprinkled it on his wife, who rubbed her eyes and said that she had heen sleep)ing. Afterwards she saw that her husband was bringing his friends back to life. Then she knew that she had been dead and had been resuscitated. Her husband brought most of her friends back to life, except those that had left him on the island. After he had done =on, he took the house out of the canoe and put it down in the middle of the village, where it grew up to its full size. Now he was the lemd chief of the tribe. On the fourth day after his return he went aboard his self-paddling canoe. He told the great canoe to go ahead towards an island where hair-seals go to take a rest. Is soon as he approached the island, his spear went overbond, turned into a serpent, amd swam ashore to where the hair-seals lay. The serpent went from seal tosal. killing them. After it had killed all the seals, it swam back towards the great canoe. The owner took it aboard and put it down in the bow of the canoe. Then Ëx* sōkwishk went ashore and touk all the seals aboard his canoe, and ther were chough to fill it. Ito want home and gare a seal feast to his people. Now his perple troated him as a chief, and he went hunting seatotters, which he gave to his people. Therefore he was well liked.

## Story of the Naensx Ä of the Kosklmo

1 The ancestors of the Naensx'ä were living at Melād. | They were catching sockeye-salmon. Their chief was lelbeyōs. | He had a son Wanēd. Wanēd | owned a large dog, and the name of the dog was 5 Nesiü. || There were many dogs of the ancestors of the numaym | Nafnsxä of the Koskimo. Waneed was glad | because all the dogs were yelping on account of | what was done to them by the dog of Wuned, for he always set him | to fight the others. Now the heads || 10 of the dogs of the ancestors of the Naensx'ä were very sore. Then Waned was glad | on account of what his dog, Nesä, did to all of them, | when he was biting them. Now Wanēd lay down, and did not arise | in the morning, and in rain he was called by his parents. |
15 Waned did not pay any attention to them. In the \| afternoon a man came into the | door of the house of lelbeyōs, the father of Waneed, | and the man just went to the bedroom of Waneed, and | of the dog, and the man said, "I call you, Wanēd, | with your dog, on 20 aceount of our friends." Thus he said. || Immediately Wanèd arose and followed the one \| who was sent to call him. They went to the

## Story of the Naexsxä of the G̣ōg'imexp ${ }^{0}$ <br> (Koskimo dialect)







 g'ayãlak'as lak'asex ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wāts!äs Wanēdäx hëmenālak'ns ${ }^{\text {tmaasēnē wäéxa- }}$ k'us quk'as hanēqök'asēs. Wä, lāk'as'emelaxaé enārwak'as lata-





15 dexcälisa suālā̄nēk"asas, yrāxk asaasē bekumā̀la g'āxēık'asa laxē
 ōkwas fantlaē lä bekumāla lāk’asex kwaēlask asas Wanédè tṓkwa-




beach at the other side of the point of the village They went 1 w. . the thicket, | and there he saw many men sitting in a circle. 'Thun Waned was told by them to sit down hehind them with hat gre it 25 dog. When Taned sat down close to his dog, then he sans that the men were groaning on account of wounds in there thronts and in their ears. For a long time the men did not spat. 'Then Wamed was a little afraid, for his dog just continned to stare at his master. .al Then an old man arose and spoke. He said, "Now, come, Wane"l, and look at my tribe, and their wounds here, which yon and ywir dog have made. || Look at them! We are men ns you are. Ind a now, Wanēd, you shall learn." Thus he said, and went towards th." place where Taned was sitting. Ile took off his human bouly, and he took off the | dog's body from the dog of Waned, and put it on Wanēd, and Wanēd became a dog. Then he put the man's hody. fo of Waned on his dog Xesä. And after he had done so, the nex Waned arose 1 - the one who had been a dog and went home tw his house, and his dog, who had been thereal Waned before, fullowed him. Before Waned \| came near to his house, the many dugs ram is up to the large dog, and they took revenge by biting him. 'Then the
 Wä, lāk'as ${ }^{\epsilon}$ laxaē dōx ${ }^{6}$ walaxē q!ēnemk'ase bēbekŭmaxelōs k!wāla

 Wanēd māmk'els Lō̄kwasē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wāts!, wä, hāk as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ :mslaxaē Wamē ē dōqwaxē bēbekŭma gwälasē lẹaxalala lak'asax q!ōq!ŭnus tio-

 ${ }^{\epsilon}$ Wāts!ak’asas, yîk asexs ōkwas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maasēnē hëmenalaEm dōqnimāhu-




 xaen sōkwas gēx asas. Wai, lāk asmots Waned q'al'atal, thek an lāxēxs lāk’asaé gwäésta lak'asux k'wadzad Wuncele yak at- hawa-










48 dog ran away from them, and went into his former bedroom, | which he had when he was still a man. Then / Waned, who had been a
50 dog, eame in and never $|\mid$ took notice of his dog, who lay down on the bed. | His ears and his throat were lacerated. | Then the new Waneed said | to his mother, "I am hungry, mother." And his mother |
55 stared at him, because the real \| Wanēd had never said to his mother that he was hungry. Therefore / Lelbeyōs and his wife T!ek' ayig'i-
 of him | containing scorehed dried spring-salmon, then the great dog sat down | beside of T!ek ayig islaku, and looked into her face. |l
60 In vain he opened his mouth. Then T!ek'ayig•islak ${ }^{4}$ spoke, $/$ and said, "Ola! what is the matter with Nesä? It is as | though he were trying to talk to me," thus she said. But \| Waned did not pay any attention to her, for he was eating; and after he had I eaten all the
65 dried spring-salmon, he arose and lay down || in his bedroom; but the great dog went | to the place where belbeyōs was sitting, and looked into his face. I In vain he opened his mouth as though he wanted to speak. When | night came, the dog lay down in the bedroom of |
70 l.elbeyōs. Wanēd continued to be liungry, and $\|$ for a long time it was this way. Then / T!ek'ayig• ${ }^{\circ} l a k^{u}$ guessed that the dog was her





 lāk゚asxēs abempk'asē: "Poyau; ad;" wä, ōkwas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Emlaxaē abempk'a-








 Eḿlaxaé Wanēdē q!aq!aax qak'asēs hatmaēnē. Wä, g'îlk*as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Em-

65 lîk**us lāxēs kwaēlasē. Wai, ōkwasémelaxaē ōmas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wats!e lāk'as lāx k!wač̄ask•asas melbeyōs ques lāk•asaē dōqŭmalilaēq. Wä,

 Lélbeyōs. Wä, lāk•astaxaé hëmenalak*asem pōyē Wanēda. Wia,


 Lelbeyōs! call in the shamans to come this night mad look at our master there." Thus she said to him. Immediately t.e:ll exan und ithat he would clear his house; and after he had finishod clearimé luhouse, he went and gave notiee to his | (ribe that the shamans womld feel of Waned (in order to find out what ailed him). Then te:lbesw went back home, and || told his wife, saying that the shamani would at come in, and those who were to bent time. Then Trek'nyigituh called Wanēd, and | told him about the shamans who would come and feel of him. Then | Waneed became really angry on aceonut uf what was said by her, and he $\|$ went out of the house. Then ther grome dug -i was happy, and lelbeyōs | and his wife, 'T!ek'nyigi luk', whorsond him. | Now night came, and the shamans and thuse who wre to
 large dog | sat down in front of the shamans. Then a great shuman saw that the great dog was Waned | who wore the doy's lowly. Then | the shaman spoke to the wise men (song-lemden tor therk about it, $\|$ what they should do to the dog who wore the bouly of a 45 man, | namely, of Wanēd. Thus he said. Then the great doy was
 lāk’aşlaxaē snēx'a: "fya, lelbeyōsai". Waihauk'adzâ r.ēluk'nexu


 g'ōxuk'asaxs lāk'asasēne qāseid quk'ats lae q'äq!agrmink'a-xēs g'ōkwaōt yek'asexs p!'èxwak'atsawaē Wanēd yik'ntsē pḕpǎxa. Wai.




 Wanēd êâlak tala ts!enx̣ss dōt talayokwasas. Wia, lāk ustanthxac













95 happy on account of what the shaman had said, I and he was just going around the fire in the middle of the house trying to play \| with 100 the shamans. But Waned $\|$ never came to the house. Then the shamans went out | with those who beat time for them. Now it was late in the | wight, and no dogs were walking about | that night. The whole tribe was asleep. | When daylight came in the morning, ||
5 Wanēd was the first to arise from his bedroom, and he I wakened his parents, and spoke. | He said, "Don't continue to sleep! I have been | pitied by the supernatural power. I am Wanèd again," thus
10 he said. | Immediately Lelbeyōs and his wife, || T'Ek ayig islak ${ }^{-3}$ arose and called their tribe | to come and eat breakfast in the house. Then all | the ancestors of the numaym Naensx'ä went in; and when | the guests were all in, melbeyōs | told his tribe about Wanēd,
15 that he had been pitied by \| the supernatural power. Thus he said. Then Waned spoke | and told them that he had tried in rain to talk, | but that he had been unable to speak. | Thus Wineed came back. But they never | learned which way the great dog, Nesä, had gone. \|f
20 From that time on the Koskimo began to treat their dogs carefully, for they knew that they are men like | ourselves. That is the end of this. |

97 qak'asē dōt!ālayokwasasē păxa qak'asē ōmas ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$ wāts!exs lāk'asaē wălk'as x-îmsa laēstalīl lāk'asxē laqwawalīłk'asasē g•ōx ${ }^{u}$, āămłemak'asxē pēpăxa. Wä, lāk'asem̊laxaē hëhëk'a g'āxk'asē Wanēdē.













 nēlālaxēs g•ōkwaōtas Wanc̄daxs lāk as ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{me}^{c} l a s e ̄ ~ w i ̄ w a x s e ̄ e s t a n o ̄ s ~ ' m a-~$





 qak"asaxs lāk"as ${ }^{s}$ maasé q!aōłk'asqēxs bēbekn̆malak'as'maasē nōgwa-


Origin of the Abaloxe Nimes of the Iwih It ios
I will also answer what you inquire abont how the abatom, I names came. There is really one reason why the Jwik !amus have abalone names. And I will nnly follow what was twhl the he my | wife, who told me that story why the Iwik' !mox womme have the name Ahalone-Woman. Now, listen, friend! I shald dur- 5 tate the way of all the story-tellers who tell the story to somme ont. This is the beginning.

Leg' ex, the chief of the Halasaix't ennox of the Oyalainlex lumal at Yālalē. Chief Leg' ex had two wives, |f and it is satil that Lay in In lored his seeond wife more; | and Chief heyr ex also did nut trant earefully his children $\mid$ by his first wife, but he touk very grond carn of his son | hy his second wife. Therefore his lirst whe was very angry, | and she planned what to do to her husband, whether the 15 should kill him, or whether she should kill his second wife. Thwn it occurred to her to do harm to the son of her lmilamed and haseeond wife. And after the head wife of Chief lase ex limstmed planning, she treated the ehild well, and she called her stepson, the child of her husband $\|$ and his second wife, and the heat wife womld 21) sit in the bow | of the canoe of her stepson when she wemt out parl-

## Origin of the Abalone Nimes of the: Jwik tinoxu


 xwasa ëx'ts!emē. Wä, la mēsen âem negreldōlg'i wäldrmg'uçr vi genemk*, läg*as nōsa qaenlas lāg-ilas légudeda ts!ēdaqusa Iwik'ōnoxwas Ex’ts!emga. Wäğa hōlēlax, quast, qEn hānaxtsterwatmax j
 g’ālabēsēg'a:




 xŭnokú lāxēs actēlé genema. Wä, hërméāwis xamezla ts'ı num-






 laxēs xŭngwawaxs laē sēxerwida hëmfnalaxi snémāla. Wa, hatae

22 dling every day. One fine day, Chief Leg ex asked his second wife to go out paddling with him, and they went paddling. Then Leg'ex was asked by his head wife how far he would go. And
25 lege ex mentioned a place far off $\|$ where he was going. In rain Leg'ex called his son to come aboard, but the child did not want to go, for he really thought that his stepmother lored him. Leg' ex went away, and \| left him. Is soon as Leg'ex was a long ways off,
30 his head wife got ready and took a large box, which $|\mid$ she placed aboard her canoe. She carried a bundle and a long rope. And when everything was aboard her canoe, she called her eldest son aml her stepson ; to go aboard the canoe. As ston as they had gone
35 aboard the canoe, they paddled off and went to an island out $\#$ at sea back of Yāale. Then they went ashore on the island. The woman put asbore the box, which she took out of the canoe, and put it down on the beach, and she called her son to help her, and also her stepson. Then the bad woman asked her stepson to take off the $\mid$ cover of the box. And when he had taken off the cower, the I 40 son of the bad woman took his younger brother and pushed him into the box. Then his mother put on | the cover, and the bad Woman took ia dressed skin blanket corered with large | abalone 45 shells, and wrapped it aromed the box. Then it she tied a rope



 gwānemē xŭnōku qa läs lāxseq. Wä, lā́laē q!emsee xŭnōkwas qaxs



30 hixsas lāxēs x̣wāk!ŭna. Wä, lą̄laē q!enēpsemāle daakwas, wai, hë-









 qués Laxts!ōdēs lāxa grildasē. Wä, lāqae ăbempas yrkŭ-



around it. As soon is she had done this, she put it atomet the 16
 aboard a large stome. I Then her son looked for an dhugated lar stone. | When he found one, that was forme for aus andore - w lane that a man could hardly lift it, he put it aboard the amme. 'Tl will Io. went aboard, and the had froman with I er sul padillat out low sub The large box was in the midelle of tle canue. It was j-t hhe shiming on account of the abalone-shells that covered the hom, wat the brightness of the sum. Then they went 1011 tos sus, amb the had If woman sail to her som, "Thie the rope to the stome, und utt, is rou have doneso, tie the other end around the hom." 'Thus she will Immediately the boy did this. And after he hatel limstonl. In threw the abalone-corered box into the sea. Whan it ifriftell about, he took up the elongated stone and threw it intu the watur in and after he had |thrown it into the water, they padded uway from it. Thes never turned around to see what became of the box that had been thrown into the water, for they felt that they hat dume something bad.! When they nearly arrived at the howse, the houl woman spoke to her son and said, ! "Oh, son, listen! Let mo fryll tom this what I have in mind, for we $\mid$ are going to be asked what hor amo of







 q!eqāłaēnasyasa ëx'ts!emē la smegesgrmēxa gr ildase utrqutacuat

 t!ēsemēx. Wä, grilémlwits gwāl qusō lāl yîltsemton ăp-hat fax











67 your younger brother. I think | that we'll say that our eanoe upset, and let us say that your younger brother ' did not come up again. The reason why I say so is that we may | wet ourselves before we go
70 ashore at the beach of our house." Thus she said. || Immediately they sprinkled their clotling with water, | so that it was all wet. And after they had done so, they paddled ! and went ashore on the beach of their house. Immediately | they were met by their relatives, and the relatives of the one who had been thrown into the sea. Then the | bad woman was asked, "Where is your stepson?" Thus
75 was said to her. || Immediately the bad woman replied, and | said, "Our canoe upset, and I do not | know what became of my stepson, for we just tried to save ourselves." | Thus she suid. Then she was asked what had become of the | carred box, for this was the only box
80 among the Bellabella that had a name. || Therefore the Bellabella were very much troubled about the | earved box. The bad woman said that the carved box had just drifted away. Then the Bellabella guessed that the bad woman had done harm to her stepson. In the evening
85 Chief Leg'ēx and his second wife came back. \|I Immediately Leg' exx was told what | they thought had been done by the bad woman to her stepson. | Then Chief Lafg' èx spoke, and said, "Let | my son keep together with his crest, the carred box. | Let the chiefs of the











 k'lawats!é gilldasa, qaxs snemsgémaé g.il teègad gilldasa lāxa









tribes try to lind my som." 'Than, how sand 'Thal 1 ...

 searehed lor it.



 mother called them in the sumbing. They dat tom wab therefore their mother took the tonest and struch luep dhbewn
 and try to find what is known ly the trabese, the abatumemern
 ately the two girls arose cryinge, and went ont of tha Joma IT Ma went along the long beach, a protty beach. Then they welt an hate,
 about. Amd at once the youmer abo spoke able satd. Lawh ut that thing floating about at sear. It is like the sum realls fhemerem the water out at sea." Thus she satul. But the chler ome dul met take notice of here. sle just walked last. Them the youngerme went in after her, for the founger daughter in vain thonght of what then























12 mother had said when she talked about the abalone－covered carved box in which lore exs son wats sitting．They had gone al long ways when they sat duwn．Then the younger one spoke again to her elder 15 sister，and said，＂ $\mid$ can not think of anthing hut what I hase seen out at sea．Which was floating about like the sum：（I wonder）if it is not what mother talked about．＂Thus she sad．Then her edder sister only said that she was getting hungry．＂Let us go home．＂Thus she sabl．Then they watked back．When they passed halfway the
20 distance they had gone the gounger one saw the great box lying on the beach．Then the younger sister spoke．＂You are really foctish tlat rou do mot remember what wor mother told as to look out for．This is the carred box lying on the beach．＂｜Thus she saded，
25 pointing to the box．Then the chere sister saw what was seen hy her gounger sister．Then they ran to see who wond get there first where it lay on the beach．the box that looked like the sum．Then they arrived there lmmediately the younger sister untied the rope tied arombl it：and when she had taken off the rope with wheh 30 it whs tied．She took off the dressed skin with abalone shetls and put it down．Then she pulled at one side of the hox，and then she heard something moving inside the box．Then she ran away， because she was afraid：but her elder sister was sitting on the beach watching her younger sister working hard．Then the
































 opened this box, which has the name Carsed-lims. Inat ant of


 Then the man took the abalone-cosered drox-ad -kin atal flaw of

 man wore as a blanket the drewied-skin blankat conotal os 1
























a.5 walked along, and they were not far from their house when the father of the two sisters, Alnekwala, saw his 1 wo danghters, and | Watking botween them a man like the brightess of the sun. Then he thonght that his danghter had fomed by good luck what was known by all the tribes, the son of Lexe ex, who was inside the abalonedio cowerd carved box: therefore Anekwala went to meet his chideren. As soon ats he arrived, the younger daughter spoke, and said. "Now I have a lmstand, father: this one who was wished for by mother for my hushund." Thus she sad to her father. Then
(i5) $\bar{A}$ Inekwala was ghad of what his daughter said. He came to his house: and when the married comple. Qwex agas and her husband, Went in, the hushand of (Qwex agas spoke, and samb, "Thank you, father-in-law Innekwala, that l come to you. I am Vimmatzalas, the son of my father LEgex. Now we shall have one name, and 70 all kinds of priviloges. Now [have married your younger danghter. (2wex agas and Ex ts'emga, for she is the only one who crabled me to get out of the carred box. As soon as I came ont, I grave the name ( $W$ wexagus and Ex'ts!emga to my wife. Now I will show
Tis this box, which has the name "Carved-Box." Thus he sad, and took the flat thing from under his arms. Then Yamadzalas arose und went to the rear of the house of his father-in-law Innekwata,

































 the names Ex'ts!emgat and (wex agats. That is all

Origin of the Abadone Simas of the (ill 1 -rt

 was only a hunter and a salmon-fisher: Herefome hee was ant whe ter be a chief. for the was a common man: that the dowef off ith a
 lagétas paddted inside of lake, and he was juit wome on themer the place T!oxse ! when he saw (water squirting mparal. \hat at










 lāba.

## 










10 once Xiwhardet wemt ashore to see where the squirting came from. We stepped out of his small canoe and walked, und he went (1) the place where the spuirting came from at low tide. The spuitting was hall way between the high water mark and low water mark. When he rame nearly up to it, it equirted agam. Then
15 Xiwaged tas ran up to it, and saw where the squirting came from. Ho fonind a hole on the beach, and it oreurred to him that there might be hereetams, for the hele was like those the herse- lams make when they squirt water through a hole on the beach. But it ocerred to him that thore were no horse-chams at Tag'os. Then
20 what trombled his mind squirted again, and the water sumeded up high. Then Xwerlagetas resolved to dig for it. He bergan to dig. It was evening when he reached four pearl shells. When he got these. whieh he only knew from heasay, which were in the shape
25 of pearl shedle,-those he had dug up, - he carried them aleng and put them aboard his canoe. Then he went home to his homse in Tare os: and when he went ashore on the hearh of his, house, he was met by his tribe, for they were surprised that he came back in the evening, becanse Xwaremens always stayed out every night when he went.
30 They questioned him why he had come back in the erening, fand he sadd, "llave I not found by good luck these peatl shells!" Thus he




































 his cars, and atrateme shells hamging from lin mane. Tind of If




 my dress." Thus he saide and changed tis bomber. Thlow the




















 qås lâla
abalone shells：on the blanket disappeared and changed to pearl 50 shells，and pearl shells were his ear－omaments and his nose－ armament．Then that man，Pearl－Shell－Maker，said，＂Now you have seen what kiad of hanket you will have．And I tell you not to sell what you obtain by good luck from me．but you may give it us a privilege in marriage to the hasband of your daughter．＂Thus he sad．Then he disappeared．Immediately Xwelagenas arose and （6）got ready：He took with him his pearl shells．and he went down to the beach where he had left his small canoe．Then he lamehed it， and he went aboard his small canoe，when it was not yet near day－ light．Then he paddled．He went to Geyaxste and he arrived there 65 late in the day when it was low water．Ite went ashore at a hmonting－ camp，and he stepped out of his small camoe and went through between the islands，and he went ontside back of it．It was as though he heard some oue seaking and telling him to go where he was going．Then he went right to a large stone that lay on the beach 70 at low water mark．Is soon as he reached it，he saw fom large abatone shefls lying on their batks．Immediately Stwelageats dug them and carried them up the beach on his shoulders．Ile was just strong enobgh to carry them．Then he arrised at the eamp，and he put down the four large abatone shells．Then he saw the remains 75 of a fire and coals still aghow．Tmmediately in ge gathered the char－











 65 lăgralis làxa wroṣ















 took more dead colgram. amd put it into thic wat in is |
 steaming. Then he sat down wating for them to here dome. II .
 shells: and after he had taken ont the meat, he put th a matmather canoe. Then he went home running hefore the nombena wat It was nearly, erening when he arriveal at Tar'os. 'Then Xindugat in
 found by good luek: and he carried them and atch whe : hew wor up the beach of his house. Ine did not try to hote them. 'Tl whe wh i. was carried by him was seen lye the men who wow wathore atom and it was reported to the (hadel layalk man. lomemhotw If.tyalken questioned Xwelagepas about where he land bent an wit























os lied about the place where he had been. Then Itayabk en sobke again, and satid. "But what is it the young men refer to that you
100 hawe got!" 'Thu he said. Then dwelagetas took up one large abalone shell and showed it to him. Then he sadd, " Evidently this whith I ohtained by good hack is what they talk about." 'Thus he said. holdine up the really beatilul ababene shell. which was blue on the inside. It onere ( Chiel Hayalke en tried to take hold of them, but Xwedagets salicl. "Don't, ('hief! They are wot yet sereular.

- Later on reme and look at them; after they have beon four datys in this: house." 'Thus he satid. Then Chiof Hayalken just went out of the lomse of Xiwhagetas, and went home to his hemse. Sle foally lelt had on account of twelagedas, becanse he had nut given up the abalone shells to him: but he had tried in wam to look at
10 them. And Ihayalk en never looked at Jwougetas again. But now his name was no lomger XWerlagetas for he had the mame Pearl-chell-Maker, and sa I shall call him I'earl-shell-Maker. 'Then Peard-Shell-Daker gave to his son the name thatone-ilell-of-theWordd. Sow this made the mind of Hayalk en really sore. and 15 Jayalken thought hew tw obtain the pearl shells and the abalone shells, for the pearl shells and the abalone shells were now rut up. Then llayalk' En started and went into the house of learl-hellMaker, and Chief Itayalk en went right to the place where Pearl-
























 Chiel Hayalk en was seated. H1 wat - Hemer at the hit hown ohs


 at them, he spoke, and satid. " Now les me lmo them all 'The.
 at that moment [tayalk wa struk him with h- (blub) on the how the head : - with a mond yew-wood chah wheh lae lad buth of
 abaloneshells and pearl shells. Whenhe had atmost come cont of of
 Pearl-shell-Maker. Then Havalk en chubhed time also, athl he otwas dead. I Then llayalk' En hat obtamed ly kulhoy it abslo... shells and the pearl shells and the name P'earl-chell-wif-the-W whet ent the name of a man; | hut a woman would hate the name Xhalo
 Maralken also had the name learl-hhell-Maker: and fous
























10 layugwa And nothing was said agamst him ly all the men, because he had clubhed Pearl-shell-Naker, because he was a common man.

Then the ehief of the numaym, Tre'ētsemèlequala of the Nāk!wax dat $\mathbb{X}^{\varepsilon}$, whose mame was Kwax îlanoknmé, who had many vounger hrothors nine of them, all men - learned about this.
4. [mmediately (Chicf, Kiwasilanokume asked his younger brothers to paddle with him. :um at onee they hamehed the large canoe of the whief. Then he reguested his younger brothers to take along their wrapons, and his gounger brothers did so. The brothers were living at the place (ioxugulat. Then the nine brothers went aboard
50 their war canoe, and the chicf was asked by his sounger brothers where they were going. Then the chief said, "We will go and see (hief llayalk en at Tag'os." Thus he said. Then they padded, and it was not nearly evening when they | hauled up their canoe out-
55 side of the point of Tagos. lmmediately two of the younger brothers of the chief went, being sent by the chief their eldest brother to go scouting to the house of Chief Hayalke m. They started, and it was not long before the seouts returned, and they sadd that there were only two, and they named Hayalk en and
fio his wife. Then they satid that they would go right away, for it
 silax dē, qaxs begwānemg'ālamaé.









 Lens dōqwalxa g'igămazye Hayalk ena līx Tag*os." snēx-shē. Wä,
















 beeause they really had ohtamed them in war. Than , what of










$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1., - リバィ }
\end{aligned}
$$


 yourimviter，chied！

Ah，this is our name，tratere！．Wh．the ta the
 one，tribes！Like hunger sonumbs them ariat home








 erty on top of the first amount，to those inx ifal frem amo


## Sovis of a spather


 ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Ya．













[^35]17 wordd; for my ancestor olotained a supernatural treasure,-the power to incrase his property. 'This great one ealled himself | The-Great-Past-Increaser-of-Property. Therefore I am corered with properts. Therefore I am rich, Therefore I am a counter of proparty, your chief, tribes! Therefore, 1 am famous, the chief of !
20 thone who have our chief for their chacef, tribes! Is he againgoing to give a great potlatch! Hawa!

2 . Is he again groing to give a great pothatch, our chicef? Is he the one who is groing to give a potlatelh, the great tall chief? your invitar chief! Go on, chief! Give them more than they can carry,
25 so that my chief under me must give up (his attempts to do as you do), for now is wide open, | broad and open, far all around, the pothateh of our chief, tribes! Don't let them make a moise and let me wait, those tribes all around! \& Is he not going to give property to the tribes at the far edge of the world, | who are invited by our chief?
30 bon't let the chiels of the tribeslook, else they maly die, watehing I the incomparafle feast, the invited tribes! If you were invited here, you would be proud, I you wonld talk proudly, chief under onr chief, | tribes! Dou't run about, whispering, talking through your noses, |
35 talking against my chief! Let us wish for more, $\|$ and go nearer and ask our chief to give us more, tribes! | Now I am afraid of our head man who goes all around among the | tribes; therefore I praise




 hawa.















 potlateh? Howe!!
 who is going to give a great poullateln, the great tull , hew wor it inviter, chief? | 1 am the first of the tribes, the anla ame wif at tribes, | I an the great one who invited at the bergmong the traho atl around, I I am the only one among the iribes. Theochefe of the tratse are only their own chiels. I am the omly one amony the umbed I 18 search for one who eqpals my highness among the chinfo whon at. invited among all the chacfs of the tribes. Vividentls there in me chiel among the guests, among all the chiefs of the tralees. The whuf of the tribes never return (feasts). They are added to the frathre
 orphans, the poor people, chiefs of the tribes! for they dhanraco itherselves, and you rise as head chief over those | who havedhagramed hamselves, tribes! I am the one who is giving these sen-ation- to the. chiefs, the guests, the chiefs of the tribes, 1 am the one who in ${ }^{\text {ght }}$ mit coppers to the chiels, the guests, |f atl the chiofs of the witua. I um sif the one who is giving canoes | to the chiefs, the gruests, the ehnefo of the tribes. Does he hear the chiel under our chieft, | tribees! (in onn, chinf. let him be behind you, \& ehief of the tribes! (oon, chief, griverwas t,




 lacai'. Nō'gwammxa g'ā'g'alaq layadzè léclelalxa hé'yistälisa lälgua-






 E'lgwēdea xāmēdēya qlă'mēdēya grigămáyas lélquǎlacan. F n- in








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61 much property, so that the chiefs maty also give much, | the invited ones, the chiefs of the tribes! They do not give potlatehes \| in their quality of being chiefs to all the tribes, / when thes give away, as compared to your giving away all around the world, chief of the tribes! for you wish to give away property that is not to be returned, | our chief! tribes! Go on, now! let me try to imitate the
65 cry of the $\|$ bhuejay of the tribes, those who speat first to our ehief, who strike first at this chief. Thus | the names of these four tribes are famous. O chief! don't | try in vain to vanquish me and to throw behind you your guests, you who know how to throw, chiefs!
70 Therefore 1 am known by all the chiefs of the $\|$ people of our chief of the tribes. Ls the the one who is going to give a great pothatch? Howä!

## Laíqōlas' Song ${ }^{1}$

1. However, our great real chief will again utter the Dzōnoq! !wa sound, Ho howä, ōhawē, hawä!|
The great one, however, will cry, "Oh!" will utter the Dzonoq 'wa sound. 'They will be frightened, they will be full of terror, the whole number of those who have been invited to the pothateh

5 to be given to them $\|$ all at once by our chief, tribes!
He invited all the tribes.
 Wax̣ "hawneyasens gr'igămas ya, lékwalatai'. Wélaxwe 'mā'-

 máyēx, lē lqwălalai'. Wё'g'ax'ī owā'emla hä'g'īē kwā'skwasa






 howä', ōhawē, hawa'.


5



 tribes
The mate satiated all the tribos
Therefore my mambe the ereat mame hy whoh \｜name ons wh

 are－ohtamed，whels？
 sound．\＃

 and there，the silencer，the one who point－atomb for lavane tors who were／chiefs．｜
The little ones who have no antestors who wore chiofs，the hots ones who have no names coming from their grandeathery It $_{\text {g }}$ little ones who do many kinels of work，the little whes who wom hard，who mate mistakes｜｜coming l＇rom insignificant phaco－｜n｜｜，－－ 1 world（and who try now to go for high phaces lhey wro the cause why l laugh，｜for they speak in vam to buy charf．｜ribu．
But he does not work amd plan at all，the great real wate the great
 the other in this world，he contimues as cone when is mande for for the highest in rank with his great real lather．（he one who namo． himself Having－Food，rheof．
 lalai．
 りW゙alaLaí．





 W： $1^{\varepsilon}$ yu．





 Lēōla ha＇mdzidē̄ねa g＇$\overline{1}^{\prime}$ ğămág＇a．

25 That it is only the cause why I laugh, the cause why 1 always langh at those who always rush up to my face, | the little ones who rush against(?) (pieces of copper) thrown against my chicef here, I tribes.
3. However, our great real chief will again utter the Dzonoy!wa sound. |
Therefore it is only the cause why I laugh, the cause why I always laugh at the talk of these little ones, $\|$ the chiefs who are (in rank) under our chief, tribes.
In vain they try to be the only ones, to be chiefs, while they are but (those who receive) leavings, | echoing the names of our ehief, | tribes. |
I mean those who are groing toward the head of the house, who more about in the house, $\|$ desiring to equal my great crest, when I was given first, when (presents) were handed down to me first, when I always reecived first, | all tribes. |
Great is their sound of swallowing in the throat, their sound of grulping in the throat, their ruffled feathers, | trying to steal, trying to bite pieces off the great crest of our chief, | tribes. If
40) Ion't fear the great one like to a great orerhanging | mountain, who should be this way, the chief, tribes!

 halai'.




 hatai.

 xsīlakwa wíwŭlsgemakwa lélywǎlacai'.
dik'aaix mek!wālelxō neq!wálelxō tsē'x'sbex'se'mała wā'-
 gămatyē lélqwăhatai.



 chief! Let nur cupper remain unbroken he the rewhlean a mo Ye, raa, hâ.
 who owned the names of wir properts, of the yrent woplot

 copper-eutter, the great one whe throws copper- at th the an this reckless chief. Y'e, yaa, hà!
3. I thought in rain that another ome was making coppere for yon tribe! Behokd, the is the one who bromght it forth ho ghome If birth in the house, the maker of eoppere with malsoken hathe all around this great homse, the rich chief. le, wan, I at
4. The great one sat up above in the house bult int the motill. of this great house, this rich chief! Ye, ya, ha, lat! ()h, if our chief would out of eury return the great coppere made (1) be. 15 expensive; the great surpassing one, the great ond fartheot ahead, | for you are getting to be great, () tribe! lrecamer bon continually piek up $\mid$ and gather in the corperes hrought by the rich | chief. Ye, yaa, hâ!


 máya; ye, yaa, hâ.


 q!Eq!Eltalaldzē sāpstendalaldzēxwa nenōloulzēx qrigăma! ! ye, jaa, hâ.








 g'igăma ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya; fe, ᄃaa, hâ.


1. Go on! Great ramse of fear, great means of cansing fear, great cause of terror, great terror of the chiefs. Yâ, helâ, hâ! |
2. Go on! Shout, oh, great Dzonoq! wa! Try to terrorize the | chiefs under my own great name, Great-One-causing-Collapse,
5 Great-One-causing-Weakness, | Great-Surpassing-One, Great-One-Farthest-Ahead, Great-Only-Face, Great-Highest Dzōnoq !wa | anong the chiefs. Helâ, hâ! Where is the one who is continually tormented by me, who is made a speaker by me! Ilelâ, lı̂̀!
3. Do gro on! Great lamaxt !odalak, great Āmāxŭlal, my̧ own great name | ${ }^{\text {m maxawhlayilis, Going-up-from-the-beach, great Q } Q \text { !umx- }}$ 10 Elagrîlis, great Mî́nakǔla, | great G̣wèyoltsela, great Kwax îlanōkume ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, great Tsextsexwālis, great Tsex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid. | Where is the one who is eontinually tormented by me, who is marle a speaker by me? Helâ, hâ! |
4. Go on! (rive away property at one time, that is given away in many parts, that is not given to everybody. | He tried first to
15 invite the great one who is invited by me. Helâ || hehe helâ!|

Song of TaEx ${ }^{\text {fwid }}$, Chef of the Sexl!em (Traditional song)

1. Wäq'adzâ k•îlemdzē k•āk alémas yodzē ts!āts!endek !ayodzē ts!e-

2. Wägradzâ oxwadzēya Dzōnoq 'wadzēya ts'madek'!elafxēs g'iga-

 ginidek ats gigegamk ase hela ha. 'westadzen yalase'wa mōmasasé wa ēyelkwilaséwa helâ hâ.
3. Wägradzâ Lelaxt todalahdzē İmāxŭlatdzē q'ălēxleyadzē $\varepsilon_{\text {max̣wă- }}$ lag îlidzē Grayōsdeyadzē Q'ŭmx elagrolidzē Mấnakŭladzē Gwe-
10 Ěōtseladzē Kwāx̂lanōkŭmēdzē Tsextsexwāledzē Tsex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ widē-
 ${ }^{\text {E Waxamen }}$ éyelkwilaseswa, helâ hâ.

 he he helâ.

1．I greatly fear our chief．（）trihes！I tremhle of th－of in a
 canse of tercor．Let 114 try to calm down wur chat．（1）tr her else we shall be the whject of our chofes ancor．（1 intu－： Wâ，hâ，hâ！
2．Now it is finished，it is finished alreads what as to he gelvoll ats is to be thrown away be the prince of our ablef fren whent wi always piek（property）and who foeds us，O truluc，howh han
 great P！āselah，great a ！āqware ila，great the－farthert－ahmat． chief．
3．Behold it is nicely finished．（）trihes！what you are deang，（）traben＇
You little ones who try to imitate below what 1s done in the world at the great height of the chiefs．Don＇t try in wim tor say this，cheef，just keep on walking abong．Wathing at ourd of＂t the little ones who deliberate，the little hard－atrughanz 1.5 ones，the little ones whom you have vanquished，whu prom－ ise to give away cantes，the little ones to whom property is given，the little ones who eall properts．the lutle wnm who work secretly for property，the litile tratons，chefs of the tribes．

## 




 ma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{x}$ ，lēlqwălalai＇，wâ，hâ，lıâ．



 ma ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\text {y }}$ ： ．






 quălacai．
 Q!ōOYA $\hat{A}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Y} \overline{\mathrm{E}}$
11. Wä, cut of the way! wâ hâ hewä! Wä, out of the way! Turn your faces that I may give way to my anger by striking my frllow-chicfs. Waa, hâ, yä!
2. Wä, great potlatch! wâ hâ liewai! Wä, great potlatch, greatest pothatch! The little supernatural ones only pretend, the little
i) stubborn ones. They only $\|$ sell one copper again and again and give it away to the little chicfs of the | tribes. Wh, hat, hewai!
3. Ah, do not in vain ask for mercy, wâ, hâ hewä! Ah, do not in vain ask for mercy and raise your hands, you with lolling tongues! I shall not be | foolish, I shall break, I shall let disappear the great (copper) that has the name \|K: !ents !ēgum, the property of the great foolish one, the great extravagant one, the great surpassing one, the one farthest ahead, the greatest Dzonog! wa among the \| chiefs. Wâ hâ hewai!

Soxg of l! !soti walls, Chef of the laex'sgemés of the Q!ōmoritice

1. Wä, gro ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wala, wâ hâ hewä. Wä, goo ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wala. Wä, ēqwala qen lâs-



5 mē L!āqwäs hēbelälayos qas ămaxodayâsa g'āg 'igemmenēxwas lēelqwǎlaLai. Wâ, hâ, hewä.
2. $\bar{A}$ gwala wŭléem grāgek!ala, wâ hâ, hewä. $\bar{A}$, gwala wûlém

 K'Fnts!ēgumdzēyasēs yaēxlcnsa nenōogrelidzē wayadagēlidzē hēweyak'îlidzē k'!ēs ${ }^{\varepsilon} 0 y a k \cdot i ̂ l i d z e ̄ ~ d z o ̄ n o q!w a g e ̄ l i d z e ̄ s ~ g ' i g ' E g a ̆-~$ mēk"asowa. Wâ, hâ, hewă.
 (Q!omoy $\mathrm{i}^{\circ} \mathrm{y}$
3. Oh, great is our chicf, tribes! Only fot ins prase and pran ! 1 one who spreads terror, whon tries to sprend termer, the , wf .uf the qreat tribe, O tribes! Wia, a hewa!
4. Shame is caused by the large amount of thes ereat jullatil of our chief, $\|$ tribes! Jealonsy is cansed hy tho lagqe atm mont of this great potlatels | of our chiel, tribes! He is the great one who
 Potlateh of the greatest chief. Exidently the ereat potlathot mate four times, ten times by the chiefs of the prolum. Ilo tre it, tribes! || Try to rival, try io jump) up) (o the number of comm- Io ing (property in the potlateh) of our ehief, tribes: Indwed (l). great Q!ōmoyâty |try to make you rich, tribes! Wita, à hı wa'
5. Shame is eaused by the name of ourchief, tribes! The great mum-
his own names, Great-Right-Size-Face, Great-Four-f:athomFare, $\|$ Great-Copjeer, our chicf, tribes! lle the great onc loml 1F from the begiming a chicf'sname, tribes! Win, $\hat{\text { on }}$ hewn, hatyot the greatness of our chief! Ha, wâ, hawai!

Song of l!āqwadzé, Chifef of the IIAiyndicine: of the: Q!omoyisyé

 mēsa ${ }^{\text {E }}$ wālatsemadzē, lē]gwǎlaLai. Wâ, î hrwai.







 q!ömg inâsogwôs, lēlqwălanai. Wî, â lıwä.






## Soxg of Qwax'ha, Chief of the Gexsemestanal of the <br> Gōsg'moxa

1 1. I am the only great tree, I the chief! I am the only great tree, 1 the chief! You here are right under me, tribes! You are my younger brothers under me, | tribes! Yousit in the middle in the rear of the house, tribes! You surround me like a fence,

5 tribes! I am the first to give you property, tribes! \| I am your Eagłe, tribes! Y゙a, ye, $\bar{n}, \bar{a}, y c, y a!\mid$
2. I wish you woukd bring your counter of property, tribes!; that he may in vain try to count what is going to be given away by the great copper-maker, |he chicf. I'a, ye, $\bar{a}, \bar{a}$ !
10 3. Go on! raise the unattainable potlatch-pole, |f for this is the only thiek tree, the only thick root | of the tribes. Ya, ye, $\bar{a}, \bar{a}$ !
4. Now our chief will become angry in the house, he will perform the dance of anger. | Our chief will perform the dance of fury. I shall suffer from | the short-life maker of our chicf. Ya, ye, à, $\overline{1}!\|$
15 5. I only laugh at him, I sneer at him who empties (the boxes) in his house, his potlatch-house, and the inviting-house that is the cause of hunger. All the house-dishes are in the greatest house of our 'thief. Ya, ye, $\bar{a}, \bar{a}$ !



 gumnogwōs lēelqwălacai'; g'as g'alaxálagwos léelqwălatai':

 qa wŭllag'acmiltse hōe yēg'ig' Ela lāx geyaxōlayola l!āqwag'iladze grigămára. Ta, ye, $\bar{a}, \bar{u}$.

 fllqwălacai. Y'a, ye, $\bar{a}, \overline{1}$.







6. I am only followed hy ihem as ho yonne -awhithat only one who lereds their chiofs wh Iry in mpan in w only walk about in my house like -peakors. Ya, wa, an | am the only great tree, 1 the whel' Ya, re, a, a'
 Q'omoríye: of ThF Kw wit.

1. I am the great ehiof who makes people ashameal I an fla on, chief who makes peophe ashamed. Wur elow hrume shathe the faces. Our chief brings jealousy (o) (here facm. ()ur eth if makes people cover their faces by what he is dame m the world $\|$ all the time, from the begiming to the (atul of th ! !er is giving again and again oil frastis to all the triber, fun, an w.
2. I am the great chiof who vanguishes, hat, hat I am the zte ! chief who ranquishes, for this true chief thimd focen aronnd $1 /$. world giving feasts, to raise the rank of this prinere ( ) / , wow as you have done before! (buly at those who (ontmone th thrn for around in this world, working hard, lesing them lat lla. salmon) I sneer, at the chiefs under the true clowf. Hast merey on them! Put ail on their dry heads wath hrathe hat .


 ts!agēsémen g'īgăma. \a, ye, $\bar{a}, \bar{a}$.

Feast Song of Negröbze, (mbe of thf Ilaismaki of allf. Qtomorisye, of tur kiwido.












those who do not comb their hair! I sncer | at the chiefs under the true, real chief, ya wâ! I am \| the great chicf who makes people ashamed. |

## Mourning Song for Modatat

11. Ye he he ya! It deprived me of my mind, when the moon went down at the edge of the waters. Ye he he ya!|
52 . Ye he he ya! It deprived me of my breath, when the $\mid$ mousedancer began to gnaw on the water. Ye he he ya!|
10 3. Ye he he $y$ ! It deprived me of my mind when Mōdacna began to utter the cannibal-cry | on the water. Ye he he ya! |

Mōdána, a hāmats!a of the Āwīk !em of the Āwīk- !ēnox ${ }^{\text {a }}$, and his sistes were drowned on Virgin Rock. This mourning song (a!aq!walayo copper sound) is sung by all the men and women assembled in the house of the decoased. The song is given with Mr. Iunt's interlinear translation into Kwakiutl.




## Mourning Song for Mobativa

11. Ye he he ya la yax'tstēgilax dēx ōwaxsde lāx däyase $k \cdot$ - tōqunsa Y̌e he he ya la. wä́masilax dēxa nâqáyē läx düsē la $\mathrm{k}^{\bullet}$ !ōgŭnsâla Laēlaqä nṓsäk'as ${ }^{\varepsilon} \operatorname{xx}^{u}{ }^{u} \overline{e d}^{\varepsilon} y a$. Ye he he ya. lag'ilasyaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mekǔlak'as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ọ ${ }^{u}$ dä. Ye he he ya.
12. J'c he he ya la yax'ts!ēg ilax dēx hēe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasbēs lāx däyasê $k \cdot!a ̄ k \cdot!a p a-$ Ye he he ya la wämasilax•dēxa hasacyē yixs läx däsē $k \cdot!\bar{a} k^{\bullet}$ !apà -
 g'ilēxa g'ig ${ }^{*}$ Elayatsagalałk'as ${ }^{\kappa} \boldsymbol{o x}^{\prime} \cdot \mathrm{da}$. Ye he he ya.

10 3. Y̌e he he ya la yax'ts'ēg’ilax'dēx ōwaxsdē lāx'däyasē hamadzela-

 ts!ālag'îlaē yix Mōdanak'as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ox̣ ${ }^{u}$ dä. Ye he he ya.

## Feast song

Traditional feast song of the lamengente, a liwexu thu
 after his house at Ft. Rupert had been flooded by (d'ma-q. 1.ah The poor dear ones are coming in, the ehikdren.'
They say he will speak.
They say he will get angry in his lomse.
They say he will not kitl.
They say he will not kill at once.
They say he will not kill ontright.
It is only said he gave enough to eat.
It is only said he satisfed their humere
It is only said he made them romit.
It is just said he made up his mind to do it.
It is just said he told them to eat.
It is just said he put them across his back. ${ }^{2}$
Always doing mischief to hime who does not dinish the food rison lo him, ya ye ya ha, ya ye ya ha!
Let your servants,
Let those who hare you for their chief.
Burn in your great house, chicf!
So that those who have you for their chief burn up, true whef' Ya ye ya ha, ya ye ya ha!

## Feast song


Laxteemlaē wāldemnōkwa. Laxéknclaē wāłdemmōkwa.








Alemálaē hagwēg-indgēta. Ittemataé hagwég indquya.


Ya ye ya ha. Ya ye ya lia.
Wēgraxluē lax'ōs ōmēdējaqōsu. Wēgraxpē laxōs ómèleyaquisa. 15



Ya ye ya ha. Ya ye ya ha.

20 leet your guests die of romiting, chief!
Let your guests die of overfeeding, true chief!
Ya ye yaha. Ya ye yea!

## Shaman's Songs

## 1.

(Introductory, telling how he acquired power from the Killer Whale.)

1. Wä, a ya a ha, I was carried under the sea by the supernattural power, the supernatural power. Waia a ya.
2. Wä, a ya a la. I was taken under the sea by paddling by the supernatural power, the supernatural power. Wäa ya.
3. Wä, a ya a ha, and I was taken into the house of Hole-ia-Middle-of-Sea the supermatural power, the supernatural power. Wäaya.
4. Ẅä, a ya a ha, and I put on my neek the life-bringer neckring of Hole-in-Middle-of-Sea, the supernatural power. Wia a ya.
5. Wä, a ya a ha, 1 have had thrown into my stomach the lifebringer of Hole-in-Middle-of-Sea, the supernatural power. Wai a ya.
(i. Ẅä, a ya a ha, the real life-bringer, the healer of this super matural power. Wii a ya.
6. Wä a ya a ha, the real long life giver, the healer of this super natural power. Wä a ya.


Ya ye ya ha. Ya ye ya â.

## Shamax's Songs <br> 1.

 lakwaiē wä aya.
 lakwatiē wai a ya.
3. Wä, a ya a ha läx lặ́ma lãx growas Łagoyewētēs ${ }^{\text {Enawa- }}$

4. Wä, a ya a ha lan quxosas yusōs q!weq! unlagrīhayo qănāyos Lagoyewêtés ${ }^{\text {chatwalakwate wä aya. }}$
 ${ }^{\text {chawahakwaā wä aya. }}$
(6. Wä, a ya a ha q'wéq!ălagrilak"asex hëligrayowaxsa 'nawalakwex wii a ya.
 kwex wai aya.

 this our friemel.
2. I implore yom, Rupernatural Power that you taki pho wal tahe out this sieknesis of this mur friend. Sujerantural ['moner
3. Oh, take pity that 1 mas make aliee thic our fremel. (1) supur
 ( $=$ passed tharough), supermatural Powner.
4. That I may ohtain easily this sicknose of al he our fromel. () Great Real Supernatural Power. you (ireat Lafe-Bramer. Sut pernatural P'ower.
3.
 the fire holding the sickness in his right hond.

1. Wäē, waé life-bringer to this supernatural powor la wa hate.
2. Wäe, waē he will make him walk agan, this supertatural power ha wa has.
3. Wäe, wäe, he will take out the sickness, this supermatural power hat wa hae.
4. Wäe, waè, I was taken around the worth hy this supernataral power, the long-life giver, the supematural power ha wa hate
5. Wäē, waé. I was made to walk around the world by thas supernatural power of Hole-in-Xlddle-of Sian the supermatural power ha wa hae.

## $\because$.

 mōkwîk.
 lemg'asgêns "nemōkwîk, ${ }^{\text {Enamalakwa }}$

 walakwaä.



## 3.


2. Wäē, wäē qaselielēhēlēlayahalōx 'mawalahakwii lua wa hate.
3. Wäē, wäé damohadalayahacōx snawahahakwa Ia wa lmē
 Enawalahakwä ha wa hae.
 enawalahakwa ha wa hae.
4.

1. Try to make him go through (the whole ceremonial), giver of the power of going through, Supernatural One.
2. Try to make him pure all through, giver of purity, Supernatural One.
3. I shall not do harm to yon. I shall restore you to life, Supernatural One.
4. Pray, bring life to our friend, you supernatural life-bringer, who has gone through, Supernatural One.

SHAMAN's SONGS

1. 

(Sung when the Shaman enters carrying the Hemlock Ring for purifying the Patient.)

1. I have been told to continue to heal him, by the good supernatural power.
2. I have been told to keep on putting the hemlock ring over him, by the Shaman-of-the-sea, the good supernatural power.
3. I have been told to put back into our friend his soul, by the good supernatural power.
4. I have been told to give him long life, by the Long-Life-Giver-of-the-Sea, the Chief-of-1ligh-Water, the good supernatural power.
5. 
6. Halax'se ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wamatsōhōx'denōxus lax'séwahahahag'ila lax'séwahagihche lawa wä wä he a wai he ahe togwala.
 hag-ihehe lawo wä wä he a wä he ahe Logwala.
7. Ya k’leyohosholela hoososnok ${ }^{\text {u }}$, ya ăyameedalaha q!ülahayohoho Lawa wä wä he a wä he ahe logwala.
 grilas ${ }^{\text {enamalak hahahahagrila lax'séwa wä wä wä he a wä }}$ he ahe $\quad$ ogwala.

Shaman's Soxgs
1.
 lakwawaō.
 yahak•ilas ${ }^{\text {E }}$ nawahahakwawaō.
3. Enexx seswahtex qen lahag ahahalehahahahasēyahainas bekwa${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasens ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōx̣os ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nawahalakwawaō.

1. ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nex'séwaheex ${ }^{\epsilon}$ qEn g'îlg•ildokwilahahahaqeyahailas g'ilg'ildokwilacēs yayahaxwîyogwales Enawahalakwawaō. $_{\text {nat }}$
2. 

(Sung while the Shaman, carrying the hemlock ring, walks up to the l'uters

1. "Put our friend through the ring." Thus I was told loy the supernatural power.
2. "Spray our friend!" Thus I was told by the supernatural power.
3. "Heal our friend!" Thus I was told by the supernatural power.
4. "Take out (the weakness) of our friend!" Thus I wus told by the supernatural power.
5. 

(Sung while the Ring is put over the Pationt.

1. I come and bring back this means of bringing to life our frient: Supernatural Power.
2. Come now means-of-bringing-to-life of our Shaman-of the-sea of our friend, Supernatural Power.
3. Make well all over our friend, that no ill may befall our poor friend, Supernatural Power.
4. Now you will protect our poor friend, that he may walk sufely, Supernatural Power.

## 2.

 kwa ha āhao.
 kwa ha āhao,
 ha āhao.
 kwa ha āhao.

## 3.

 kwa wäwä āhe.
 $\varepsilon_{\text {nawahalakwa wäwä āhe. }}$
 mōkwēx $\varepsilon_{\text {nawahalakwa wäwä ähe. }}^{\text {ä }}$
 mōkwēx, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nawahalakwa wäwä āhe.

4.
(Sung while the Shaman walks around the fire with the Ring. After this song the ring is throun into the fire while the people beat fast time.)

1. Now, Supernatural Power, cure our poor friend and make him well again, O Great Real Supernatural Power, Supernatural Power.
2. Now, Supernatural Power, turn him the right way and make well our friend here, You, Great Real Supernatural Power, Healer-of-the-Sea.
3. Now take this Supernatural Power, Spirit-of-the-Fire, this which will cure our friend here, You, Great Real Supernatural Power, Fire Spirit Woman.
4. And do protect our friend, you, Fire-Spirit-Woman, Great Supernatural Power of $Q$ !omesila.
Now this give to your friend.

## Love Song ${ }^{1}$

1. Oh, how, my lady-lore, can my thoughts be conreyed to you, my lady-lore, on account of your deed, my lady-love?
2. In vain, my lady-lure, did I wish to adrise you, my lady-love, on account of your deed, my lady-love.
3. It is the object of laughter, my lady-love, it is the object of laughter, your deed, my lady-love.

## 4.



2. Wäg'illa ${ }^{\text {E }}$ nawahalaku naqéstendexg'Ens hëlílälasóg gŭnsxg'Ens

3. Wäg'illa dādalalg'a ${ }^{\text {Enawahalax̣us }}$ k!wax'Lālaxg*En hëlislä́layogwaxens ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōx̣ōx, yūl ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nawahalax̣ ${ }^{u}$ dzēk•atsk !wax'Lālalīłanaga
4. (Qiss wäg'ilōs dādamewēlg ens ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōx̣ox, yūl k!wäx'ıālalīlanagas ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nawahalax̣ ${ }^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{dze} \mathrm{e}$ q !ōmésila.
Wai lasmō lâl qāstaya.

## Love Song



 g'íyayayīa qaés gwaēnayōs g'ī'yaya.
3. Dē'dalemsīlatahahai g'i'yayayēa dèdalemsīla hăs gwaē'nayiyahōs g'íyayīya.

[^36]4. It is the object of contempt. my lady-iove. It is thit iofe $t$ if contempt, rour deed. my lady-lowe.
 my lady-lore, on account of your deed. my lady-lone!
6. Oh, if poor me could go, my lady-love, to make jou happr, my lady-lore, on account of your deed, my lady-love!
7. Now, I will go, my lady-love, go to make you happy, my lady . love, on account of your deed, my lady-hwe.
8. Farewell to you, my lady-love! Farewell, mistress on acrom t of your deed, my lady-love!

Retort to the Precening Love: Song

1. O friends! I will now ask you about my love.
2. Where has my lore gone, my love who is singing aqainst me'
3. I ask you, who walks with my love.
4. Oh, where is my love, where is the love that I had for my lonel
5. For I feel, really feel, foolish, because I acted foolishly araust my love.
 nayīyahōs g-īyayīa.
6. Lā'naxwaō ${ }^{-}$nēstanhahen g'īyayayiyak'as wā'wiynménqa lail g'ī'yayayìya qa ${ }^{\epsilon} \mathrm{s}$ gwaē'nayōs g'ī yayayē.
7. Lā'naxwā̄́nēsuenhahen g'i'yayayē qen hā'yalelq! elaēxen wi'i'yuyayīya qass gwaénayōs g'i'yayayé.
 yayē qass gwaénayōs g'i'yayayē.
8. Hălāk'aslelax ōos g'īyayayē yaa, hǎlák'aslela adu' yayiya qu's gwaē'nayōs g'i'yayē.

Retort to the Precenivg Love Suma
 yayayē.
 $\mathrm{g} \cdot \mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ yayayē.
 yayē.
 laxen g'ī yayayé.
 yayayē.
6. For what I did caused people to laugh at me on account of what I did to you, my love.
7. For I am despised on account of my love for you, my true love, for you, my love.
8. For you have said that you will live in Kinight Inlet.
9. Oh, Knight Inlet is far away, for that is the name of the place where my love is going.
10. Oh, Rivers Inlet is far away, for that is the name of the place where my love is going.
11. For he forgot of my love, my true love.
12. For in vain he goes about trying to find some one who will love him as I did, my love.
13. Don't try to leare me without turning back to my love, my love.
14. Oh, my love, turn back to your slave, who preserved your life.
15. I am downcast, and I cry for the love of my love.
16. But my life is killed by the words of my love.
17. Good-by, my love, my past true-love!

7. Xg•in k•!ilk•!îldemsīlaēk• qaēs gwēmalasaōsxen âla $\ddagger$ āx̣ulaxen g'ī'yayayē.
8. Xōhōs ļécqelaēlax Dzā wadex'laya qås lā'halaē'yōs g.i'yayayē.
 g-ī'yayayē.
 g-íyayayē.

 yayē.
13. G̛w $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ telas XE'nLElahaēk'as hēge'mlisōl qaēs gwémalasōs g'i'yayayē.
 layiwag'aōs g•i'yayayē.
15. Halen xu'lsaya, halen q!wā'saya hē qa ayahē gowè'mālatsen g'i'yayayē.
16. Łéle'mg'itilawēst!a aya wā'ldemasen âlahen la'x̣ulaēten g'i'yayayē.
17. Hălā'k'aslelax•ōsahē g•īyaya xehen lā'xulax•dē g•i'yayayē.

Love-song of Tā̄k ende Whose Lower IInh (rone "J Jon as a Salion to Hutat Fur-sfal.:

1. Ye ya aye ya! You are hard-hented, you who suy that sou love me, you are hard-hearted, ms dear!
2. Y'e ya aye ya! You are cruel, you who say that you are how. sick for me, my dear!
3. Ye ya are ya! Where are they going to take my thee, my dear?
4. Ye ya aye ya! Where are they going to tuke my dear, Htat causes me to lie down sick, me, the slave of ny dent?
5. Ye ya aye ya! 'They will take my dear far away, yan hon' I shall be left behind, my true-love, for whom I pine, who herew me alive, my dear!
6. Ye ya aye ya! Ther will take my dear out to sea far amas haa! There the one is going for whom I pine, my mater. for whom I am lavesick, my dear!

Love-song of Tsāk'èdeku, Whose Lovfr Had Gone tu Jaima as a Sallor to Huxt Fur-seal.

1. Ye ya aye ya lams wãyadeyasg'us gwăyōemg'ōs âa lūxựhழ্'as Ya ya aye ya. Jousare hardagainstmo to whom yourefer as really surur truchine
 of the hard-hearted one my dear.
2. Ye ya aye ya lams âladēyasg'as gwǎyōemg'ōs âla ts! $\mathrm{Ex} \cdot \mathrm{flng}{ }^{\prime}$ 'in Ye ya sye ya. Youare cruellome to whom you refor as really sick for gwèmalasg în lōl, g'iyasya. your love to me you my dear.
3. Ye ya aye ya ${ }^{\text {cya }}{ }^{\text {cheiyōdze }}$ walē lăn gityacyaxen âla yin Ye ya aye ya. ob, whera wlilibe baken my dear who roally ms lāxưlayannen, griyacya. love my dear.
 Ya ya aye ya. Oh whera will bebetaken my dear who is the cause of my enlen q!agwēdeyaxen g'iyarya. lying sick I his slave my dear.
abed
 ho boyōnox ${ }^{u}$ Lenxen âla laxŭlaxen âla ts!ex: flaxen q!alata-

I shall beleft really mylove really my slekness tacanso yōwaxen, g'iyagya. keeping mealive my dear.
 Ye ya aye ya. oh he will be take
 that is where is going real my slckness my dog-wwer really my laxen griyarya. sichness my dear.
7. Ye ya aye ya! I wish I could go to you, my master, that I might make you happy, my dear, for I think you long for me, for my lore, my dear.
8. Ye ya aye ya! I wish I could go to you, my dear! I wish I could make you dream that you embrace this one whom you love, my dear, the one for whom I pine, my dear!
9. Ye ya aye ya! I wish I could go to you to be your pillow, my dear! I wish I conld go to you to be your feather bed, my dear! the one for whom I pine, who keeps me alive, my dear!
10. Ye ya aye ya! My lord, don't stay away too long! else I shall die of lonesomeness, my truc-lore; for already I long for you, my dear.
11. Ve ya aye ya! Now, farewell, my true-love, for whom I pine, who keeps me alive, my master, my dear!
7. Ye ya aye ya lānax̣wā̄́nēhēsten wāwŭyāmen qa lōl q!āgwiYe ga sye ga. To goto you I wish In someway that to you slavedeya qen hāyalelq!elaōl griyáya qaxs lāgranemaēx xǔ́lsōL owner that I make you happy my dear for perhaps youlong qaen gwēmalasē lāl $g^{\bullet}$ iya ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a$. for me for sour love my dear.
s. Ye ya aye ya lānaxwaōnēhesten lōl g•iyáya qen mēmxēgrila Xe sa aye ya. To gotoyou $I$ wish to you my dear that 1 makeadream
 for you to dream to embrace me whom you call your love my dear xen âlä ts!ex•ilaxen griyáya.
my real siekness ms dear.
 yo sa ase ya. Togoto you I wish to be gour pillow my dear to go to you ${ }^{\text {'nēhēsten ts!āg }}$ ilōs g-iyáyaxen âlaya ts!ex-ílaxen q!ŭlālayōI wish to be your teather bed my dear real sickness my means of waxen g'iyaéy. llving my dear.
10. Ye ya aye ya wa gwala n̄dayak'as gayēstalol g'iyatya ālekYe ya aye ya. Oh don't my love staysawalong my dear else
 I die of longing this whom gou call restly (your) love for I already long qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s, g. $^{\text {iy }} a^{\varepsilon} y^{\text {ra. }}$ for you $m y$ dear.
11 V'e ya aye ya wa hălā'koas laxîn âlaỵa kặŭaxen âlaya Ye ga aye ya. oh good-by my true love my trua ts!exq!ō'lementen q!ŭlāhayuwaxen $q$ !'g.gwidēyaxen g'iyat ya. siekness who will be my life-brlager my master my dear.


1. Ye yaa ha ye ya! Stop, friends, and lot us livten to the win that my dear sings for me, the one whom I am lanvif " cruelly.
2. Ye yaa ha ye ya! Stop, friends, and het us listem th the wopping of my dear, my true-love, my dear!
3. Se yaa ha ye ra! Whence, () friends! comes the soumd of the one who is crying for me, my dear, my truo-lowe, my done 1
4. Ye yaa ha ye ya! O friends! she whom I left hehirnd is "rome for me, my true-love, my true-love, my dear.
5. Ye yaa ha re ya! Don't long for me! For you I um warhug. my true-lore, for whom I pine, my dear, my true-luw, my dowr

 sāyag $\begin{gathered}\text { îmlelä } \\ \text { to the singig }\end{gathered}$ qaha nōgwa ahan g'iyuhaxfn wayndayown xehen g-iyaha.
by me my dear.
6. Ie yaa ha ye ya. G̣wahas enèenemōxu qahnns hūıelēxuyn Ys yas ha ya ya. Stop Iriends thatwo Ilstentothe
 sound of cry- for mie my dearmy true- lixe ing
g-iyaha.
my dear.

 crying
g*iyaha
my dear.
 Ye yas ha ye ya. Oh indeed it is she frlenda
q!watyāla xehen hōdemaenexen âtan lãxŭlaxehen g'iyaha. who is crying whom I leave behind my true lovo iny dar.
7. Ye yaa ha ye ya. G̣wätlahas xǔlsayaxa inn ; sōmēx ēaxflagriYe yas ha ye ya. Do not longtormo jou sro the ress inter hēltsxen âlan lāxưlaxehen, ts!exîlaxphen griynxen Alan my working true my lovemy sickness mydear true my lāxuulaxehen g*iyaha.
love my desr.
8. Ye yan ha ye ya! Don't cry for me! I am working for you, my true mistress, my lady, my true-lore, my dear.
9. Ye yar ha ye ya! Don't long for me! I am coming back, my dear, my true-love, my dear.
S. Ye yaa ha ye ha! Don't ery for me! I am paddling toward you, my dear, my true-love, my dear.

Song of the Same After His Return, When Tsāk édeku Had Deserted Him

1. Ye yaa ye ya ha! You are crucl to me, you are eruel to me, my dear!
2. le yaa ye ya ha! You are hard-hearted against me, you are hard-hearted against me, my love!
3. Ye yaa ye fa ha! You are surpassingly cruel, you are surpassingly eruel against me, for whom you pined.
4. Ye yaa ha ye ya. G̣wāllahas q!wāsayaxg•in; sōmēx łax̣ŭmālaYe ysa ha ye ja. Don't cryforme jou sre the reason g*ihēltsxen âlan ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wādzēdēyaxehen q!āgwidēyaxen âlan formy hard work truemy dog-owner my slave-owner ms true Łāx̣ŭlaxehen g*iyaha.
my love my dear.
5. Ye yaa ha ye ya. G̣ぃāllahas x̣ŭlsaya g'āx ${ }^{\ell}$ men ëx'ánakǔla lōł yo yas ba ye ya. Donot long for I am nearing you g•iya ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxen âlan łāx̣ulaxehen g•iyaha. my dear mytrue love my dear.
 Ye yas ha ye ya. Don't cry for I come paddling lâhōl $\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{j} \mathrm{a}^{\ell}$ yaxen âlan łāx̣ulaxehen g'iyaha. to you my dear true my love my dear.

Song of the Same Afterę His Return, When Tsākeder Had Deserted Him

1. Ye yaa ye ya ha. Lams wāyadeyahasg'as wāyadayewahēg•ōsaYe уas je ya ha. Now sou are cruel to me you are cruel to me hē g'iya ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya haa yiya.
my dear.
2. Ye yaa ye ya ha. Lams âladeyahasg'as âladáyewahag-ōsahē Ye yas ye ys ha. Now you are strong-minded to me you are strong-minded to mo lax̣ula ha a ye ya. my love.
3. Ye yaa ye ya ha. Lams hăyagadēyahasg*as hăyagadaYo gas yo so ba. Now sou aro too cruel to me you are too cruel to me 'yahōg•ōsahē̃èts!ex'ila"'ha a ye ya.
my slckness.
4. Ye yaa ye ya ha! she pretends to be matifurnont. not to lo me, my true-love, my dear.
5. Ye yaa ye ja ha! Don't pretend too mucht that yon aro ma if ferent of the lore that I hold for you, iny dear!
6. Te yaa ye ya ha! Else you may he foo imbuform of flu lon, that I hold for you, my dear!
7. Ye yaa ye ya ha! My dear, you are (oo imbitferent of the lond I hold for you, my dear!
8. Te yaa ye ya ha! My dear, you go too far, your gom] mume 1going down, my dear!
9. Ye yaa ye ya ha! Don't try hereafter to follow me, my dear!
10. Ye yaa ye ya ha! Don't hereafter ery for me, my dear!

 care for
11. Ye yaa ye ya ha. G̣wālelas xemmełahäk'as waṭesichahabaé lax Ye yas ye ya ha. Do not too much act ns thongh you it: gwēmalasōsahä g'iyáya. (my) love to you my dear.
12. Ye yaa ye ya ha. Ālas g‘iyáyahaēk'as wādeskenlax hixio Ye yaa ye ya ha. Else my dear might overdo your to you Indifference

## gwēmalasōsahä griya ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya. <br> (my) love to you my dear.

7. Ye yaa ye ya ha. Laems griyasfahaēk as yawatésk'inote Ye yaa ye ya ha. Now you my dear bave overdone is
lahaxs gwēmalahasōsahaē g'iya ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{ya}$.
to (my) love to you my dear.
8. Ye yaa ye ya ha. Laems g'iya'yahaēk as yac̄taxayahaé lax Ye yaa ye ya ha. Now you my dear have lowered to Ḷēgemk'înahalōs g-iyahayēya.
your good name my dear.
 will
lahax nōgwawa haē yōl g'iya ${ }^{\epsilon}$ ya.
(to) me you my dear.
9. Ye yaa ye ya ha. G̣wälelas wǔkemahaēk'asya q!waiq'watst:mwYe yaa ye ga ha. Donot in valn ery ír
hēk•as lahax nōgwawa haē yohōl g'jyá ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya.
me you my dear.
10. Ye yaa ye ya ha! Does not this make sick your heart, my dear?
11. Yeyat ye ya ha! Friends, do not let us listen any longer to love-songs that are sung by those far away !
12. Ye yaa ye ya ha! Friends, it might be well if I took a new truelore, a dear one.
14 . Ye yaa ye ya ha! Friends, it might be well if I had a new one for whom to pine, a dear one.
13. Ye yaa ye ya ha! I wish she would hear my love-song when I cry to my new love, my dear one !

Love-song of the Dead, Heard on Shell Island

1. You are hard-hearted against me, you are hard-hearted against me, my dear, ha ha ye ya ha ha!
2. You are cruel against me, you are cruel against me, my dear, ha ha ye ya ha la!
3. Ye yaa ye yaha. Lémaē ts!ex•illahäēlaxs newaqēdzewahaqōsaYe raa ye ya ha. For It is sick your heart hē g-iyayahaha. my dear.
4. Ye yaa ye ya ha. G̣wāhas $\varepsilon_{n} \bar{e}^{\epsilon} n_{\text {nemohōk }}{ }^{u}$ qăhens hōLēlähaēxaya Ye уаз уе ya ha. Step frlends that we listen te the
salå $\ddagger \bar{l} l a h a h a ~ l a ̄ x a ~ q w e ̄ s a ̄ l a . ~$
love-song at far away.

āłoḷanemaxen âla lāx̣ŭlaxen g•iya ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a$.
takeanew true- love my dear.
 ye gos yo ya ha. $\begin{gathered}\text { It weuld } \\ \text { bo good }\end{gathered}$ Iriends if that I should

$$
\underset{\text { ātolānemaxen a new one }}{\text { âla }} \underset{\text { real }}{\text { ts }} \underset{\text { sickness }}{\text { texîlaxen }} \underset{\text { my dear. }}{\text { griyat }}
$$

15. Ye yaa ye y̌a ha. Ex $x^{\cdot \varepsilon}$ em ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēsta hae aya wŭlelahak•as qen Ye yas ye ya ha. 1 wishshe would hear
q!wäg'ałelīsēxen āłōtanemaxen griyatya.
my love song (erying) for my newly obtained my dear.

## Love-song of the Dead, Heard on Sitell Island

1. Lams wayadēyahasg*as wayahadayewahag•ōsahē haē g•iyasya You are hard-hearted against me hard-hearted against ma my dear ha ha ye ya ha ha.
ha ha yo ya ha ba.
2. Lams âladeyahasg•as âlahadayewahag*ōsahe hae griya ${ }^{\varepsilon} y^{r a}$ ha ha You are really cruel agalnst me really cruel against me my dear ha ha ye ya ha ha.
ye ya ha ha.
3. For I am tired wating for you to come here, my darar, has yo :a ha ha!
4. Now I shall cry differently on your account, my dear, ha kuye ya ha ha!
5. Ah, I shall go down to the lower world, there I shall ery for yon, my dear, ha ha ye ya ha ha!
 Before $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{e}}$ Difin
6. Farewell, O friends! for I am learing you, () frients! $\Omega$ yo ya ha a ye ya ha, aye ya ä!
7. Farewell, O brothers! for I am learing you, () hrothors! a yo ya ha a, a ye ya ha, are ya ä!
8. Xg'în yayaēxalēsēk'g'în nahenk* !agemlēhesōцawn hai gryafy For I get tired of wailing for you tiflear ha ha ye ya ha ha.
ha ha ye ya ha ba.
 ha ye ya ha ha.
ha ye ya ha ha.
 Oh going downward I shall shalle ery for you m: dir ha ha ye ya ha ha. ha ha ye fa ha ha.

Parting Song, Sung by Ts!esqwané on His Deithebed Onf: Diy Before He Dien
 Farewell friends mine ir t
lowālēhehedeyahaēg ōs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\text {ern }}$ nemōkwa a ye ya han, u ye ya ha, a am leaving you friends o ye ja haa, o yo yi bi, a ye ya ä.
ye ya à.
2. Halāk astelahaha Enālencmwưheyouhots nogwawahat xỵ fu Farewell brohims mine is if
Łōwatēhehehedeyahaēg.ōs $\epsilon_{\text {nāalenemwihejöhots a je yon han, }}$ am leaving you
brothers
a ye ya ha, a ye ya ï.
a ye ya ha, a ye ya ì.
3. O friends! do not take it too much to heart that I am learing rou, $O$ friends! a ye ya ya a, a ye ya ha a, aye ya ä!
4. O brothers! do not take it too much to heart that I am learing you, $O$ brothers! a ye ya ha a, a ye ya ha a, aye ya ä!
5. O sisters! do not feel sorrowful becatuse I am learing you. O sisters! a ye ya ha a, a ye ya ha a, a ye ya ä!
6. I was told by the one who takes care of me that I shall not stay away long, that I shall come back to you, $O$ friends! a ye ya ha a, a ye ya ha a, ye ya ä!
7. I mean, O friends! that you shall not feel too sorrowful when I leave you, $O$ friends! a ye ya ya a, a ye ya ha a, ye ya ä!
 Only triends mine not too much
xenl!ēqElaxg'in lōwatēhēhehēdeyahaēg'ōs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōkwa feel too much that leave you
a ye ya haa, a ye ya haa, a ye ya ä.
a ye ya has, a ye ya has, a ye ya ï.
4. Âemllax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nā $l^{\varepsilon}$ nemwǔheyōhots nogwawahaē $k \cdot$ !ēs xenlelahaēOnly brothers mine not too k'as Xenu!'ēqElaxg•in lōwalēhehehedeyahaēg'ōs ${ }^{\epsilon}$ nā ${ }^{\text {n nemweyot }}$ much feel too much that I leave you brothers
a ye ya haa, a ye ya haa, a ye ya ä.
a ye ya baa, a ye ya has, a ye ya в̈.
5. K'!ēsles wēhawaq!wahaēk as wāhawōselqelahae qaha nōgwawa Donot sisters feelsad lor me
haēxg'in lowalēhehehedeyahaēg ōs wēwaq!wa a ye ya haa, that leave you sisters a je ya has, ฉ รе รู haa, ฉ รе รィ ä.
a ye ya has, a ye ya ä.
6. ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēx'sewēhēg•innlas axē̄łalähä $g$ 'ahaxenlax $k$ '!ēsēhēlex I was told by who does as bclikes to me not I shall
 stay away long if come to sou triends
nōgwawa a ye ya haa, a ye ya haa, a ye ya ä.
mine a ye ya haa, a ye ya has, a ye ya ä.
 That is my reason of saying mine that you $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !ēsahōs xenlelahēk'as wā ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wōhōselqelaxg în łōwalēhehehedenot you foel fad that I leave yon
yag'ōs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nētnemōhohōxus nōgwawa a ye ya haa, a ye ya haa, friends mine a je ja bas, a ye ya has,
\& รुе Уa ถ̈.
a ye ya

1. You are strong-minded to leave your lover here, your lover bere my dear!
2. You are true-minded to leave your pain here, four pam, m, dear!
3. Where is he going. the one of surpassing strength of mind, m? dear?
4. Oh, he is going far away. He will be taken to the protts phaer named New York, my dear!
5. I shall ask all of you who walk the ground with me, my dear.
6. Is New lork far away, where he will be taken, my love!
7. Oh, could I fly like a poor little raven by his side. my lore.
s. Oh, could I, like a poor little raven, carry home news from him. my dear!
8. Oh, could I fly down by the side of my dear, my love!
9. Oh, could I lie down by the side of my dear, my pain!
10. The love for $m y$ dear kills my body, my master!
11. The words of him who keeps me alive kill my body, my dear!
12. For he said that he will not turn his face this way for two yars, my love!

## Parting Song

1. Wā'yadēyasg'as āya łā'x̣ŭlag'as āya lā'x̣ŭlag'nōs g'iheyaya.
2. Alaaddēyasg'as āya ts!Ex• $\hat{i}^{\prime}$ lag'as āya ts !ex`ílag'aōs g'iheyayu.
3. Wi'yohodzowaLëxa haỹā'gadēyasg*as Lōmadahayewag'an̄s g'iheyaya.
 g'îheyaya.
4. Laémen wŭLāyalōlai nāmax'sīhest:lōtas ayai nōhogwawahat g-iheyaya.
5. ya, qwēsaladzấmaē yōyox̣ Layaa lālahaā'yas āya âla lāhnx̃̃lnyiya.
6. Lānahax̣waaonēsṭen g̣wąwinaōwa p!elflēhēnzwahilxf:n ila hāhaxŭlayiya.
7. Lānahax̣waaonēsṭen gwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ winaōwak'asa ģāgwax̣waty iwesłn g•iheyaya.
8. Lānahax̣waaonēsṭen nélamaxalīsalxen g•ibeyayahrin alı lūhnx̣ŭlayiya.
 layiya.
9. モétemg*itīlatai āya gwëmalatsen g*iheyayaçlxfn q'â'gwides.
10. Lélemg*itilatai āya wāldemasen q !ŭlā lahis yownlxen g*ihey'n!u
11. Xēxs 'nēk aēxs māmale enxēlectai k’ēs gwāsyrimg'nl stin îh lāhax̣ŭlayiỵa.
12. O my lord! O my dear! My master! My dear!
13. Oh, could I be the featherbed for you to he down on it, my dear!
14. Oh, could I be the pillow, for your head to rest on, my dear!
15. Good by! Now I am downcast! Now I weep for my love.

Workingman's Song of the létegén of the Q!ōmk' !ut!es for His First-born Son

1. When I am a man, I shall be a hunter, $O$ father! ya ha ha ha!
2. When I am a man, I shall be a harpooneer, O father! ya ha ha ha!
3. When I am a man, I shall be a canoe-builder, $O$ father! ya ha ha ha!
4. When I am a man, I shall be a board-maker, O father! ya ha ha ha!
5. When I am a man, I shall be a workman, O father! ya ha ha ha!
6. That there may be nothing of which you will be in want, $O$ father ! ya ha ha ha!
7. Āsehen adāyaa āsehen g•īyaałxen q.āgwidealxen g•īheyaya.
8. Lānahax̣waaonēsteen ts!āg'ilk•înał qa kŭlsgemēsṓsen g'iheyaya.
9. Lanahax̣waaonēsteen qēnolk•fnał qa āya qēhełtsemalīłtsōsen g•iheyaya.
10. Hălā'k'aslelax'en la ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ men șŭlsayawa, la ${ }^{\ell}$ men q !waā'sayal qaen tāaulayaya.

Workingman's Song of the léelegèd of tife Q!ōmk!ut!es for His First-born Son

1. Hants!ēnoqwitlakwēk• lãqen g•āq!ēnagyē begwānemts!ēda dasBorn to be a humter at my becoming a man, k!wä, ya ha ha ha. Father ya ha ha ha.
2. Ālēwinoqwílakwēk• lāqen $g$ āq! !ēna ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \bar{e}$ begwānemts!ēda dask!wä, Born to be aspearsman bemy a man, Father. y̌a lai hat h2.
3. Lēq!ēnoqwílakwēk lāqen g•āq!ēna ${ }^{\varepsilon} y \bar{e}$ begwānemts!ēda dask!wä, Born to be a canoe-builder at my becoming a man, Father, ya ha ha ha. ya ha ha ha.
4. Lats!aēnoqwíhakwēk łāqen g*aq!ēnacyē begwānemts!ēda dasBorn to be a board-splitter at my becoming a man, $k!w a ̈, ~ y a ~ h a ~ h a ~ h a . ~$ Father ya ha ha ha.
 Will be a worker at my becoming a man, Father, ya ha ha ha.
ya ha ha ha.
5. Qats $k \cdot l$ !âtsētsōs tsāyakwēyatsōs yaqēs $\varepsilon_{n a ̄ k w a t s a o ̄ s ~ a ̆ q e ̄ q s ~}^{\text {g }}$ That you you will nothing need of all you desōtsōs dask!wä, ya ha ha ha. wanted by you, Father ya ba ha ha.

Song of the Warrior K'î̀em of the Nik?wix mita fons lla First-bors Sos

1. You were given by goml fortme to your shave, yon were ght con ho good fortune to your slave, to come mad tahe the plate of somir slave, wa ya ha ha!
2. O tribes! hide yourselves. I have come to lee a man, and my name is Hellebore, wa ya ha ha!
3. Already are twisted the cedar-withes which I shall phis throury the mouths of the heads that I obtain in war. for I arb truc Hellebore.
4. For I shall take in war the heads of the princes of the triher- when I come to be a man,
5. That I may have your names, as wat done by my fathor, who. linyour names for his names, wa ya ha ha!

The preceding is sung in the pronunciation of children. The regular form would be as follows:
 ya ha ha ha.
2. Ālēwinoxwislakwēk etc.
3. Lēq!ēnoxwitlakwēk etc.
4. Łatlaēnoxwi lakwēk cte.
5. Eaxelaēnoxwilek etc.
 lōs dātsä, ya ha ha ha.
 Finst-bore Sos
 Obtained-by-good-luck by four slave; ob uined-by-good-luck by your !lawe that you co the hēyaboyetsaxdzas q!atsos, wa ya ha ha. to take the place of sour slave wa ys lis ba
 Go on tribes hide guurselves fur havere the tra nemts!ēda qen dzēgadēs âxtsoye, wa ya ha. man that 1 have uame of hellebore if acrueline. wi y in
 Come talready twisted cedir withes this' \% u fut 'h . In wīyānemtsa qẽqadzak"tsaxdzfn âyōtsk âxtsoye. obtained in war heads my reaty hellobore e crin
4. Yixdzen dzēdzägemdzalēdzaq dzōdzazlgemayatsa yey̧u:a̧aFor I shall iake the first ones the princes of the

that I make war against when I come io be a man
5. Qen dzaqētsen dzēdzegadzesies dzēdzpgrmats yaq ṣï-'edanThat I come I have yoir names formynames al w.d dat tsaxs âsk!wats dzāqaēq dzēdzergudzes dzēlzage:unos my father he obtained tor his names youri..

Sosg of the Son of Chief Héeimas of the Nāk!wax da ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathbb{X}^{u}$

1. By good luck was given to us our master, he who will be chief of the Nāk!wax das $x^{-u}$, ya hō wa ha!
2. Our master will take the princesses of the tribes to be his wives, ya hō wa las!
3. So that the high-named coppers of the ehiefs of the tribes will assemble around him, ya hō wa ha!
4. And I shall get the names and privileges of the chiefs of the tribes by marrying their princesses, ya hō wa ha!

The preceding is sung in the pronunciation of children. The regular form would be as follows:
 labolisälg*as q!āk•ōg*ōs, wa ya ha ha.
2. Wäg'il la lèlqwǎlacē wŭnwŭngemlēscōl g'āx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēk begwānemxī̊ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ a qEn Leẽgadēs âxsōlē, wa ya ha ha.
3. G•āx mēk- gwālî selbex ${ }^{\text {ug'a }}$ dewēxek qa nayax stēttsen

 qEn winasölg'in g'āxēk' begwānemx $\epsilon^{\text {ida }}$,
5. Qen g'āxēlen teètegadeltsōx Lētegemaxs lāx gwēx•idaasaxs âtsüxs g'āxaē tēteggatsēs Lètegemōs, wa ya ha ha.
Song of the Son of Chief Hélimas of the Nāk!wax daexu

1. Wāwaltsenētsōq wātsałaatsēxqwa dzēqayatsasa naEnk!wakda. Obtalned-by-good-luck Dog Owner wlllbechiel of the Naklwaxdacu ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ qwè ya $\underset{\text { ya }}{\text { howwa }}$ bṑ
 Daughiers of head chiets Dog Owner prlacesses of the chitets of ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yatsa yēyqŭyatsa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē qats genemts!ēda ya hōwa ha. the tribes for io become bis wives ya böwa ha.
2. Qats ấmēt tsemqónakǔyasōltsa dzēdzegadzē ts!āts!eqwas That just come from all sldes the great niamed coppers or dzēdzegema ${ }^{c} y a t s ~ y e y q u ̆ y a t s a ~ y e ̄ ~ y a ~ h o ̄ w a ~ h a . ~$.
3. Wä, hḗmētsen gedzādzemtsa lāq ts!ēsts!edē $\operatorname{cas}$ dzēdzegemaOh, and that 1 shall get by marriage from the princesses of the chlets or the
 $\underset{\text { hōwa }}{\text { hōa }}$ ha.
The preceeding is sung in the pronunciation of children. The regular form would be as follows:
4. Wāwałk'înē yōx Wãsałaasēxxwa g'iqalasaxsa Naenk!wax da${ }^{\varepsilon} x w e \bar{x}$, ya hōwa ha.
 lëlq̌wălala ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{e}$ qas genemx- ${ }^{\text {cida, }}$ ya hōwa ha.
 lēlqwălala ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{e}$, ya hōwa ha.
5. Wä, hë́mèsen geg ādaneml lāx k•!ēsk-!edēłas g'īg ig̣ăma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a s a$

6. Our Treasure eame here to dig clans for her muther and hor whl slare, ahē ahē ya!
7. Our Treasure came here to dig clover for her motl ar and har ofld slare, ahē ahē ya!
8. Our Treasure came here to dig cinquefoil for feer mon her and her old slare, ahe alhe ya!
9. O mother! make me a basket, that I may pich salmor.-bormen salal-berries, and huckleberries for my old slave, ahe ahe ha!
10. Let him get ready who is to be my husband, that he mat he remdy to help my mother and my old slave, ahe ahe ya!

## Song of the Dalghter of a Womhincman

1. Wāwałtsînēgadzada dzāqek* quts yat.ēt.qa dzaweçuyime qundzās ǎbāyaak• dzōgwats wayöl.ek', the
her mether here yan
and this
2. Wāwaltsînēgadzada dzāqek qats ts!ötsēqa t!ex Obtaincd-by-good-luck-woman cane to dig clover bertar ăbāyaak dzōgwats wayōtck*, ahē ahe ya.
mother hcre
and this mother here and this old dog ohe ahe ya.
3. Wāwaltsînēgadzada dzāqEk" qats ts'ōtsēqa lek"tskmē qadzan Obtained-br-good-iuck woman came to dig cingucloll if er そbāyaak dzōgwats wayōLEk", ahē ahe ja.
mother leere and this old dog shē thē ya.
4. Wädzel ya ăbāyaa yeqēya qen hǎmyatsēqa q!emdzri:Go on now mother make a borme to plekberries sal un berfirs kwè dze ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa negŭtsē dzé wa gwadzemé qatsōx wayñek, and salal-berries and huckleberries for thls olid deg ahē ahē ya. shē ahē ya.
5. Wädzel yaqē gavāLaLatsen $1 a^{\varepsilon}$ wŭyemtsa qa ts!ēstsa gemtsexGo on now be ready for my future hushand that not he be hizy tsats qa dzēwayats qo ăbāyaak $\underset{\text { to }}{\text { belp me }} \underset{\text { my }}{\text { mother bere }}$, dzewōk wāyonck, wh. ahē ya. ahē ya.
The preceding is sung in the promunciation of children. The resular form would be as follows:
 ăbāyaak tuōgwas wayōtek*, ahē ahē
6. Wāwalk-înëgag'ada g-āxek' qaعs ts!ōsēxa t!rx'sūsē qug'as ǔbūyaak' L̄ōgwas wayōlek*, ahē ahē ya.
7. Wāwalk•înēgag'ada gā̃xek qass ts!ōsēxa Lex'sEmē quğus ăhá yaak" Ḷōgwas wayōlek", ahē ahē ya.


 g'īwalalğ a ăbāyaak lō̆gwa wayōltk', ahé ahé tn.

## Song of Chief's Daughter

1. Be ready, O chiefs' sons of the tribes! to be my husbands; for I come to make my husband a great chief through my father, for I am mistress, ha ha aya ha ha aya!
2. I, mistress, come to be your wife, O princes of the chiefs of the tribes! I am seated on coppers, and have many names and privileges that will be given by my father to my future husband, ha ha aya ha ha aya!
3. For my belt has been woren by my mother, which I use when I look after the dishes that will be given as a marriage present by my father to him who shall be my husband, when many kinds of food shall be given in the marriage-feast by my father to him who shall be my husband, ha ha aya ha ha aya!

## Song of Chief's Datghter

1. Wädzeł ya ģwālalaleq dzōdzaeygemēts dzēdzeg'îmēts yēyqŭNow go on be ready chiefs of the tribes
 qaen dzēdzeqēyē qen tsā ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wŭnemtsa dzōgwa adātsaxdzen that make a chlef my with this mand father who I waōts!aatsēk; ha ha aya ha ha aya. his mastor ha ha aya ha ha aya.
2. Waōts!aatsentsaxdzen dzaqēk• qats gequemōts dzōdzaeygemēts Master I shall to be your wife princes of the dzēdzeğămēts yēyquayatsē. tslaqwadzen k!watsâyētsōk ${ }^{\text {U }}$ chiels of the tribes. Coppers my seat g̣ēnemdza ts!ēts!esō dzōgwa dzēdzegemits qa yayōtsdza adātsats yaqen tsā ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wŭnemtsa, ha ha aya, ha ha aya. my father to hysband ha ha aya ha ha sya.
3. Qaxts ya ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēts g̣waldza yîpēdzas āda qaen wŭtsēdzanōtse qentsō

For now it is finished plated by uly mother formy helt when I Lāyoqtsēyax Lēıöqŭyilalxdzētsāsdza adātsats yaqEn tsātake care of the future house dishes of my father to my futare ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭnemtsa qō wāwadzetsēs gēnemtsa hēmaōmatsōq ādatsaq husband wheaheglves in the many kinds of lood my father marriage teast
yaqen tsā ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭnemtsa, ha ha aya ha ha aya. to my future husbend ha ha aya ha ha aya.
The preceding is sung in the pronunciation of children. The regular form would be as follows:

Song un Pamevis Thio Mint to Winke up theal - ...
Don't sleep! for your paddle fell into the water, and sur -pher Don't sleep! for the ravens and crows are flying about.

Don't sleep too much! Your ligging-stich foll intw the water, and your basket. Wake up! It is nearly low water. Som will the late down on the leach.


 ha ha aya.


 nemla, ha ha aja ha ha ay*a.


 nemla, ha ha aya ha ha aya.
song of Parents Who Wanf to Wake (ip thell sun

 harpoon. Oh do not sleep now all are Alythe
qēda gawāéwinaq dzéwa tsāqeyagaki'.
ravens and crows.
The preceding is sung in the promunciation of clildren. The repular form would be as follows:

 winak teswa kēxxelagak".

Song of Parents Wio Want to Wake tp their Damampla
the watio
 your basket. oh wake up maw marty i जगा: yitsa xîts!aqeyaq âLats aurents!ẹtsōts.
obb-tide else gou will be late on the brach.
The preceding is sung in the promunciation of chillaren. Therer ular form would be as follows:

 ax āLas alents!ēsōL.

## X. ADIENOMA

## Dog Mair (to p. 134

You asked me about the dog wool of the eally Kiwal Il lunply I I saw one dog of a chief whose name was Nrgiadar (oreat \onfor tain), and Negr ädzee was chief of the numnym ( i if illeam, uf th. ${ }^{\text {s walas }}$ Kwăgoul, and the name of the great showt lezreed dur wn is Qālakwa. The hair of the dog was long | like wool, amd it lumf ihws to the ground as he was walking about, | and the hair was not wers curly. The hair was very | fine. His ejes did not show win aran mt of | the hair that covered then. It looked as thomgh he lal fol feet, $\|$ as he was walking about. |
(The reason why Qālakwa was the name of the dong of th " , whef I

 Then their minds were just like oil | and water when thes :mp prollif together and stirred. This was called by people of when totme. Qälakwa, for the oil turns white when it is mixed with the water. That is the meaning of the name of the dog Qūlakwa. I inst wiかh to talk about the meaning of the name | of the dog.)

## Dog Hark







 wīwŭltowē lă̆besas. Wä, lä k’!ès nēenlałēs gigmyagrise qaes
 g îlenakŭlaē.







 masa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wāts!ē.)

20 It the end of the winter, the hair of the dor was cut | and when this was done, the woman, the wife of I Neg ädzē, whose name was $\mathrm{K}^{\cdot}$ !amaxalas, took the dog hair and | washed it in running water. After she had done so, she hung it up for the | water to drip off, and
25 after all the water had dripped off, when it was $\|$ not dry yet, she pulled it apart and pulled out the hairs singly | and put them down lengthwise at the place where she was sitting. When | all the hair had been pulled apart, the woman took her spindle and | her spiming box, and she put together three | hairs of different lengths. The ends were even and | she wound them around the spindle and she
30 spun them. Now the \| hairs were twisted in the same way as is done with nettle hark. When they were all twisted, | they were woren into the yellow cedar bark blanket. If a man wears on his body a blanket with a hair braid, it is a sign that he is a chief, | and when the braid is of momstain goat wool, then he is a common man. I|
35 Now, all braidings of the cedar bark blankets are entirely of cedar hark, for I saw only one dog of this kind, when I was a little | boy. That is the end.

## Prayer of the Samon-Fisher (to p. 615)

1 When the salmon-fisher gets home, | and when he has caught many salmon, he goes into the river house | and immediately prays to his


 ts!ợ̣̄wīlēq lāxa ts!aēsē wa. W

 q!emquxa hăbesee qas a!axalilelēs lāxēs k!wac̄lasē. W̌ä, grîtemēsē
 q!emgats!ē. Wä, lä q!emxeèdeq. Wä, $\mathfrak{a}^{\varepsilon}$ mē ăxōdālaxa yūdux̣uts!aqē hăbesxa ts!elts!ekwāmenkŭla. Wä, Jä enemābaleida la qex-
 deq lax gwèg'jasaxa gŭn. Wä, grîlemēsē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīna $^{-\varepsilon}$ a mēdekwa laé




 grinūntmē. Wia, lamm lăba.

## Praypr of the Salmon-Fisher

1 Wä, hë́smaax s g'axae nǻnakwēda yälnek!wēnoxwaxa k!!ōtela. yixs q!eyōranxa k"!ōt Ela, wai, lä laēt hāēs wiwamēdzats!ē grokwa.
house to be good wh an he dries lus salmon. He muly prow tw t when he has many salmon. He does not pray when her doen turt filt b any salmon. !

This is the prayer of the salmon-fish er, whem he catchesthe firnt salmon with a hook: "Welcome, swimmer. I thank fous, ber mus. I am still alive at this seasom when you come hatk to our semp phece for the reason why you come is that wemay play tornther with my 11 fishing tackle, swimmer. Now, go home and tell your frimels thint you had good luek on account of four commer here and that they shall come with their weath bringer, that I maty ent some of fonir wealth, | Swimmer; and also take away my sicknems, friemd, styme natural one, Swimmer." Thus he says, while he is prayirg.

This is only the prayer for the first sammen mandht be trollive of the first one caught with the hook in the river. Sll the wise salmon-fishermen have different prayers, and there are salmonfishermen who are not | wise, who do not care abont the walmon 20) that they have caught. The mumayms are not owners of the pravers of the salmon-fishermen, for the prayers belong! to those who worth on the salmon.
 xámasē. Wä, tēx'aem ts!ehwaqax*demsēxs q!eyōlaaxa k'ötila. Wä, lä k !ès ts! Elwaqaxs k'!eâsaē k !ōtotañmeme



 wīwak ayogŭn lâl, meyoxwan. Wä, hāgrîl la niímakubx yars 10



 ts!elwaqa.




 wagayâsa yeyälnek!wēnoxwaxa k! !oteła, yixs hesy!ālemaza ts'r:lwagayo lāxēs ēaxséwēda ki !ōtzla.

24 When the halibut-fisher of the Näk!wax daxu, | or of the L!ad !asiqwăla, goes out fishing, and when he arrives on the fishing ground, If
25 he takes his hooks and his bait,--that is the skinned tentacles of the octopus, | and he cuts off a piece one span ! long. He cuts open one side and spreads it out. Then he takes his paddle and lays it across both sides of his ! fishing canoe in front of the place where the halibut-
30 fisher sits. || Then he takes his clul) and the spread | split tentacles of the octopus, which he puts on the paddle on which the bait is to be prepared, and he $\mid$ pounds it with his club. He does not strike it hard. | Therefore, the split bait, the tentacle of the octopus, becomes thin. I As soon as he has made two of these, he takes his "younger
35 brother." II the halibut hook, for thus the halibut hook is called by the halibut-fisher, and ! he puts the bait on his "younger brother," the hook, and ties it on with string. | . Ifter be has done so, he takes the crosspicce and hangs | the ends of his "rounger brothers" (he means the hooks) to both ends of it. They are put on with a half hitch. ! After be has done so, he takes the sinker and attaches it
40 between the hooks to the 11 crosspicee. After he has done so, he holds the crosspiece in the middle and ! speaks while he is praying to his "younger brothers." He says to them: |

## Prayer of the Halibut-Fisher

23 Wä, hë́maaxs haē lōqwēda lōq!wēnoxwaxa p!âtyē yîsa Nāk!wax*-

 lä tōt!ets!endeq pa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nā̀ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemp!enk'ēs lāxens q! wāq! wax'ts!āna ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ēx,

 bākwálats!ē x̣wāk!ŭna lāx nalēlexsas k!wāxdzasasa bakwálēno-
$30 x w a x a p!a ̂ \varepsilon y e \overline{\text {. Wä, lä ăx }}{ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{e} d x e \bar{s} h a^{\varepsilon} y a n o ̄ . ~ W a ̈, ~ l a ̈ ~ l e b e d z o ̄ t s a ~{ }^{\varepsilon} y i ̂-~$
 dzewēsa háyanō lāq lāqēs k'!ēsaē ēâltsīlaxs laē t!elxǔldzéwēq. Wä, hḗmis lāg•iłas la âla la peldzewèda ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{yi}^{\ell}$ melkwè tēl g googŭyosa

35 g*amola gwétyōsa bakwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lēnoxwaxa p!âeyēs g'amola. Wä. lä







[^37]

 whon I have named．＂Thus says the halihut－lishor amd putsint． the water the crosspiece．

He sars so，and pays ont the halibut lishime lane．Wrile I he wh paying out the fishing line．the halihut－lislier sats．pr．sitf diwn into the water：\｜
＂Now get ready for it，smelling－Woman：do tow watel it for a 50 long time，but give it to cyery corner of your homs．Dism－la－he． Girer－of－the－House．＂｜

Is soon as the fishing line touches the bottom，he says：
＂Now，go for it，Smelling－Woman，do not play fowking at yomr sweet－tasting $\mid$ food，Born－to－be－Giver－of－the－llonsio．but tuhe it at once，go ahead，Old－Woman，It go ahead and take your cwoct－t winge 55 food，go ahead，go ahead，Flabby－skio－in－Mouth．I）not hot me wait very long on the water，Old－Woman．Fo aheml，go ahead， my ycunger brothers are dressed with your sweet－tasting fowd，（o）fl－ Woman，｜Flabby－Skin－in－Mouth．＂Thas he says．

As soon as he gets a bite，he says，＂Hold on，hold on，youmerer brother．＂It Thus he sars，while he is hauling up the fishing line．If 1,1 soon as he sees the ！halibut，he takes his cluh and when the heml

 łek！wanaryēxa mēsagaxa ts！âlaliliclakwēxa lenbḗa＇faxio，ga＇s lañ
 yaxs laĕ ăxstendxēs L！āk－＇osē．
 ts！engŭnselēda bakwaslaanâyexs laēda lōq！wēnoxwaxa p＇ásé $\varepsilon_{\text {nēk＇exs laē ts！} \mathrm{El} \text { wagensela：}}$
＂Wä，ģ̣ālałax，mēsagä．Gwāla gēp！？ałtolisEqu qats ts＇EMana－ît gētē $L o ̄ s a s o \bar{x} x$ ts ！âlalīhislakwả，＂

Wä，$g \times 1 ̂{ }^{\varepsilon} m e ̄ s e ~ l a ̄ g * a l e ̄ ~ l o ̄ g w a y a ̂ s ~ l a e ̄ ~ s n e ̄ k * a: ~$
 lalīlislakwä，qass hëx ${ }^{-s}$ idasmōs dābғndqwä．Wadzo lyk＇wara．Was
 dzosen xenlela gewäla ēsela．lek！wanä＇．Wälzo，walzo，引armo
 L！exowä＇，＂＇nēk•ē．
 Enēk＇exs laē deng＊otâlaxēs lōgrayowē．Ẅä，g＇ilemēsē dōx＇wat．t lnxa 60


62 comes ont of the water, | he strikes it on the nose. Then the halibutfisher suls, when he strikes the halibut: !
"Indeed, this does not sound bad on your head, Old-Woman, you
65 Jlahby-Skin-in-Wouth, you Born-to-be-Giver-in-House, || for, indeed, I rame to do so to you with my club, I Old-Woman. Go now and tell your father, your mother, your uncle, | your aunt, your elder brothers, and your youngur brothers, that you had good luck, because you came | into this, my fishing canoe." Thus he says, sending away | the soul of the halihut to go and tell the news to his relatives,
70 telling them that the place to which he came If where he lay dead in the fishing canoe was good.

Now he takes off the hook from the halibut and four times he puts the hook into the eyes of the halibut, saying:
"Now, Old-Woman, look well at this sweet-smelling dress of our | younger brother, and tell your tribe, Old-Woman." Thus he says to it. |!
75 Then he washes his hooks so that all the blood comes off, and when | it has all been washed off, he holds them up and prays to them, saying: !
"Oh, you good youmger brother, now your dress has been washed. | Now you will go down again to call Old-Woman, Smelling-Woman, | Flabby-Skin-in-Mouth and Born-to-be-Giver-of-House, that they also
so come here $\mid$ where Old-Woman has alrealy come. Now, go, good pounger brother." Thus he says, as he ! puts it into the water. |


"At !as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yāk'lālaléma lek!wanē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, yūL lenbēs!exō, yūl ts'âlalili-





70 yăgŭxdzasa bakwaslats'.ē x̣wāk!ŭma.
Wä, latmē ăxōdxēs gramola lāxa p!ấye. Wä, lä mōp! tena йx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ a-

"Wëg'a, lek'wanés, hëlp'altâlaxwa explax q!walax Lensen ts!ā-



"Wä, ts! ${ }^{\text {scyak'as, }}$ lamms kwäkwaxōs q!wāq!walax'Lénaqōs. Wia,
 ц!cxâ
 ts! Enx ${ }^{\text {stendeq. }}$
 the halibut fishing line into the water.
 soon as he aterives on th a leach of his homes. the firat thmes done has him is to untie the bait from the haliont homks and to hame them wh the side of his fishing canme. Deter this has hewn dones he conk wh the $\mid$ fishing line, and after this has heer donse her stops aut of his eanoe carrying his fishing line which 1 e hange up ot the plave whele ! 11 for hanging up the line. Ifter this has heen domes he guss buh (w his cance and puts the hooks into his homb how. Ifor this has been done, he hauls the halibut ont of his lishime amoe umb puts them all belly up I as he hauls them out. Ib does mot allow the hewt of the halibut to go down into the water at the side of the finhag 9.5 canoe when he first hauls them out. ' for the first Indians said tlat if the head of a halibut should be corered hy water when it is firan hauled out of the fishing canoe, it would immediately be bal weathor and rain, and, therefore, they take care ' not to let the head las corered by water, when the halibut is hauled out of the lishing cano.. by the II fisherman. After the fisherman has done so, he takis lins low hook box, | and comes into the honse. Then he puts duwn has fishing | box in the place where nobody walks, and his wife gix...
 stendxēs lōgwayowē.

 esēxs laè qwēłōdxa tēlasés griog*amola qás gēxwägedalēs hāx'és ba-
 bakwalaānâsyē denema. Wä, goilcmésè grwāła laè lâltâ lāxēs bakwalaats!ē x̣wāk!ŭna dālaxēs bakwalaānâtye denmom quss hii gex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīts lāxa hëkwēlaye qu gēe watsēs dxnvmē. Wä, g'flemēsē gwãha 90 lä aēdaaqa lāxēs x̣wīk!ŭna qass lats!ōdēsēs g gignamola lāxés




 g•ālaē gāx•sōltâyâ lāxa bakwalaats!ē x̣wāk!ŭnn, hae hëx'ula 'yux -
 k- !ēsēs t!epem lāxa ${ }^{\text {swāpaxs }}$ laē ģax sōltâlayû p!atyasu bakwutle-




him to cat. After he has eaten, the woman gets ready | to cut open intestines of the halibut have been taken out, the woman | turns inside out the stomach so that everything inside comes out, and she looks for \& cedar or hemlock sticks or a stone that might be in the stomach, for ! these bring good luck to the fisherman, these that were named by me. | After the woman has finished, she calls her husband || k!waxıṓlaxa hëermaẽ laūtōgwalasṓsa bakwalēnoxwaxa plấyēxen la leéteqqa-
 p!âcyē lālaxē gwal q!ek'nsō̊sa p!âcya bakwatēnoxwaxa p!âcyē. Wä,

Ts!elwagayoxa altsmmē $\varepsilon_{y E k}$ ō yîsa lōq!wēnoxwaxa p!âcyē.
 hëg īwatyē, wả̉ hë́mēsa tēlem t! ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa xek!ŭmasa exx $\mathrm{x}^{\varepsilon}$ mē la q!enē-

 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wīlēes lābetalisa elkwa lāxa t!at!ēdzemasa l!emacisē qaxs

 dzōx̣wālaxēs āltsemē ${ }^{\varepsilon} y^{\prime} \mathrm{Ek}{ }^{\circ} \bar{o}^{\text {. Wä, }}$ lámē ts!elwaqaq. Wä, lä $\varepsilon_{\text {nēk }}$ 'a:


 House, Old-TVoman, Flabhy-Skim-in-Mouth. Now you wht punty yourselves, good younger brothers. Do not let gro if your homl if Smelling-Woman, | Born-to-he-Giver-in-the-llouse, Old-Wimant Flabby-Skin-in-Mouth, when thes take hokd of you, goonl yompir brothers. | I shall blacken you, good younger hrothers, with thew. spruce branches, that you may smelt good, that you nay sum bu. smelled by Smelling-Woman, when I first put you into the water, good younger brothers." Thus he says and takes sprued brumbu- 30 which he puts into | the fire of his house, and when they are burnime. he beats with them the | halibut hook which he culls his jomater brothers, and while he is beating them with the spruce hrun hus, he says: |
"Now, good younger brothers, I am putting wn you this sweet smell, Il good younger brothers, that you may at once be shelled by 3 s Smelling-Woman, Old-Toman, | Flabby-Skin-in-Month, Born-to-hen-Giver-in-House, when you first fall on the roof of their homse, amb then take hold of Smelling-Woman, Odd-Woman, Flabby-大nm-snMouth, Born-to-be-Giver-in-Ilouse, | when they mone near yon, good younger brothers and do not let go of your hold when you lathe hold of them." Thus he says. If

When his halibut hooks which lie calls his younger brothers are will su black, | he hangs them up in the corner of his house. He groes intu the | woods and looks for a small spruce tree. When he tinds it,
g•ōkŭlasas mēsagä, ts!âlalihílakwa, lek!wana lynłē̄.!r.xà. Win, 2.5
 ts!âlalilílakwa, lek!wana lenbēt!exấ qō dāg nat, Ela Lōı, ts!


 legwiłasees g*ōwē. Wä, g*îtmēsē x•ixeēdexs laē xwāsus lāxī
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk•a:


 Wä, hë́mēts dādalasLōsax mésagä, Iek!wanä lenbēц! !xâ, ts!âlulihthukwa, qō g'ax ëx'abālalōl, ts!āts!aeyak'as. Wä, las k! !es dawiqex

 ${ }^{\varepsilon} y a$, laè tēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ walīlas lāxa onēgwilasēs gökwe. Wä, lii ancicstu lixa



43 he takes his knife and cuts off at the bottom those that are really straight，and ！when he has cut off four，the halibut－fisher speaks II
45 and says，praying to those which he will use for making the crosspicee for the hooks：
＂Go on，take care，friends，for you rourselves hare called me｜ that I may come to get you to take care of my younger brothers；｜ and also try hard to spread your sweet smell that you may be：desired by Smelling－Woman，Flatby－Skin－in－Mouth，Otd－Woman，Born－to－
50 be－Giver－in－House，and call $\|$ them to come and take hold of my younger brothers of whom cou will take care and that you mas not break apart when my younger brothers are taken hotd of，！those of whom you will take care，friends，for you，yourselves，say that you are｜unbreakable．＂Thus he says to them．
55 Then he looks for good spruce roots，and he digs $\|$ around the bottom of large trees，and when he finds a thin，｜long，straight root of a spruce tree，he pulls it out．｜Sometimes the grod ront will be two fathoms long．｜Then lie cuts it off and when he has it，he speaks｜ and says，praying to the root：｜｜
60 ＂Oh，friend，come，for you，yourself，have called me to come and get you，friend，now keep together with sour uncommon｜super－ natural power，I mean that you will hold together our friends，the crosspieces．Do not break apart when my younger brothers are
g＇llemèsē mōts！aqē k＇lìmtaryas lae yāq！eg＇actèda lōq！＇wēnoxwaxa










 g＇Ilsg＇ilt！a naenquła c！ọp！ek＇sa ălēwasē，laē nextwäqolselaq．Wä， lä enāł̛nemp！ena māłp！enk．lāxens bāLäqē ăwâsgemasısa ëk＇ē u！ōp！ek’a，laē t！ōts！endeq．Wia，g＇îl＇mēsē lâleq laē yāq！eg＇usla， Wä，lä Enēk＇exs laē ts！${ }^{\text {elwaqaxa } \text { L！ōp！！ek＇ē：}}$
60 ＂Wä，qāst，gēlak＂as
 lakwaxen＇nētnak＇itē laems dādegâłalexg îns＇nḗnemōkǔk＇lāx－

taken hold of by smelling-TVoman, Flahbs-aw-an-.Wh in on


After he has prayed to the two yomis spruce tras and th abow roots, he carries them home.

Prayer of a May who has bead Behtictul) to p. w小
 his enemy, I then the man who is gettingr soch ©rm-inl.. Htw won I where different kinds of trees grow, and when homome to the noll dle of a patch of different trees, he sits down on the ermand and speaks; and the man says: "Oln, fricmls, turn yon fam- to for is
 that I may die. I have come, Supernatural-()ness th I very take pity on me and to try to save my life, that $\Gamma$ mas lan. li-mot, me. I I beg your help, Supernatural-Ones, () Life-Bramenc. pros Ju natural-Ones, and this is what I ask of you, supernatural-() 1us. the you | may take away the power of witcheraft against me. S. per natural-Ones, you to whom |nothing is impossible. SupertaturalOnes. I mean that you | will let me dream a gemed dreant (1) night." ${ }^{1}$ | Thus says the man. ||
sag•ä, IEnbēl!exâ, tek!wanatya, ts!ataliłílakwaxinn ts'ats'utya,




## Prayer of a Man who has bede Bewith hen

 begwānema, wä lēda la ts!ex'q!aenakŭla brgwām:m lãxa au!é










 ${ }^{\text {¿nēk }}$ •ēda begwānemē.

15 As soon as his prayer is at an end, he comes out of the woods, I goes into his house and lies down on his bed. | He does not eat, because he does not wish to dream another kind of dream, | but be wishes to drean of what was told him by the supernatural spirits of the | trees. Now the sick man does not think of anything but the \| supernatural spirits of the trees. Many men say | that the dream comes from the spirits of the trees who give instruction to the bewitched | man how to cure himself and generally, the man gets well | after that. That is the end.
25 The Kwakiutl say this. Now you can see \|l that the Indians really believe in witcheraft, and therefore the men really \| get sick and they also believe that a good dream comes | when they find a good saying of the supernatural spirits of the woods, and the faith | of the man makes him get well. !

> Prayer to the Lark (to p. 618)

30 When the lark is first seen by a man $\|$ or a woman, and if he is a wise man or she is a wise \| woman, when they see the bird lark sitting on a bush, | the man at once prays to him, | and says, praying to the lark: "Welcome, | friend, we come to meet again. Now come
35 and protect || me, Supernatural-One, that nothing evil may happen to

15 Wä, g•îlcmēsē q!ŭlbē ts!elwagemas $g \cdot a ̄ x a e \bar{e} g \cdot a ̄ x w u ̌ l t!a$. Wä, lä




$20^{\varepsilon}$ nā̄năwalakwasa ப̣āx•lâsē. Wä, lä q!ēnemt!ēda begwãnem ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nē-
 begwānem qa ēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ qqaēnēs. Wä, lä q!ŭnāla hëldek•ēda begwā̉nemē lāxēq. Wä, Iaem lābar.

Wä, laem Kwāg ouldzes wāłdema. Wä, lafms dōqŭlaqēxs lō$25^{\varepsilon}$ maē ōq!ŭsēda bāk!ŭmaxa ēqa. Wä, hë́mis lāg•ilas âlaEm ts!ax"-
 ëk" wāldemsa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ naยnăwalakwasa L.ax'luâsasa āL!ē. Wä, la ōq!udzalats!äsa begwānem hëem ëx- ${ }^{\text {iddamaseq. }}$

## Prayer to the Lark

Wä, hëmaaxs g•ālaē dōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Watcelèda wāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Waxolē yîsa begwānem

 wayaēda wāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ waxolēxa ts!ēk!wa laē hëx- ${ }^{\text {Eddata }}$ ma begwānem ts!el-
 qāst, $g * a \overline{x^{\varepsilon}}$ Emxaens q!àlaçâ. Wā, gēlag`a qaes wäg`ilōs dādame-





 friend." Thus sars the man.

This is atso a prayer of the ancestoro of the Kiwatiou Fo..t the end.

 the bundles of dried salmon, the just stays amo murht in han . . . . before he diss. Then they do as was done ly the lod an on foum times. They inmediately hury the man who has diod whl whta ; those whe have buried him eome bome, the wife of the dane | one at once tells all of the men who belomer whis mmmatit fur ar out the bumdles of ! dried salmon, to load them on the canmo wl lay deceased husband, and to put theme on the lowath ontwite of the
 visions of her deceased husband: amd also the wil and all f we the hooks and the clothing and his comoe.







㸚ดล.

Disposal of Property of a 1) feck: \simi Pratios












12 When L!åbe had died,-for that was the name of the salmon-

15 his son wats 1.'āt.'Elânem, and the name of his \| daughter was
 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ]ak ${ }^{-1}$ for her food for her two children, for ! the Tadians of former times said that for a long time there is no soul of the salmon-fisher, and, therefore, they call belonging to the dead the salmon $\mid$ eaught
20 by $u$ !ālhe. It brings bad luck to those who eat anything |' canght by one who died before he became sick: and the I Iudians of olden times said that only the own work of a man who dies ! is put on the fire; and the canoe that is made by the canoe builder before the dies is broken / and put on the fire; but if the canoe of a dead man
25 has been bought, 1 after his death it is taken hy his child: and it is the same with dried salmon when the dried samon has been bought by a woman | from mother man. They do not burn it, if it had not been put | into the house of her husband who died: but if | the dried 30 sahnon was in the house when he died (it is burnt, for) || they burn everything that was in the house. !

As soon as a man, or woman, or a little child, die, even when there are many people in the village, they all pour out the water in their buckets, and they draw fresh water from the spring or from the river. II

 lä Lẹ̆gadē begwãnem xŭnọxusēs L!āц!elânem. Wä, lä Lēg̣adē ts!e-

 g•ātē bāk!umqēxs geyötaē k•leâsē bex̧ŭnäs yasa yähnek!wēnoxwaxa
 gwanems L!ātbēx dē. Wä, laslaé aEmsēda hasmāpaxa enāx̣a ăxī-
 bāk!umqēxs lēxasmaē laatsa ēaxanfmasa begwānemē laē létus











 tsäx āltä ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāpa lāxēs q!ōlostâla Ł̣ōxs häē tseyēda wa.



 died. Then they linish, and give to the widen of the de at me ont on to his children, food and elothines.

Many a time, when I was a youge man, I hasn som what 1 wh talking about, but mow the ways of the budans we dhtt rent They do not do now what was done by the men of when mome That is the encl.

## Tile Spirits of the Fire (to p, 7 ta

Now about The-One-Sittine-on-the-Fire. H1e is a monn : worden to the saying of the Indians, Whan they talh abomt lam int then feasts, for when they put down in front of the fen-tore tho d- the then the man who puts down the dishes takes some of the dreat salmon, breaks it into four pieces, dips it into oil, and thron- it an the fire of the feasting lonuse. Ile satys. prasing to The-()in....llank-on-the-Fire:
"Now, The-One-sitting-on-the-Fire, eat lirst of the breakfu-1 of our friends. ! Please protect us so that mo harm may comm to the





 gwētgwälas.


 nema. Wä, laem lāha.

The Splits of the Fike










10 and help us to get easily $\|$ all we are working for, you, The-One-sitting-en-the-Fire." Thus he said, and the man himself | answers, and he says, " Y'es, I will do so." I The man replies to what he said, for 'The-fone-Sitting-on-the-Fire. Then after the man has finished throwing on the fire the four pieces of dried salmon, he tells the feaster's to go ahead to cat the dried salmon. One man, I think, "
15 was anoyed at that person because | they gave first to eat to The-One-Sitting-on-the-Fire. Therefore, the man was asked by the guest what The-One-大itting-on-the-Fire was, a man or a bird.

Then the man who bad fed The-One-Sitting-on-the-Fire answered
20 and I. sald that The-One-Gitting-on-the-Fire was in their minds the man of the lire of our house, and that the heat is a woman, the wife of The-One-Sitting-on-the-Fire. The woman, the heat, is named L!ētsaplilanaga (Heat-Luder-the-Fire-Woman), for all the fires in the house and the fires on the ground have heat, for the firewood
25 can not bum if there is / not The-One-Sitting-on-the-Fire and his wife, Le étsaplinanat, near it, for they are the life of the fire of the honse, namely, The-One-Sitting-on-the-Fire and his wife, b.ētsaplitānaga 11 e is a real man, and his wife, !!ètsaptilänaga, is a real woman. Thus said the man th the 'gnests. Some Indians say
30 that || The-One-Witting-on-the-Fire and w!ētsaplikanaga are helping spirits and others say that ! The-One-Sitting-on-the-Fire is the sonl


 Wä, grîlmēsē gwātēda begwānem axmālaxa mox̣widal xasmasa laé wäxaxa k'wētḗ qä wäg is xemxascidxa xacmase. Wä, laemxama-
15 wisē wasnēqēda waōkwē begwānemsa begwānemaxs laè hë grîl
 gwānemasa k!wēlē lāx gwēx sdemasa k!wax'Läla tō̃ begwānem t.ō ts!ëk!wa.


 hë́em genems k!wax Lālaxa ts!edaqē z!èséataxa lẹ̆gadēda ts!edāqas







30) k!waxā̄a !




 heat of the lire, is also a soul.

Nor numaty of the tribese owns them. Finat is: !

> Thable To The ('maf io p. Tan



 nomaym; for he can not gixe one-half of tham to the whet , fer if the hunter has obtained many seals. and groce a focel wit b , wther hall left from what he hate exien to the wher. flawtown


 by another ! chof of amenther mumam, then the etief of (1) ho me
 hunter so that he dies, if the chief is a bad man: ablel. therefore.




 Wai, laem lăba.

Triblte to the (hifl
















17 the chiefs of the various numayms own ' hunters. The seals are all given to the chiefs by the hunters, for the meat of the seal is not dried. !!
20 Mountain goat hunters, when they get ten gorats by hunting, give five crats to the chief of the mumam, and the grat huater keeps | the other five goats and dries the meat. Sometimes ! the chicf ents
25 up the goat meat for his numaym. when It he wishes to do so. If he wishes to dry it. he deres that way. When the chicf is a good man. he does not take the goat away from the hunter by foree and the good chief never thinks that ond-half given to him by the honter is not enough. If a chief is bad, he wishes more than half to be
30 given to him by the goat hunter, and if the goat humter does not wish to give more than half of the goats, then the bad chief will take them away by foree. ! Then the bad chief may kill the goat hunter, but generally the goat hunter kills the bad chicf, if he overdoes what 35 he says to the $\mid$ hounter.

Now I have finished talking about the goats and | I will talk about dry salmon obtained by the salmon-fisher. If one hundred are eaught by the salmon-fisher, he gives twenty salmon to the
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa älogwaq!es enālenémēmas ăxnōgwadesa hănc!ēnoxwē. Wii,
 noxwē, qaxs k-!ësaē x•îlaséwè eldzäsa mēgwatē.














 35 noxwe.










 is killed. when the chief thimh that helan mi hememen wo.t.
 people. This is the mol.

Now I will talk about those who dige singmetail. Il mon the wemen and her husband ge to dier eximpuefon! routs in thow - rate - the l when they arrise there, the woman whon itst the innowit on ot of
 bed and she sits down at the edge of the farden-beat amd hes it when dig. She throws the shent ronts into the lameer hathet ont on throws the longer roots into the smaller hasket. That 1-11, wis in

 throws the short roots inter a small ceelar-harh hashet som wh an the short roots hase been put inte one exdar-hark hathe", bhe bancu if "























(i3 long roots and pulls them out, one at a time, and spreads them out on a mat. Then she may count the long roots, that is, ome hundred.
6.5 Whe ties them in the middle with a strip of narrow '| ceda bark. That is called by the woman who digs rinquefoil roots "one ; bundle cf long roots," if it is putup in this way. When they are well tied in the middle, | the woman who digs cinquefoil roots puts them into a medium-sized basket, and | when the cedar-bark basket is full, she puts it away, for sometimes | there are many cedar-bark baskets with
70 long cinopefoil roots and also many | cedar-burk baskets with short cinquefoil roots. Is soon as this has been done, she goes home to hor winter | house. The cedar-hark haskets which are to be given to the chief are put in a canoe in a separate place. As som as the $\mid$ woman who has taken the cinguefoil roots and her husband arrive on the bearh of their homse, | the man shouts to the ehief and asks him
75 to rome to meet him, and $\|$ the chief usually comes down at once to meet the toman who has dug the einquefoil roots, and when she arrives at the beach, the hushand of the $\mid$ woman who has taken the rinquefoil toots, shows the cedar-bark baskets with long roots to the chief. |le says to him," These are given to you by my wife, chief," | so and the chiof thanks him for lis word. Then $\|$ the chicf ealls the young men to carry up from the beach the baskets with long einquefoil roots. He does not give ans of the baskets with short cinquefoil
 Ẅi, lāxentē hōsarmxa lāxabâlisē qa lāk•!endēs lä yîlōyōtsa ts!ēq!a-

 aëk"!ēda t !ōts! ēnoxwē ts!edāq ăxts!âhas lāxa hëláa ı!ābata. Wä,


 Xasē grōwa. Wä, lavm gwāhelaem ōgŭgexsa lāュē r.!éwendemxa


















 quarred. That is :lll.





 there are many berry-piching women whatet more dhentwhy | bundles of dried berries of the different hate of hermo.



 "sīs. Wä, laem lāba.





 daqa. Wä, laem lāba.







 hămsaaxa z.!ōl!ep!ēmasé.




chief by the weman who digs shell fish.--enough to be eaten by the wife of the $\mid$ chief. I think this is all about this. $\mid$

This is another thing asked by you on the 22d of the month of May: namely, about the hunter. When he has shot three bears, he gives 10) one to the chief of his numaym and he keeps two bears: and when a sea hunter has killed three sea otters, |he gives one to the chief of his numatm. This is done with everything that is obtained by hunters and sea bunters and|canoe builders. The caboe is generaly: given to the chief. That is all about this. \||
15 This is another matter asked by you regarding the carrers of the chief in his numaym. It is true what you say. Generally, the chief and his carvers live together in one bouse. When the chief | wishes to change his house and to have carred|posts, then the chief just tells
20 his carver that he wishes for "earred posts for his house. The carver knows fall the carvings that belong to his chief, and, therefore, |the chief never tells the earrer what he is to carve on the posts of the | house, for the wood carver knows what he will carve, because he knows all the carvings that belong to the chief. \|l
$2^{-5}$ Another man, belonging to the numarm of the chicf,| has to get redar trees to be carved by the wood carver. As soon as| the cedar trees he on their tracks on the beach of the house of the chief, the $\mid$
5) genemasa g'īgămas yē qa â em hëlk’!esulasō̃ ts!ēkwasōsa genemasa







 ج̣wâk!ŭna. Ẅä, laem lāba laxēq.



 ยē

















 nemarms and to carh gromp of twe common motion poit , lifont


 and he promises to paty lifty blankets fore (exed pont: wat an i-

 he has fimished them, the chief anhs his cpeather to en athel mon, it.
























52 various numayms to come and sit down outside of the house. When they have all come, the chief tells ! his speaker that he will pay two humdred blankets to the carrer, |and after he has done so, the chief asks 55 the speakerto give to each man one blanket. I This is paill to them by the chiof for coming to watch him. as he pays the |carver. If the whef shoulal hot pay the earver well, then the chief would bring disgrace upon himsolf: for it is a disgrace to him and his children and
60 their childeen, if he should $\|$ not pay much ter the earser and to the painter of the fir int of his house and of the posts: for the earver and the panter are different men; fand the board maker is also another man. Ill this is paid for|by the chief with many hlankets. That is the end. $\|$

1 The ways of the various mumayms, when! the chief desires to give a potlatelt the tribes, are different. This is called by the Indians "to give property into the house of the chief." When ! the chicf of a 5 mumam says that he intends to invite the tribes and if \| the chief has fire hundred blankets in his house, then the chiof sends his two speakers to go and call his numaym to come into the house of the chiof; and when the speakers go, they enter the doors of the houses











 Wia, hāxaē ōgůslam begwānemı lat!aēnoxwé. Ẅii, hësstaem hătā-








 and say:




 the men and their wives talle tergether hefore tay or ith oher
 ready I they gre intor the chief"s homes. Thes do me. ' blankets which are readye in the homser to he ennern te por of
 the chief, himself, speraks and sats:
"Thank you, numarm, that you base conte t, thi wot foun here, great numatrm. Inderel, this is the wat ot mis thed 2f , namayn. I depend on it that you will stand bebad ane on wis an thing: when I contend with the chicfo of the trithes. Xiw. - re 1 nomaym, I will tell fou about what I have in mond. I "1 a to give a potlatch to the tribes. [ have live hamdred blathotala house. Now you will, see whether that is mon fh lo 11 |lw the tribes with. You will think that tive humdred hlamot- :at of it it



 nats!axstaembenuex ${ }^{\text {u }}$ ' "nek'exs lac hōqŭwfolsa.







 k`a:










31 arough, and yon will trat me as your chief, and you will give me your property for the potlateh, great numaym, for it will not be in iny name. It will be in your name, and you will become famons: among the tribes, when it is said that you have given your property for a potlatch, | that I may invite the tribes. Now look at your |t
35 minds." Thus he says, and sits down.
He waits in the house to hear what will he replied to his speech by the numaym. All the men of his numaym only keep silent. | They all wait for the chief to speak who is next in rank under the head
40) chief who is going to invite the tribes. The one \|l next to the chiof should begin to contribute property for the potlateli: for they hegin at the head of the numaym, according to rank [the seats] down to the one lowest in rank [last seat]. Therefore, they wait ! for the one nevt to the chief to speak. When he arises! from his seat, he speaks und says: |
45 "Now rise, numaym, let us open our" || boxes to give properts for the potlatch to our chief; | for will it be in our chief's name what we slatl do? It will be in our | name what we shall do. Now, chief, just sprend out a mat that we may pile on it what we are going to give you for the potlatch." Thus he says, , and they all come ont of the house of their chief. II
jo The man who is next to the chief goes ont first. When | all the men are out, ther | ask the man who is next to the chief how many



 35 nēnâqúyūs," Enc̄k'exs laē k!wāg•alīla.
 wätdrmas. Wä, ấmisē la $\varepsilon_{n u ̄}^{\text {nuwa }}$ tsemōtāłēda $\varepsilon_{n E}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotas. Wä,







 Heslaēlēxkns grīgămáryēx tēgembens gwēx-cidaaslëx, nōmēl-g-însax Lēgembxens gwéx-cidaaslēx. Wäg'illa grigămés âEn 1.a-



 nemē la wŭlaxa begwānemexa māk•îlaxa g'īgămáyē lāx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāxaus-
 when! that man is ancre, he s:





 to the chief.




 one hundred blankets which he is going to five of the pollatel 1 speaks, and says:
"Now come, you mmaym, ket as treat our , hime an a And then he turns to the chief and savs to hime, ". \om haw in F chief, and listen to what we came here for to vour luman and If came here with good hearts to you, chief. Wie sim t. © , tom property for your pothatch, that we may help som wht who wo. are doing all the time in behalf of my name. for I :m the 1 wh
 tāwisêda begwānemē laé enêk a:
 dzēlela g'āxens. Wä, latmèsen hamaxtstalar.rq. Wa, hur ton



















75 your numaym, chief." Thus he says, holding one pair of bhankets in his land while he is speaking. Then he says, "This will be the rank of the new name of my child, aecording to my kindly feeling towards you, chicf. | VOW count, counter of the house." |

Then he counts one hundred blankets and after he has done so. the one who is next to the ehief is asked to go and count what is
so contriluted for the petlateh, by the one next in rank, and the one next to the chief | speaks for his numaym. |

When all the blankets contributed for the potlatch have been put down, the chief asks his numaym to bring ont of his ronm the five hundred blankets to be piled on top of the blankets given for the
so potlatch. || Sometimes more than a | thonsand bankets are given by the tribe to their chief for his potlateh. -1

All the numaym fellows do not expect the chief to ireturn what is 90 given for the potlateh. Then the chief gives away in the potlateh the blankets given to him. That is all about this.

## Marriage Latws (to p. 782)

Ind this is the last, what you refer to, for me to answer. You ask about a woman who is the daughter of a first hushand. | When the
95 first hashand dies, and (a woman) marries another man, and she gives

 Wä, wäg*a hīselalex hawāsēmil."


 mas yē yāq !'mt tāla quēs ${ }^{\varepsilon} n \mathrm{E}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{m}$ mōmote.




 matye.


90 p!essitsa p!edzētemē p!elxelasgem lāxa lēlqwălaláye. Wٌä, haem lāba laxēq.

## Marmiage Laws





birth to a hoy: when both he and his sisterare fill rown t "r in in . can not nuary | his sister, because they have one nowther. : ltho - 1 their fathers are different men. I bave newer seen antone d, tha and also nobody told me that this was done be any iribe That 1 It the end.

> Propherty Rights (to p. Thi

I have been asked by you abont another thing, namels, the bun- I ters of the numayms of the tribes. The hanters of the difemont numayms can not go hunting on the hunting grounds of the hunters of another numaym; for all the hunters own their honting eronnid. 5 and when a hunter sees | that another hunter gons to humt on lin hunting ground, then they fight, and generalls ono or both wre killed. |

And the mountain-goat lunters do the same, when the groat hunter of a numaym, and the goat hunter of another mamaym ment, 10 they fight immediately. And when one of them is beaten, her is pusherl down the mountain. When he does not come | home for a long time, it is said that he has fallen off from the mountain. Then thes look in vain for him $\mid$ on his gont-hunting ground, and when his relateves do not find him, | they guess that he has been pushed down from the mountain by another goat hunter. For this was done recently us as 15
 begwānemasēs wŭq! wa qaxs ${ }^{\text {Enemōx }}{ }^{u}$ maē abempas. Wä, ha ē̄̃gñعlaem bēbegwãnemē ōmpdasxwas. Wä, laem k'lê̂sen dügư he
 laláya. Wä, laem lāba.

## Property Rights


 noxwasa ōgŭcla énémēmōt la hănāc!a lāx hănentadūsa hănı. 'enu-
 gwadesēs hănentudē. Wä, g'îl̊mēsē dōxwalelēda hăm. 'énoxwaxa 5









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16 Madilbeé man at Dzāwade at the place Qaqēten not more than thirty years ${ }^{\text {ago; for the Madilbe }} \bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$ have no hunting ground at Dā̆wade. | It is said that a Madilbé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ man whose name was Q!ēq !ax" ıāla \} saw two mountain goats walking about, not very high up. Te told canoe and went up to where he had seen the two | mountaingoats. It Wras not long before his wife heard a sound | like the quarrelling of men. Then it occured to his wife that | her husband had gone goat hunt25 ing on the goat hunting ground of the numaym \# G ir ingram, of the Awailfla, and she thought that her husband had been met $\mid$ by them. She never heard a shot fired by her hushand, | and he never came back. Theylooked for him. and | they found him below. There was only a lump of blood on the rocks, and they never / discovered who had 30 done it. Often this is done by the goat hunters || at Dzāwade and Gwa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y^{-\bar{e}}$, and in the inlet of the $\mid$ Nak!wax dat $x^{u}$; and up to the present day, it is sery of ten lone by the Awik- enox!u. | That is the end.

And it is also the same with the grounds for picking viburnum
35 berries of the various | mumayms, for each numaym owns $\|$ berrypicking grounds for all kinds of berries:-crab apples, viburnum, |and salal berries, for they make berry cakes out of salal berries. They eat berry cakes when | winter comes, and also cranberries, elderberries,

16 Dā̃wadē, lāx ăxās Qaqētenxa k• !ēs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ma hăyāqax yŭdux ${ }^{u}$ semg ustâ-
 wadē. Wä, lātaēda Mādiłbatyé begwānemxa leēgades Q!ēq!ax Lāla dōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ walelaxa mā́lē émelxuō g'îlemg'îlāla lāxa k' !ēs ëlk !āla. Wä,










 grilaxwa ālยmēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāla. Wĭ, laem lāba.

 hēhemyadäxa Enảx̣a L!ōl!ep!ēmasa, yîxa tselywe ṭée wa tels


currants, sthenco herries, huckteherries, sen milkwont whith are .. called by the Demax dat $x^{-0}$, Latak!um. These are mon kinds of berries $\|$ which are watched by the owners of the herry-ptechmet ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ grounds against other |mmayns, for these ure counted in great feasts; | those which were named by me. When it is semen that some body, from anc ther numaym. comes to steal herrios from the berru. picking grounds, they fight at once, | and often one of them, or buth of them, $\|$ are killed. That is the end.

The numayms of all the tribes also all own rivers. They do nut allow the men of other numayms to come and use their river to catch |salmon. When a man disobeys and continuea to rateh salmon, $\|$ they fight and often both, or sometimes onne of them, in is dead.

The owners of salmon traps or olachen traps fight frequently when another man drises | into the ground poles for a trup) at tho trapping place of the owner of that place. Then. nt onece, thoy elath, 5. each other with poles. Gencrally, the whe who drives the pules of the fish trap into the ground is killed, and generaly ther real nwomer of the fish trap remains alive, berause the real owner of the fish trap creeps up to the one whe steals the place for the fish trap. He just strikes him with a pole, I standing hehind him: wr when the

 p!ēmasē âla q!āq!alāhasōs ēxnōgwadäsa hēhzmyadē līxa aleocruqq 'esí fu



 lēléta. Wä, laem lāba.
 ج̛̣wámaē ăxnōgwadesa wīwa. Wii, lāxhē k' !ēs hëlq!aléla bғgnā-
 $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !ōtela. Wä, g'îlmēsē hat!elēdn begwānem galaxa k! !otela laé
 le ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ las.

 dzōxŭmasēs Lāwayo lāx Lā̄wayowasasa ăxnōgwadias. Wiï, lufm
 dēqwäxa dzōx̧masa țãwayo. Wai, lä q!ŭn̄̄la q!àléln hemoma




60 real owner of the fish trap wishes \| to spear with a spear the one who steals his fisli-trap place, then he spears him. Therefore, generally, the thief is killed, ! because he does not hear, on account of the noise of the river. That is ! the end.

## Inimeritince (to p. 787)

1 I will talk, for example, about anlelin !a, the one next to the | head chief of the numaym G'exsem. Lālēlī!!a had for his wife | Ts!âlalīliclak ${ }^{u}$, the princess of Gwex'sēselaseme ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$. | Lā̄ēlīn!a and Ts !âlalilikak had not been living as husband and wife for a long
5 time before \| T's !âlalîiflak was with child, and Ts !alalīis ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{-1} k^{u}$ had for her lover Âwaxalag'îlis. | When Tstâlalỉílaku had been with child for five months, she left her | husband, Lālēlīl!a, for G̣wēx'sēselaseme ${ }^{s}$ had already paid the marriage debt to | Lālēlīl !a. Therefore Ts tâlaliticlaku left her husband, | although she knew that she
10 was with child, and it was not long after Ts !âlalilílak ${ }^{u}$ || had left her husband ıālēlīц!a, when Âwaxălag îlis married Ts !âlalīlílah ${ }^{\text {u }}$. Now Ts!âlalilislak was with child when she went into the house of her new | husband Âwaxălag îlis. Then Ts tâlalili ${ }^{\star}$ laku gave birth to | a boy, and Awaxălago illis gave the name Wāwalk ine to the | child borne by his wife. II

60 hënoma ăxnōgwadäsa ṭāwayo qass sek äsēs wưlba läxa g'l̂lō ${ }^{\text {s.äx }}$
 g-îlōl!ēkwē, qaxs k'!ēsaē wŭlela qaēda wāk'晾aēda wa. Wä, laem lāba.

## Inheritance

 maē g•īgămēsa enfermēmotasa G•ēxsem. Wä, la lālēlin !a grg‘ades Ts !âlalīìılak yîx k'!ēdēlas G̣wēx`sēselasemē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$. Wä, lä gäla la hă ${ }^{\epsilon}$ ya-

 g'îlemēsē la sck•lasgemg'ila bwwēkwē Tstâlalīlílakwaxs laē bâsēs $\not a^{\varepsilon}$ wŭnemē Lālēlíl!a qaxs lémaē qotēx'a G̣wēx*sēselasémanyax
 Wāx ${ }^{\bullet}$ mae q quâtalaxs bewēkwaē. Wä, k'!ēst!a gäla 'Ts!âlalilílak"

 àl lāॄwŭnemē Âwaxălag ôlis. Wä, lä māyulēdē Ts 'âlalīlílakwasa bābagŭmē. Wä, lä hë́nee Awaxǎlag'îlis ṭēxēeles Wāwalk'înē lāx แăyōtemasēs geneemē.





 seren thousand blankets | to the tribes.

Then Lāléliz !a spoke and said to all the dhefs of the trilu". ". Sum
 give property for my | son Hayosdéselas in m? plave in m! num! m the G'ēxsem, | for not I myself invited you, tribes, for I turn owar my property to my prince. Then datelin la reveivel property an the the last seat of his mumaym, the Crexsman, and llatootombin received all the property that was returned for what was give la 30 Lālēlīl !a to the tribes. Now Lālēlin! !a geve to him his propert!, mal his privileges, and his mames, and his house with the domblo-hmalnd serpent front, and a grizzly bear house dish, a heaver lin se di-h, a killer whale house dish, and a seal house dish. Ill tha-e wore in the feast house of Lālëlīı!a; and he also gave him the feast name 3 : Kwax'sesstala. All these were given by Lülebila to hus frime






 laLa ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ è.















37 Hayosdēselas; for $1 . a \bar{l}$ ēlı̄ı 'al was the eldest son of the children of his
 privileges | of his father; and cālēlīc !a also gave away his name when
40 he had invited the people, $\|$ as I have already told, that is, to Hayosdēselas. Now / Hayosdēselas owned them in his numaym G•ēxsem, and also | the former seat of LālēlīL !a, and nobody objected to what | Lātē̄̄̄! !a had clone, for Hayostēselas was his only son. |
45 IIayosdesselas put away all the house dishes, and the feast || name Kwax'séstala, and all that was given to him by his father ! Lälēliı!a, until the time when he would give a feast. That is called by the Indians "putting away the privileges," when a feast is not immediately given and | a copper is not immediately given away by the father for his son.

Now they were going to give property to Hayosdeselas in the seat
50 of his father || anlēlis !a and thes gave property to Lālelis!a in the last seat of the numaym Gंexsem, for he had now no seat, because he had giren orer his seat to his son Hayosdesselas.

Wâwalk inè, that is Hayosdēsplas, was always staying with his mother, Ts 'âlaliliclak ${ }^{\text {en }}$, who had now for her husband $\widehat{A}$ waxălag'illis, ||
 dēselats, was his own son; and when Wāwalk ine was grown up, Iwaxalag illis invited the different tribes on behalf of his son



 Hayosdêselas ăxnōgwades laxēs ${ }^{\text {nhérmēmota Geexsem tef wa }}$









 lāxēs xŭnōkwè Hayosdēsvlas.

Wä, lámē hëx'sä em la Wāwalk inē, yix Hayosdēselas q!ap !êx'seyo-





Wāwalk ine, and when all the differene tribs hat (onme lwan lag'ilis told all the chiefs of the \|tribes that not he. Lammelf, had ${ }^{\prime}$. invited them, but his prince, s. 'āqwarila, thut was ho who hat tho name Hayosdēselas from his other father tandelin. 'at, 'ant ulat unt seat at the head of all the cagles, as I stand at the lame of the trilan Now it will go to my prince, henquagila. und this homer, und whut is in it, the red cedar bark (he meant the cammbal damen and then other dances; therefore he named the red vedar furh. aml by chief's position. All these will go to 1 , 'agmagriha, amb tha coppor about which all of you know, chiefs, this 1.!rsuxt.'las(s wheh is worth nine thousand blaukets, and fifty canoes, ambl six thmamd button blankets, $\|$ and two lundred and sixty silver bracelets, und it twenty | gold-backed bracelets, and more than serenty grobl warrings, | and forty sewing machines, and twenty-five phonograph. and fifty masks. These will go | to my prinere 1 .hegwag ila. Jow lan will give these poor things to you, \|tribes. Iou will give propurt ? to me in the last seat of my numaym, the Manmaverila.' 'Thus said A waxalag îlis. Then he told them that he gave his pustron tu
 could not give these away in marriage, the eagle funitmon. and the name L!aqwag ila, and the house, and the mane which belonse tis su













 yumésa mōsgemg'ustâx masēna, yutmēsa sek' 'aģâlax arnva't. wakwa, yusmểsa sek lāsgemer ustax yixwiwaty. うucwísturm lal








80 the beginning of the family history, Awaxălag tlis,-to him who might marry | his princess; for this is the beginning of the name among the Manmtag ila; and | also the name L!āqwag ila; and also the carred house posts of the house / whose name is snemsgemselalelas. Now Awaxŭlag îlis gave all his | privileges and his names to his s5 prince L! !quwag ila, \| after this, and Awaxălag îlis was now a common man, or,-as it is called | by the Indians,-Awaxălag îlis was the speaker of the house of Laqwag ila; for he was now | chief; for the
 Now, after this, L !aquag ila, himself, was a prince on the | one side. II
90 Then $L$ !āqug ila married Hamentsag ilayugwa, the princess of $\mathrm{K}^{\circ} \cdot \hat{\mathrm{a} d e \bar{e}}$, for $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ !ade was head chief of the numaym | Lētewag ila of the 1)zāwadeēnoxu. L !āqwag ila had not long been married | with his wife, Hamentsag ilayugwa, when they had a $\mid$ son, and then
95 L!aqwag' ila gave his own child's || name, Wāwałk'inē, to his child, and when the | length of time that L !āqwag' ila had his child W'awałk' inee was four winters, | then his father-in-law, $\mathrm{K}^{\circ}$ !ade, paid the marriage debt, and the canoe mast was the | copper which has the name "whale body," and the privileges giren in marriage were the Lewelaxa | masks: the Q!omogwa mask, and the war dance, and four chieftain || dance masks which are all women's faces, the Dōgwèdeno mask, | and also the names. Now L !āqwag ila changed his

S1 k•!ēdētas quxs gwātelaē Lefgemsa g*alg'alisasa Maŭmtag'ila tō̃



85 laxēq. Wï, $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon}$ mēsē la beqrwānemq!ālámē Twaxălag îlisēxa gwe-


 $t$ !rina ${ }^{\varepsilon} y$ ē lāxēq.

 motasa Lēlewag ilăsa Dzawadeēnoxu. Wä, lä k-!ēs g̣äla hăyasek âlē L!äqwagrila léewis geneme Hämentsag jlayugwa, wä lä xŭngwa-



 qwaxa tēgades G̛̣wéyîmk'en. Wä, lä k•!ēsogŭhtuălaxa fewelaxa yäxuenaxa q!ōmogwégemlè dérwa hawinalal léewa ṓmalālalentē mō


name again to the name which he hat ohtuned in on wro. : for his father-in-law $\mathbb{K}$ !âde. Now his name ohtuined mumpu po fren

 name L!āqwag ila and his connital dunce ame all the mum- for
 the name from his other father, Lalelia.'a, llaynsili-blan, wid din houses and everything in them, and the privileges, to lus yommer brother; and he could not II give away the privileres obtumal in 10 marriage and the houses of his two fathers. hecenuse thes wore privileges belonging to the legimning of the famly of a'aqumgite namely, of the first $\varepsilon_{1 m a}$ ặuyalidze, the atneestor of the munewn Maamtag'ila. It was the same with the name IInuoidi-ula- from the numaym Gंexsem. That is a name from the begmonis of the family, | and also the privileges, and the house. Hu conhl twe give away in mamiage the house and all I have maned. that w.. 15 given by | Lālēlíl ?a to his prince Hayosdèstas to the orne who wombly marry his princess | or his sister, for that is the power of the hate the family history, | the privileges, and their names, and the lome.
 give away II to his younger brother the privileges, und tumes, anel 20 the house, and what is in it, which is the family history.


















 lāq lāxēs ts $\overline{1}^{\varepsilon}$ rya.

22 Is soon as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{-}{ }^{6}$ mãxwa showed the tewelaxa dance, which was given to him in marriage by his father-in-law | $\mathrm{K}^{\cdot}$ !âdē, then ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx' $\overline{\text { o }}$ 'māxw, that is L'aqwag'ila, put away | everything, his name ı.'aqwag'ila, and his cannibal name Kŭntwatelag ilidzem, \#|
25 and all his privileges, and what was in his house, all that he $\mid$ obtained from Iwaxallag'îlis and what he obtained from his other father, Laledis!a. He put away everything. Then the other | chiefs said that he put them into another erest box, for they do not | inter-
30 mingle the family privileges: the house, and what is in it, \| with the privileges obtained in marriage ; the names, and the house, and everything in it; | and they do not allow the bewelaxa dance to enter the winter ceremonial house. Therefore, they always give in marriage a house, when they pay the marriage debt to the son-in-law, in the way as was done by K !âdē to his son-in-law ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{memx}^{\circ} \bar{o}^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wa.
$3 \overline{5}$ Now ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{\text {e }}$ 'maxwa was tewelaxa dancer for the tribes, $/$ and after he lad danced four times, four nights, he finished. After he had done so four times, then he put away his lewelaxa dance. Then he gave away to the tribes the amount paid by his father-in-law K' !ûdē, his marriage debt. Now | ${ }^{\text {m memx' }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣a contimued to sing the lewelaxa song four nights, one winter, and he did so for
40 four $\|$ winters. Then he finished with it. Then ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{m} m m x}{ }^{-} \bar{o}^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa
 is, a prinee who has married the princess of a head chief), for he had





 g'ig Egămas yaxs g'īts!ōdaas lāxēs k' !ēsowats!ē g'îldasa, qaxs k' !ēsaē






 mōp!ena. Wä, lámē g'ēxaxa lewelaxa. Wü. lasmé yāx ${ }^{\varepsilon} w i t s a$ qōtēnanâ*ēs neqưmuē K : !âdē lā̀xa lēlqwǎlaláyē. Wä, latmē





for his wife the princess of the head chief of the mamam math w. . Il. .

 K-îmk îqewid, head chief of the mumat m (i exsp:m of the tantorl h

Therefore ${ }^{6}$ memx'ō "maxwa was called "chief all aromal. if his mother Tstâlatislaku was the princess of the chand of the
 given two names, $\mid t$ "ehief all arombl" and " prince all arommel. wh. "* he was a man, |and when he was just a chith, he was called • I .ord all around."

 had obtained in marriage, | if his younger brother had an strong he art and could obtain || as mueh property as his edder brother, 'motis " ${ }^{\text {in }}$ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa, had giren away to the tribes. If his yomper bromber an not get as much as was given away to the tribes hy his edder hroul er. ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{6}$ māxwa would not give to his younger lirother the I rwilasa which he had obtained in marriage. If he allows the lewrlaxa tolno younger brother, then the name obtained in marriage by 'mfms." ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣a does not go with it to his younger brother, for the ramu ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{*}{ }^{\text {E }}$ manxwa is not the name! for a younger brother, for omls in the first J children of chiefs hare this name.

As soon as the younger brother of ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{-}$' maña finishes givme away property to the tribes, he gives back the 1.Ewflaxa dance to







 nema. Wä, lä leqelasōs adēzstalaxs hësmaē ălēs grinānfome.








 sāsemasa g'īg'egămactē Lēgales.


his elder brother, for he can not | keep it. The younger brother only 65 borrows the Lewelaxa from his $\|$ elder brother ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{\circ} \bar{o}^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa. |

The only time when the lewelaxa, and the family history, | and the house, and what is in it, and the privileges, and names, | can be giren to the younger brother, is when ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{mamx}^{*} \bar{o}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{man}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{wa}$ says so when he is dying, | for then the younger brother takes the privileges, and 70 the names, II and the family history of the house, and everything in it. | His tribe can not object to the last word of ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx $\left.\bar{o}\right|^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa, if he says so before he dies.

But ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{-}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa can not give it to his younger brother, | if 75 he has a child Wawalk inē; but if Wawałk inē should die, II and ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{\circ} \bar{o}^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣a has no other child from his wife | Hämentsag' i-
 tsag'ilayugwa, as the former Indians used to do after | the marriage debt had been paid, and if the child | Wawalk-ine had died. ॥
S0 Then ${ }^{\varepsilon_{m n e m x}}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\epsilon}$ māxwa married $\bar{O}^{\epsilon}$ mag îlis, the princess of $\mid$ Neg'ädzē, heard chief of the numaym G'īg' Elğam | of the ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas
 $\bar{O}^{\varepsilon}$ mag ${ }^{\hat{1}} \mathrm{llis}$; but after $\left.\right|^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{-}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxwa and his wife $\bar{O}^{\varepsilon}$ mag' ${ }^{*}$ lis had S5 been married for seren $\|$ winters, they never had a child. Then
 $65^{\text {Enōlè }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ memx ${ }^{\bullet} \hat{\mathrm{a}}^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wa.

Wä, lēx'åmēs lax•dem lāxs xek'la lāxa lewelaxa léewa nīyam-




 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wäxs laē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk"!extaxs laē wawik'!eq!a.
 lesmaē xŭngwada yîs Wāwalk"ina ${ }^{\varepsilon} y c \bar{c}$. Wä, qō téllaxē Wāwath'ina-

 genemē Hämentsag ilayugwa lãx gwēg•ilasasa g•ālē bāk!ŭma qaxs la $a^{\varepsilon}$ mē gwāl qōtēx*aséwn. Wä, hëémēsēxs laē lélès xŭnōx ${ }^{u} d e \bar{e}$, yix Wāwalk






 $\overline{\mathrm{O}}^{\varepsilon}$ mag' îlis. :-

As soon as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ memax' $\overline{0}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ mañawa died, his youmger hrother tooh all bis privileges, and his house, and what was in it ; the rarmal pouta 91) of the house, and all the house dishes, und the carred sutter of the first L!āqwag ila (which has a copper carving in the midulle of the seat and a carred eagle at each end of the buch support of the - cat that is the family history seat of | L! !aquag ila, the prime of 'mum. yalidzē), and the \| crest box which is carved all over. Ill this is in thy the house. These \& were all taken by the younger brother, for that was the last word of his clder brother, | $\varepsilon_{\text {mbemx }}{ }^{\text {n }}$ 'māxwa, when he died, and his numaym could not | disobey the wish of what the deme chief said | to his younger brother. "|

Sometimes the younger brother marries the widow of his (dder 21) brother, | if the father-in-law has not paid the marriage diht to th. elder brother of the younger brother | hefore (the elder hrother dies. The younger brother marries the widow of the elder brother only when she is a sensible woman. If the widow of the elder brother is a foolish | woman, the younger brother is not allowed by his || numaym to marry the woman.

The younger brother just puts away all the privilecres untal ho gets married to somebody else.
 $\bar{O}^{\varepsilon}$ mag ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{l}$ lis.



 yasa k!waats!ē. Wä, lä enālsuemsgeman k•!ēdzâtyē kwēku lūx











 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ne $^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotē geg'adesa ts!edāqẽ.


\& I will say again that all these are not given away in marriage to the | son-in-law of the chief, namely, the family history, pricileges, and
10 the names, fi and the house, and what is in it. The only privileges which are given away in marriage are | those obtained in marriage, and the names, and the house obtained in marriage, | and what is in | it, and it goes to him who marries the daughter of the owner of what I | talked about; for the privileges given | in marriage are those obtained by marriage; | the privileges, and the house, and what is in
15 it; and they go to him who marries the princess. || They only continually let go from one to the other what is obtained in marriage, and / a man who has married shows once what he obtains in marriage, when he I gives away the marriage debt paid by his father-in-law; and after he has finished dancing, he puts it away and waits for his daughter to have a husband, | and when his daughter has a
20 husband, then he gives away the dances \| which I have named. That is the end of this. ।

This is the reason why it is said that the younger brother often bewitches his elder brother, | that he may die quickly, because the younger brother wishes to take the seat of his elder brother | after he dies. That is the end.

## Domestic Qubrrels (to p. 787)

It was seen by me how the deceased Nolis, chief of the numaym |l 25 Kükwāk!um, of the Q!omoyấyē, quarreled with his wife Gaax-



 g'aēlaq lāxa la geg*ades ts!edāqē xŭnọ̣̄"sa la ăxnōgwadäsa āłen


 náma geg*adē begwãnem nēłধidamasxēs geg*adanfmé yîxs laē yāx${ }^{\varepsilon}$ witsa qotēnáyâs negŭmpasēq. Wä, g'ilfmēsē gwāl ${ }^{\varepsilon} y i ̂ x w a x s ~ l a e ̄ ~$ g•ēxaq. Wä, lámè ēsela qa łā̊wadēsēs ts!edāqè xŭnōkwa. Wä,

20 gălxualaxen lāx'dē leètaqelaseéwa. Wä, laem lāba laxēq.




## Domestic Quarkels



stālas. | As soon as it was hearned that thes quarrobel || it. Kwakiutl went to look at them, and when the demamen) ( \%hr. \ol) saw the many men who came to see them, hwe stopmed quarrolas
 that you have come I! to see how we are quarreling. . Now bahe uw at . 11 everything in this house and all the roof hoards of any house Thus he said, and immediately ald the men took esorythme |nodn the house and the roof boards, and boxes, the hoddeng ame pullomand bed covers, and Nolis and his wife had only tho hankots wa : their bodies. They went to live in anothor house. 'Thoroforo a man and his wife among the Indians are afraid to quarrel. I lanve anou that what I am talking about. That is the enul.

$$
\text { Bloon Revexae (to p. } 787 \text { ) }
$$

Now I will answer what has been asked by foul, when :on wrot 1 to me 1 on the 25th of December. It is diffieult what you rofer to that I am to answer, for, indeed, the new liwakiutl spankine prople | have changed the ways in which they ure doing thing from the ways of the early Indians. II

For the early Indians had no courthouse, they had no julem is and they had no witnesses. If one who bebongs to another mumayr











 sek: Wä, laen lāba.

## Blood Revesge






Wä, hë́maēda g'ālē bāk!uma yixs k'!eâsaē dādelēt'ats'z. Wí is lāxaē $\mathfrak{k}$ !eâs dādelēt!aēnoxwa. Ẅ̈, lāxaē $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}!0$ âs q'eq'alak'anla


S kills even, a common man belonging to another numaym, then after a short time, they have a meeting. II
10 Let me say, for example, that there was Yäqouelasem, chief of the ! numaym G'exsem of the Q!omoràs yè. Melēd killed him! and Mrlēd belonged to the numaym Yaēx'agemēes of the \| Q!omorâtre YäqoLelasem hard for his mother, Giwêk ielak". | Nobody knew
15 where Meled had gone. Then \|it occurred to Gwēk ielak to invite the Gं exsem, the numaym of her! dead son, and as soon as the whole numaym G'ēxsem had come in, | Gwēk 'ílaku spoke and said, "Come | numaym, Gं éxsem, you who have no chief, for ! your head
20 has been taken off, G eexsem, and your numaym is disgraced \|l by the numaym Yaex' agernēe , and the disgrace will not be ended | for the coming generations of the G' exsfm. Now, is it well in your minds that you do not kill in return, that the other one may die who killed your chief?" Thus she said to the numaym Gंexsem. Then | Chief G̣weyemdzē,--for he was the second chief after Yäqolelasem ॥
25 in the numaym G'exsem,-spoke and said: | "Listen to the word of my aunt, about what has been done to our head chief ! Yäqolelasem. Now we are disgraced, for we have disgraced! the future generations of the numaym G'exsem. Now all of you act, | you, numaym Gं ēxsem. I mean all you warriors and young men. || You

S âem begwānemq!ālaemsa ōgư̊ladzas 'némēmota, wä lä yāwas ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{i}$ d $\mathrm{k}!\mathrm{wā}^{-} \mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{d}$ ēda.

 rîxs ${ }_{\text {nne }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmodadaē Melēdōłasa ${ }^{\varepsilon_{115}}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēmotasa Y'aēragema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa Q!ōmoyấryē. Wä, lä ăbā yadē YäqoLelasemaōłas Gwēk'ítlakwōtē. Wä, laem k•!câs q'âtelax gwăgwaagasas Melēdōtē. Wä, laधmē






 qayōs, lámas k-lēs kwākwēxalala qa ōgwaqēs téla kwēx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ idäxēs


25 lasemaöla lāxa enémémotasa G'èxsem. Wä, lä enēk’a: "Wëgra hōtēlax wāldemasens ănēsē qa gwēx'sidansaxens ōgŭmēx'däē Y̌äqṑlelaseméx dü. Lámens q!ămägrilasṓ qens qlămáya teéwa










Now they knew that Yayomelsestan hat lime all



 shot him. Then Meleal was dead. (iwatwan was a watme of at the Qtamplamtelal, an mumam of the henarila ${ }^{\text {E }}$ ak $k^{4}$ paid Gwaswina a slave for shootine Meled
Ft was wrong what was done by !imi人itak', when dh pm! a slave to Ģwaswina, when he had shot Meled: and it is a dhast ... "t the numaym Gexsem, for the one who shot Mratel did om heder to the numarm | (i' exsem. The numaym li'axht wis beatoll Is






 nalaem la lenēgerwee ttex illäs grökwas Mrledote.








 hănksílex Melēdex dè.





52 the numayn | Yaex ageme ${ }^{\epsilon}$, and it is a disgrace | to the name of the numaym ('exsem, after that. |
55. Now if Melēd had paid a copper, or if he had paid his || daughter to marry the elder brother of the one whom he had shot, then the | numaym Yaex agmeme would have been disgraced, because he paid in order | not to be killed in return and so as not to die also. |

Therefore, when a man! kills his fellowman, he does not often pay
60 for it, for he thinks that when he gets a child, $\|$ the child will be disgraced, if he had paid off in order not to be killed, | and only those pay off who are weak minded. I

If another man of the | numaym G' èxsem had killed Melēd, then there would be no \| disgrace to the numaym G.exsem, and all the
65 men would have stopped talking || about it, because only Meled | of the mumay Yaexageme ${ }^{e}$ would have died. !

Meled was a common man, and Yäqolelasem was the head chief | of the numaym (iexsma, and they paid | a slave to Gwatwina for
70 shooting Melèl; so || there were two, YäqoLelasem and a slave out of the mumaym \| © exsem, and therefore the numaym \| exsem was disgraced.
 q lămēs tēgemas ${ }^{\text {fnetmémotasa } G \cdot e ̄ x s e m ~ l a ̄ x e ̄ q . ~}$

Wä, hēémaa qō xŭnkwa Melēdōhasa l!āqwa tūxs xŭnkwaasēs
 ${ }^{\ell}$ mémotasa Yaèxagematyè hëlax qu'ămálalax qaxs laee xunnkwa qats


Wä, hë́mis lāg'ilas k! !ēs q lŭnā̀a xŭnkwēda begwānemaxs k! !ē-




 mēsa $\varepsilon_{\text {ne }}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ męmotasa Geexssm. Wä, laem âmlaxsd q!wētidatyo





70 mustōkwē Yäqōlelasmaōtē titewa q!āk
 Geexsum. Wai, lamm lāba.

## 

 death of his rolatives.

I will first talk about the time when th e wow or. W. D

 when they arrived on the beard, coming from Vivert
 Q!omoxseala and his wife and his princers hat dhal Ghon hant
 for they had much whiskey which had heem hompht hy (!'n m... al at Victoria, the night when they startme Thes satit the wh whem brought the news.

And when the one who brought the new: stoppral -pather
 the news, and went in to lits own housp and told lo-lip is 11 un

 the woods and break off the best kind of hemberls hramlian num of them. As soon as Ilămdzid had grone out. Xlaqup'thb 110 ant his brother | Ts tageyns to go quickly and wall the atromer of it. Kwag al to come into his homse. 'The one who had hown -rat wemt

## Wir Ag.mist the sixetch





















20 at once and called all the full-grown men, the ancestors of the Kwāg uł.

At once all the full-grown men came into the house, / for, indeed, Nequp 'enkem was really feared by his tribe. As soon as all those
2.) who had been called had come in, Hamdzid \|f came into the house, carrying many hemlock branches | which he put down in front of the place where Neqāp!enk'em was sitting. Then | Neqāp!enkem arose and spoke to his tribe, the Kwāg" ul, | and said, "Do I not wish you to come and listen to the way my mind is on account of the news that arrived at our beach in regard to what has been done by my II
30 brother-in-law, Q'ōmoxs ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ala, and my sister, Lelèłelgawe $/$ and my
 wail. Shall I do it or some one else?" | Thus he said, as he tried to take hold of the body ${ }^{1}$ of his tribe.
35 Immediately, a warrior, whose name was Iōx̣̂hox̣udzē, || replied to the speech of Neqāp!enk"em. He said, "Do not you / wail, Chief, let someone else wail among the tribes. Now put up the ecdar pole." Thas he said.

Then Hămdzid took a cedar pole that had already been sharpened 10 at the end, one fathom in length, and four fingers in || thickness. He drove it into the floor as a holder for the hemlock wreath which
'20 qats lä lēx'ıelsaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāxwa ēâlak'!en bēbegwāntmsa g•āläsa K'wāg•ut.
 nema qäļaxs âlak-!ālaē k•îlemē Neqūp!enk Emōłasēs g•ōkǔlōte.

25 dōłē g'āxēta lāxa g'ōkwē gemxalaxa q'ēnemé q!wāxa qaes gemx-









$3.5 \varepsilon_{m e ̄ x}$ Wäldemas Neqāp!enk emôtē. Wä, lia Enēk"a: "(Gwāła sō
 Lāg-alīlas k!waxtāwa," 'nēk-ē.
 ${ }^{5}$ nemp!enk 'as ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāsgemasē lāxens bālax; wä, lä mödenx sâwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wā40 g •idasas. Ẅa, lä dēx waliłasa qexpplēquasa q!wāxē wŭlk'elatsa

[^38]







 my promise." Thus he said and put it on the pmat. an thathol

Is soon as he had finished, he said, "Vory humery fom not ith great raren," and as soon as his sperebh was at an wne h inn spoke and said, "I wilt sit in fromt of the steramman of wo w or canoe, friend Yage is. I am not at all alrmal of tharem woml Thus he said and put the wreath of hermbock on the per- oir the lhe. "This I ohtained in war, one skull, which I punt wpon the pu-t " the floor, that keeps my promise." Thas said K ill:m

As.soon as his speeeh was at an end, B. 'ix fillaf ilic ypuhe Ihn if was the name of a warrior of the numa!ım Manmtag lh. Hn. Wl "I want to eat men, real hungry for men is thas great raturils $\}$ Thus he said and took the hemlock brameh and hume st on top wf









 ц, à̄le.












63 the post on the floor which held the wreath of hemlock branches, and he said, |"This is one skull which I shall get when we go to war."
6.5 Thus he said and $\|$ sat down.

Then Neqāp!enk'fm aroze and thanked the warriors for what they had said: "I mean you shall go and put the I wreath of hembock branches on this post on the floor, the one that keeps our promises," |
70 and he requested Ilamdzid to make two wreaths $\|$ of hemlock branches. Ilămdzid quickly made the two wreathes and as soon as he had done so, he grave them to | Yige is, for that was the warrior name of Neqaap!enk" Em. He took| them and cried out "Wệhee!" for Yagr is's dance was the fool dance, and lie said: "These two are
7.5 my skulls which I $|\mid$ pull under my sister and my niece." Thus he said and put them on the eedar post wheh stood on the floor. Then Y"ug is stopped speaking after this.

Then all the common men arose in turn | and said, "We shall be the crew of Yãg is and your | friends." Thus said the men, one by one. It
(0) Is soon as they had finished, Chief Qtomogwa arose and spoke He said: "Thank you ! for what you have said, tribe, go now and call the warrior women | to eome also, in order that they may know what they themselves have to do| when we go away to make war,"
 "nvmsgemg'in qagrekruk lāxens wīnaēnētē," ${ }^{\text {neēk }}$ Exs laē k!wā6.5 gatiła.



 70 q!wēxa. Wai, la Hămdzitōlē hánakwēlaxs lae wŭlg*ekwēlaxa















 did not stay away lons when the wハ, of 1 , 10m wives of the crew of thosic who were somer for in for ons 1

 of the men whom they gret in war." Thus hue som $\Gamma_{1}$ 1 a women eame into the house in which thes were then- kang the war. | They sat down at the right-hamd sule :am| | "11 N. "1 seated in the rear end. Not one of the womem lavelay on tryater

 Chief | Q !omogwa spoke again and said. "Tlamh yom. "r rac women. I Iou have done well to come at onme, for th- is 11, In the followed in war that nobody is called twies. ('omme, 1/m, and on the kelp stems to your husbands, that they may haw intu ther one Thus he said, and sat down.

Then all the warrior women arose and gate each tor - 16 of of kelp to her husband, and when their lushameds had hahem the hap, stems, they went back again and sat down at the plawe whow it. had been sitting. I Then, at the same time, all the ment he of sutw the kelp stems, Il and when they stopped blowinge the stems wor. ra ils

 gegenemasa bäbabak! wa Lī̃ gegenemasa k!wemmanal wnat . W.



















6 tight. They $\mid$ tied the mouths of the kelp stems, all at the same time, so that the breath should not leak through. 'After they had done so, they all at the same time took the round head of the kelp stem, squeczed it so that the breath inside should be pressed to one end at the mouth of the kelp, | and when the round end of the kelp
10 stem was flat, they twisted it II going towards the mouth of the kelp stem, and when the twisting reached |he middle of the length of the kelp stem, they tied it firmly so that the air should not leak through. Ind after they had done so, they turned to the thin end of the kelp stem and they twisted it so as to bring the air together in the middle
15 of the kelp stem, and when it was five spans long \| where the air was brought together, they took a strap of raw hide and tied it where I they stopped twisting, and after tying it, they cut it off | from the place where it was tied, four finger widths long. | After they had cut off the ends, they bent it into a ring | and tied the ends together.
20 Now it was a neek ring, and after they had finished the $\|$ breathholding kelp neek ring, the warriors and their | crew put them on their neeks.

Then Q!ōmogwa arose and spoke. He spoke and said: "Now take eare, warrior women. When you stay at home, rub your bodies all the time with hemlock branches, in the morning and in the 25 evening, $\|$ as long as we are away, and take care of this which is | the breath of your husbands. It will be put round your neeks |

6 farmāgililexs laè mōgŭxstendex ăwāxstáyas qa k"ēsēsē hatsâla.



 ${ }^{c}$ yas lāxa negōyácyas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wāsgemasasa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wadē laē ăalaxs laé yificideq



15 masasa la q!āp!eyatsa hāsatyaxs laē ăx ${ }^{\varepsilon} \bar{e} d x a \operatorname{k}$ !elx'iwakwe quas
 t!ōsobxa mōlene lāxins q!wāq!wax'ts'ānaعyēx g*äg'ilcla lāxa
 Wai, lāae yaloctex obnasyas. Wai, lámee qenxawacya. Wä, g-il-
 bābabak'wa toewis k!weme qroxots.

 hëmenālámēsa qōs q!wãxētasa q!wāxaxa gēgaāla lééwa dzādzeqwa












 for I wish to start $\mid$ to-morrow morming, is that tha nian a

 put crosspieces under them: to burn the hontoras :mil an an an the charcoal. " And after rmbbing it off witl old 1ant- tal $1=11=$ rub it on to the height of the water line at the lowthon what ane
 house in which the sereret meeting about the wis w. . the . 1.1

Then the crew did what they had bewor told (o dow io il a , and it was not yet evening when they finished. 'Then theypmi
$\qquad$


















 wīnaēnētē.



50 short, hottom boards into them, not many, for \|l war canoes are not leaky: Now they were ready on the beach, and when they finished the work, they went back into the woods and rubbed their bodies with hemlock branches. They purified themselves for a little while; and as soon as | it was late in the night, they all, with their wives, went to bathe in the river: and after they had done so, they went
5) home to their houses. Then $\|$ the men and their wives lay down to sleep in different beds. |

In the morning, as soon as day came, Q 'omogwa arose. The stood outside of the house and said aloud: "Do not sleep, Kwāg" ul. Let us start this fine day." Thms he said and went into his house. Il
(6) IIe did not stay there long, before he came back carrying his gun, and paddle, and ammunition box, and also his mat! and two blankets; and he went to where the war canoes were / and put aboard what he was carrying, at the place where he was going to sit. Then
(65) all the warriors came out of the houses and went down to the place where the war canoes were, and | put aboard their guns and paddes, ammunition boxes, mats, and two blankets, at the places where they were going to sit. | They kept their traveling provisions in their ammunition hoxes, and each one carried his own traveling provisions when he went to war. II
nlexsasa pelspelē ts!āts!aysuma qa pāxtsxa k'!ēsē q!ēnema qaxs
 W̌ai, xētasa q!'wāxè. Wä, la $\mathfrak{c}^{\varepsilon} m e \bar{c}$ yāwusēd q'ēqala. Wï, g'̂̂lemēsē la





 laēl lāxēs grökwe.
60 Wü, k'ẹst !a gäłaxs g'axace x̣wēlaqwwels dālaxēs hănṭem t.Ewa




6.) hōqŭnts'ēs lāx hắnēdzasasēs wīnats!ētē swāk!ŭna, qůs liaxat!


 qås, g-îwelkwa wīna.
 where they were going to sit. Whan il themal and

 water. | Then they went ahoard when ont it wi


When all were seated ahoard. one man whon wat .... . stood up outside of the house of Qtimogna farratir li.then and when he saw that all the men who were grome to wur were of aboard, wearing around their necks the kelp contamme their lon ath then he || shouted aloud, "Wii it ii," heating time (in |l." frim | , boards of the house. Then the wives of the warroers , mun .| 1. their houses with blackened faces, and all wearing themb hella 71 .n ran down to the beach and went to the place where the cmen in canoes were staying. As soon as they were nearly there the iwn shouted again, "Waï a a a," beating at the same tisne on the bo boards of the house. | Then the wives of the craw canment of 11 , or houses wearing belts, but their fares were not bleckened. 'Thes ran down to the beach, and | when they were just rumeme hem | the beach, the warriors threw If the breath-currvirg hetp wewh riftel to their wives, |and the wives of the warriors just met whe whit










 tsagemasa goōkwe. Wa, grāxēda grgenmuasa buha hak wo -











93 of the crew who were running down to the beach. As soon as they came to the place where the two war canoes were floating, and
95 where $\#$ their husbands were sitting aboard, then the husbands of these women ! took off the breath-containing kelp neck rings and threw them orer the necks of | their wires. As soon as all the women had the breath-eontaining I kelp neek rings round their neeks, thes came rumning up the beach and went into their houses and hung ur
200 the $\|$ neek rings at the head ends of their beds. Then the mer started away ! to make war.

They did not ask other tribes to join in the war, as ther were goins south, | for Yag is made war upon the people to the south | from
5 Comox down to the Indians of Victoria. II None of them was to live. if the warriors who paddled should happen to see them. |

Four days after they had left Fort Rupert, they arrived | at the coast of the Sanetch. Now, the warriors felt badly, for they had not seen any canoe paddling about. Late at / night, the warriors
10 crossed the mouth of a bay, and they saw $\|$ a fire on the beach at the head of the bay, and | the warriors saw them walking about outside from the fire. Then, | when they were talking to one another, the warriors recognized that they belonged to the southern people. The warriors went back to the other side of the | point. They





 hasēts!âla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wā${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wadēk"!enē qēqenxawa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya, wä gr"āxē dzelx̣ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ǔsdēsela

 wīna.

Wä, $\operatorname{la}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{m}$ ē $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !câs qēlatsa wīna lāxa lēlqwǎlaıa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxs laē $\varepsilon_{\text {nālōtela, }}$
 LFla lāxa Q!ōmōxusē lāg aa lāxa bāk!umasa Ts!āmasē. Wä, hëem


 bak! wa quēxs $k \cdot!$ !âsae dōgŭł siṓnakŭla. Wia, laemélāwis gaila la

10 Élaxa legwisē lāx öxualisasa ōts!âlisē. Wä, lē dōqŭlaemelāwisa wī-








 to what he had said. (rwaidw sheu in loul
 knife; and all his friends had han- "1 th vontamath


 eyes." | Thus he said. Immediately. the warmut man mand of and | paddled stealthily. Then they mriven at the frat |1 a really sandy, fine beach. The warriors stepped ont of the rane f carrying their daggers in their mouths, and went up the bach a , Then the warriors saw that those whom they were some to hill were $\mid$ sleeping under the sail of a camoe. I poist stoont on the gromend at one end of the mast, a a post with a forked top. Then they all opened the I front, and those whom they werr going to hill wire fast asleep. $\|$ The warriors saw that there were selen of them und is two children. Then the warriors made ready. They took lold af






















3. one cull of the mast and they let it down, and therefore the sail was spread orer those who were lying under it. Then the warriors sat
40 down on the sail, and stabbed through it those whom they were killing. Then they took off the sail cover, and Gwaxwateyig illis saw that the | girl was alive and unhurt. He took her as a slave. | Then he cut off the heads of two who had been killed by him. Is soon as he had cut off the heads, he cried "Go go go." He became
4.) excited in his raven dance. || Then Y"g is cut off the heads of two whom he had killed, and as soon as he had | eut off their heads, he shouted "Weè," for his dance was the fool dance. Then Hōx "hox"$\mathrm{dze} \mid$ eut off the head of one who had been killed by him, and after he had cut off the head, | he cried like the hō ${ }^{-u} h k^{-u}$, for his dance was the hōx "hoku. Then L. !ax flag illis | cut off the head of one whom he
50 had killed, and as soon as he eut off the head, \|l he shouted "Hap hap hap," for his dance was the eamnibal dance, and K îlem cut off | the head of one who was killed by him. And as soon as he had eut off the head, he cried "Wohē," for his dance was the grizzly bear dance; and after all had cut off the heads, they heard the sound of a gun fired. Then Gंexk enis was shot in the shoulder, \| and it was
i) 5 not known who had fired the shot. Some of the $\|$ warriors said that the sound of the firing came from one of the warriors' canoes. | G'exkernis did not feel a pain in the wound. Now| the crew of the warriors carried aboard their canoes the property of those whon they

 wabemax kn̆clābâlasaq. Wä, âemelawisa bābabak!wa la k!wadze-

 ts!āts!adagemē q!ŭla, k’!eâs yilkwēs. Wä, lámé q!ākonānemaq.
 gōgogoxa, lamm x̣wāsa lāxēs gwăgwaxwahatae Gwāxwaleyig'ilis.





50 hāphaphapxa qaxs lädanokwaasa hūmats!a. Wä, la K'illem qax•-





 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mēda $k$ !wēmasa bābabak!wa emōxselax memtwälax däsa la k•!ēla-
 been killed in wirt.





 When the day is bad. they carty for "...

 even if they should be relatives. |the? do now tahe nemp ow 1 mone war. They would kill whomeros they might seep padtly h. If a al canoe. Therefore, no ! member of the tribe frine out patdlay when they know that wariors are traveling about.
When the warriors had leeen out eleven datys, they comen hath in Fort kupert in the morning, singing the war song nis they worn ooth ing in. When they reached the beach of the house of Yug 1 . Wh bows \#1 of the two war canoes heading in shore, Q Qmogna stomel inf and spoke. He said: "Now show yourselves, (ive ertal, (Q'mm or in ...
 after going about to search for those who were to din togeth er wath
 kwa wina.



 ts!ē xwāk!ŭna lāx gwēgrlasasa wina, yîxs hëwaxaí mēxa yon











 yōl Gwētel, Q!ömoyâtyé, 'wälas Kwayul. (2'mon "1- "

 I have obtained in war." | Thus he said and shouted "Ye e e," and at the same time the warriors cried "Ye e e." Then all the warriors became exelted and held up the heads / which were now only sealps taken off, that they should be seen by those who had stayed at home. |

As soon as they had done so, they all stepped out of the war II s.i canoes, and all the warriors carried in their hands | the heads, and the girl slave followed her master Gwaxwaleyig ilis. As soon as they had gone into the houses, I they were called together in the house of the ('hief | Ts !ex ${ }^{-u}$ ts !aes. ||
90 I do not know what they said for I was not allowed | by my father to listen to their speeches, because G•ēxk' Enis had been shot, I and the warriors almost had a fight when they came home to | Fort Rupert, for they found out that 'Ts !agayōs, the younger brother of Yāg is,-that is, Neqap!enkem, -had shot Geexkenis, because l
9.5 G' exk rnis wanted to marry L ! !qwax'sü, the princess of Pelenakŭlag'îlis, chief of the numaym Kükwāk !um of the Q !omoyâc yē. | First 'T's !āgayos had asked for 1 !ñqwax’sä, | but she had refused Ts !āgayōs, because he was a mischierous / man. G•exk* euis was wanted by 300 1. !āqwax*sä, It because he was not mischievous, and also because she

so mēx dae Q'ōmōx•salax dai. Wä, g'asmēsen winn̄nemaxg•ada,"




מо qēqag-Ekwē. Wä, hësmisa ts!āts!adagemē q!āk'â lam lägēexēs

 Ts!ex̣uts lacesotē.
 SEn ōmpwŭla la hṑ.ēlax wâtdemas qaēda hănuakwē $G \cdot \bar{e} x k$ enisotē yîxs hâlsklámaē k' !ēs xōmalédēda wīnax‘däxs q"āxaē nä́naku lāxg'a
 Yāg 'ise, yix Neqāp 'enk'Emōlē, hănlsīdex G•exk'Enisōtē g'āg'äg'îlela




 300 k'enisōlē qaxs k'lēsē âlēta. Wä, lāxaē k’!ēs lemqa. Wä, hë́mis
was not proud: and for this reason
 L!äqwax'sä, when he would come home ufter gome io 1har was and, therefore, it was known by all the men thot ling . . . . . shot him, because Tstagayōs had alwass tl reatened (raverno if he should get a !ãquax'sia to be his \& wife, and th erefore all th. Ine i knew | that he had shot him.

G'ēxk enis never said a word about it. Ihe callel the (rwithle to come to a feast in |his house, for fexkernis was the hat dhef of the \|numaym Elgunnwè of the Gwetila. When all the gran- bud un come in, ! only Ts tăgayōs had not come to the fease . Then fide f nis sent two men to $\mid$ eall Ts !agayōs, and it was not les. herome
 to the $\|$ rear of the house and sat down there, nul manealathls 1 ; they put dried salmon into the dishes for the guesta. '1luss bra-11 to eat, and after they had eaten they were given crab apple is a second course. I After they had finished eating the "rash apply G"Exk"enis arose and spoke. He said: "Welcome. Ciwetılı. If deed, || I ealled you to eat here, for the reason uly I minted fon に. 20 that you I chiefs may eonsider what you want to sas on at ount uf the | great thing that has been done when I was shot. Cor there in




 hë ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maē Ts $\operatorname{lage}^{\varepsilon} y^{\varepsilon}$ ossōtẻ hănkīdeq.

















[^39]23 nothing bad in my heart．It is for you to say what we shall do with him．＂Thus he said，and sat down．\｜
25 Then NEqāp！enk＂Em arose and spoke．｜He suid：＂Now listen to me，tribe．If really my younger brother has done this to that chief，I wish this Chief｜Geexk enis to accept my good word．I will buy him off｜with my war canoe which I will give to you，Chief．I
30 paid sixty blankets $\|$ for it；and also forty blankets｜besides the canoc．＂Thus he said，and sat down．

Then all the chiefs were grateful［for his words， j that he bought him off，and that his younger brother should not be shot，for they had seen that Geexkenis was hiding a pistol．Now，after this，the
35 matter was straightened out $\|$ for Ts ！agayōs，who would have been shot by G＇exk＇enis，if ！the wise Neqāp！enk＇en had not bought off Ts tagayos，so that he should not be shot．｜Then all the men were happy and went out of the feasting house．Now \｜Gexkenis and Ts ！agayos had one heart after this．II
Now another man married n ！āqwax＇sä．｜His name was Lēlennoxu of the mumaym Dzendzrax q fayo of the ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wālas｜Kwāg uł．He was the husband of 1 ！āqwaxisai．Niter｜the warriors had been in Fort Rupert for four days，beginning from the time \｜when they
 encè＇e．Wä，lä k！wag aliła．





30 lasglamaxen kîlōnaq．Wai，hḗmisa mọ̄usōkwe plehxelasgema

 xŭnkiva qa k＇ēsēs hănł̄̄tséwès ts＇ācya qaxs dōgŭl＇maē G＇ēxke－ nisōłas q！wālalelaaxa ăpsōdegekwe．Wä，lacmē naqēesta wâdromas
35 laxeq quas lémaé hănfètsō laxsdè＇Ts āgé yōs yîs Geexk＇enis qō k•！ēs nâqemalē Neqap！enk＇emōlē xŭnkwa qa k＇lēsēs hăntētsféwē Ts！āgeyōsōłē．Wä，ấmisē la ëk＇tēqElēda ${ }^{〔}$ nāx̣wa bēbegwānemxs
 nâqáyas G•exke enis





came back from war，four young men，sons of the warrun is it sent out into the woods to cutseven poles，＇twofathonsilung．indiw， with forked tops，a little shorter than the lirst omma and \＆ 1 ． young cedar tree，four fathoms long，amd ：alsol｜long．［matm｜oul r on tie up the heads which had heen cut off ly the warmore The 3 young men were told to put them down mortharas of the fom bor to the houses of the white men at fort liupert．

Then the four young men went into the woods lahlind the fort and chopped｜down what they had been tokd to cret，and whan thay hal them all chopped down，they carried I what they had dopped down is and put it notheast of the fort：｜and when the？had hompht thom all out，the warriors went to the fort and｜made a frame to torn on the heads which had beon cut off．After they had mmke 11．the warriors took the hems and put them on（op）of the sharpumed poles．When all the theads had been put on，after ther－ralpu loul out been taken off to be dried by the owner in his homes，then they took｜eagle－down and put it on the heads and after they hat dome so，it was called＂cut off heads hung up．＂Now they remamenl ther＂ until they would fall down，and they were seen liy visiton from bit the various tribes who came to Fort Rupert．

 qēqexāla hălselaem ts！āts！akwāłagrawes．Whi，hémisi cnemt－aqu



 lāxg＇a Tsāxesek＇．












 fōl lāxa lēlqwălala $a^{\varepsilon} y e ̄$.

67 This is called＂pulling under．＂Some Indians call｜this＂kill to die with the dead chief，＂the way this was done by Neqāp！enk Em， when he went to war and killed the ehief TäxEldek ${ }^{-}$，his wife，and
70 his I two children，for the slave whom GWixwalerig illis brought along was the \｜daughter of Wäxeldeku．｜

He only had as his erew the others who had been in war，those who did not know what killed Q！ōmox ${ }^{*}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ ala，his wife，and his princess；｜ and WäxEldek ${ }^{-u}$ and his crew were killed without cause．It
75 The Sanetch never made war on the Kwāg＇ul，although the Kwäg ul expected｜that they would come to make war，and therefore the warriors alwas kept ready｜and did not sleep nights．They also did not kill any of the Kwãg ul who stayed in Vietoria．｜
s0 I forgot one thing about L！aqwamaga，the \｜wife of G＇ēxenis who was wounded．Three days｜after the warriors had left to go to war，her breath－holding neck ring of seaweed became flabbr． Therefore， L ：aqwax sä cried all the time．I have never｜seen the neek ring．This is the end of the story about the war waged by $\mid$ Neqūp！enk＇em．\｜

## Neq．íp！enk exp＇s War Song Against the Sanetch

1．I began at the upper end of the tribes．｜Serves them right！Serves them right！
 qēxs hagumg＇ila yix g̣wēx•解daasas Neqāp！Enk－Emōlaxs laē winaxēs

 dagemē xŭnọ̣̄ ${ }^{\text {us }}$ Wäxeldekwōlē．

Wä，$\hat{a}^{〔}$ misē lēlōdadesa waōkwē wį̄nānemsa wīnaxa k• ！ēsē q！âLe－


75 Wä，lä hëєwäxáma Sānatsa g＇āx wīnaxa Ǩwāg＊ulē quxs nāk•就a－ ${ }^{\epsilon}$ maēda Kiwāg $u ł a q$ grāx wina lāg•ilas hëmenāłaem gwāgwałatē bā－ babak！wäs．LaEm k＇！ēs mēxaxa gaganōlē．Wä，lāxaē k＇ēs k＇！è－ lax＇ধīdaasa ts！āmasīläsa K wāg＇ul．
 so nemas C•ēxk Enisxa hănṭekwē，yixs k＇tēstmaael yūdux̣ p！enx̣watsē ${ }^{\epsilon_{n 1}}$ āla bâwēda wīäxs laael p！elat！ēdē hasēts！âla qenxawēs ${ }^{\varepsilon} w{ }^{-}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ wadē－ k＇lîn lāg＇ilas l！āqwamâga âEm hăsyōlis q！wāsa．Wä，len hëwäxa
 Neqāp！enk＇emaxs wīaē．

## Neqit！enkem＇s War Song against the Sanetch

1．Lāx＇den grāg＇açaxtoliselax q＇ēnem lēlqwălaLa yâ hâ hâ，yî－ lāla lai，yã hâ hâ，vilāla lai，yā hâ hâ，wō wō．
 fire bringer. sorves thom right smothen right
3. My name, just my name, killed them. I. H. greut If ... 11 int it. World. Serves them right! serves them rizht!

There is another one who did the same us was done to \of f1' I Enk'Em, | when he went to war agrainst the Gametr hatull whah I
 Chief of the Gwats!enoxu, Was sick. Tlat was the if me of th, whif



 L ! !aqwag' idek eame in. He was the uncle of (2:i-l lu- whel hout in 10 sat down. They were the only ones of the (isats'ens whome in, for they were afraid of Qaselas and of his hrother. hem ame tomy were warriors. They put the boy into a collin and after demetmil done so, they buried him immediately. Qāsslas never -puhe to fon brother ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mäx̣wa and to his uncte L'āqwag'ideku. - fter they toll 17
 lēlqwǎlala fâ hâ hâ, yîlāla lai. yā hâ hâ. yilāla la, yă hî̀ | í. wō wō.
 yā hâ hầ, jîlāla lai, yã hâ hâ, yilālà lai, yā hâ hâ, wo wn.

Murder after the Dfatil of a (fiwats!exon ('und
















16 buried them，Qāselas went home｜to his house，and ${ }^{c}$ māxwwa and a．＇äquag＇idek ${ }^{4}$ followed him and！sat down where Qāselas was seated．They had not been sitting there｜a long time when Qāselas rose and went to the place where his two guns were standing．｜He
20 took out one of them and spoke．He said，＂Now I shall follow the ways of my thoughts．｜You will be the ones whom I pull under my prince，both of you．＂Thus said｜Qāselas to ${ }^{\text {Emaxapwa and r．＇āqwag＇i－}}$ dek ${ }^{4}$ ．

Then ${ }^{\text {emaxapa answered at once and said，＂Do not say that，}}$ 25 brother．There is smoke at Omanis and there are \｜l people to whom it belongs．Let us go there．＂Thus said＇maxywa to｜his brother and then Qāselas agreed to what he said．

Immediately they got ready，for it was morning，and the｜three of them started in a small canoe and paddled，each｜earrying a gun， 30 and they carried their spears．＇maxwa was $\|$ sitting in the bow， Qāsslas in the middle，and／blaqwag idek was steersman．They told their people that ther were going hunting sea otters｜at $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ awaq and lyuassiwée ${ }^{-}$．They steered for it and the Gwats！enox ${ }^{\text {u }}$ guessed that they were going to kill some one to die with the ！child，for they 35 started at once after they had buried｜｜the child．｜

Then they steered for $K$ awaq，and as soon as they arrived there， they tore off a｜narrow strip of their blankets and tied it on firmly





 Qāsғlasax ${ }^{c}$ māx̧wa ṭō̃ ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ L＇āquag idek ${ }^{u}$ ．





 hănцatsa hănhănţfmē．Wä，lä mästowaqelaxēs mästowē．Wï．





3．）wưnumtaxēs xǔnộ̣u ${ }^{\text {den }}$ ．





 They arrived at a shelter he the sule of the whan 1 af from of the house. They took down their sail and paldhed anturt
 and said, "It is a great thing that you padule abment. fr mate Intar did you travel thus on the water!" Thmalesanl. 'Tl. Whan replied and said, "O Wonder, we were travelang atom 11 of the wat r because we were trying in vain to lunt for simath on ot hawed
 at Omanis." Thus he said to him.

Then Nengematis took the three gums and sami. I of m mom arl eat in my house." | Thas he suid as he was carrsing th, throw znom, and he went up if the beach and went into hits small lomat Ihan is ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣wa, Qüselas and 1 !adwag idek went up the lu'. .h and thes went into the house. Ther sat down and smāyn -as w Hw Lom. Hănkwasō ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ gwitlak $^{u}$ and his wife, and also the wife uf Ningemals and his boy. || Hănkwasōgwisak" was lying on his hath wh the othor min





 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wida qaiss lāg*alisē.








 enēkexs laé dālaxa yūdux̣"semé hănhăm! finax-lai lis h-1 la la h







62 corner in the house of his | grandson Nengemālis, whose wife gave to cat to the visitors. | After she had given food to the risitors, the woman sat down and | Nengenanlis sat down where his wife was
65 seated and lay on his back by the knees of his wife. IT Then Enāpwa spoke and said, "Now let us | look at our guns for they are all wet. We will start in the morning when it gets daylight." Thus he said. He rose and took the three guns and gave | one to Qäselas and one
70 to 1 !ádwag idek ${ }^{4}$. Then ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̣wa sat down |f and thes untied the strips around the locks of the $\mid$ guns and when they had untied them, they were | ready. Then Qāselas spoke and said, "Now I | will tell you the news, Chief. My prince died | to-day and you will go with
75 hin." Thus he said, and shot at || Hănkwasōgovílak ${ }^{-u}$, and L !āq-
 Nengemālis was killed, for the ball went through the back of | Nengemanlis and through the left side of his wife, | but she was not
$S 0$ dead. Then the woman rose and sang her sacred song, $\|$ and the
 jumped througl the corner of the house | and hid in the woods. He and his wife were missed by those who shot at them. | They did not shoot the son of | Nengemālis. The name of his child was ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemō-

61 Nengemãlis. Wä, låmē hămg'ilē genemasēxa bāgŭnsē. Wä, ǧîl${ }^{\text {n mēsē̉ }}$ gwāl hămg•īlaxa bāgn̆nsaxs laē k!wāg*alilēda ts!edāqē. Wä, lē Nengemālisē la k!wāgralū lāx k!waēlasasēs genfmé qu t!ēk•atē lāx ōkwäx $a^{\imath}$ yasēs genemē.
 xwns hănhănı̣emk asax lak*as maaxsōnō k!ŭnxeeda qak asansō lex-



70 Wii, lii enemiequexs laé qwōłâlax yîtemas sex'sakwäsa hănhăn-
 Wä, lit yāq!eg'atē Qāsalas; wii, lii $\varepsilon^{n}$ nēk'a: "Wälag'ax'en ts!ek'!n̄-
 sēx. Wä, lāk aslaxaas laqēnē," єnēk'exs laē hănl̊̄̄da wāxex
 genemas. Wä, la $\varepsilon_{\text {mãx̣wa hănzeidex Nengemalisdē. Wä, lámē }}^{\text {men }}$ hëbayē Nfngemalisdē. Wä lēda łélgila hëx*sala lāx ăwīg*agyos Nengemalisdē qås lä hëx•sâla lāx gemxanōdáyas genemas. Wä,

s0 menē. Wii, hëemxaāwisē gwēx'ēdē genemas Hǎnkwasṓgwíglaku yixs līalal dEx̣"sûwe Hănkwasōgwiclakwe lãxa ōnēgwilasa goōkwē
 nemẽ. Wä, lä k'tēs hănlētskéwèda hābagŭmē xŭnōkwas Nenģe-

kwätâtye. After māxwa had shot, thes wont wit inf th. . . . . after they hat loaded their guns. they wont bow. We their law

Now they went down to the heath and lannford in ir an
 wife of NEngemālis cante out and touk look of the lon of tom cand
 but shoot me also, that I may go to where mes lombond wol Tlan

 live. || Hănkwasō gevislak", his wife, and the hay wom tou lor is

Then Qäselas and his crew felt good when then neromed it - den in the evening. Emaxwa had redeemed himsilf with two whon I " had shot for Caiselas, that he might live.

It is not called war, if some one does as Wa* dome hy (Qa-1 lac. hom Ja) it is called by the Indians "to die with those who me inem. It en in.
 They did not cut their heads off, and there is mu whin onf fit Qāselas when be came home after they had halled two \11, māhs and his wife, on the same day when the chald of (2a-1) dhel
 Hănkwasō ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{w}} \mathrm{i}^{\varepsilon} 1 \mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{u}}$ | and his wife, whom they tried to shout That is the end.



 nemx'dass Nengemālis qaes g'āxé dāgryōdxa x̣wāk'mán. II . .



 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ was ${ }^{\text {E}} \mathrm{m}$ ạ̧̄wa, yíx hālagemasēx Qāselas quns y'tüh. Wia, la h', h

 baaxa la dzāqwä. Wä, laem xŭnkwē emãxwnsa malwhw I an Lex ${ }^{\text {u }} \mathrm{S}$ lāx Qāselasē qás q!ŭlēxs häē.






 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lakwē d. $^{\varepsilon}$ wis genemē. Wä, lamn lāba.

## The Kwakictl. Settle at Qālog̣wls (to p. S35)

1
Now I will answer what is asked by rou, why the Kwakiutl | lived at Qūlogwis. It was when the myth people were scattered, | when they discovered that the princes of the rillage had been | killed by
5 Mink. Their village site was really good; \|for K!wēk !waxāwē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ had made the village site of the myth people. |

Now for a long time there was no village there. Then | the Chief of the mumaym Manmtag ila, ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̆ŭyalidzē came from where his house stood at $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ !ōdagala, with his wife Aōmōl and his | three sons
10 and their wives and many children, If and also with two daughters and their hushands and their many children. They travelled in four canoes, | for indeed they moved away from K ! !odagala to look for a good | place for a village. They passed Fort Rupert, and | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ max̣ŭyalidze wished to go to ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wiwex ${ }^{u} d z e q$. He arrived $|\mid$ at
$155^{\varepsilon}$ nox $x^{-u} d e m$ and in rain he looked for water. He ! did not find any. Then they paddled and went eastward and | he saw Qālogwis which was a rery good village site. Then $\left.\right|^{\varepsilon}$ masuugalidzē and his sons-inlaw monded their cargo at that place $/$ and immediately they built houses there. ||

Is soon as the houses were finished, Chief | ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maxŭyalidzē said that 20 they would inrite the tribes. Then he came |o Fort Rupert, for

## Tife Kwakittl Settle at Qailogiwis

1 Wä, laemxaen nā̃naxmēlxēs wăLāséwōs lāx lāg•ilasa Kwāg uł hë




Wä, laeḿlāwisē gäla la k•!ê̂s g*ōkǔla lāq. Wä, lą̄laē sex̣e widē

 yūduku bēbegwānfm sāsema léwis gegenemē Lé ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wis q lēnemē sē-
10 sāskma, hës mēsēs malōkwē tstēdaq sềsāsFma léswis lēla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wŭntmē






 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣̆ŭyalidzē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mōtiōdxēs $\varepsilon_{\text {memwāla }}$ lãq Lé $^{\varepsilon}$ Wis naengŭmpē lāq.



that is where $\bar{O}$ maxthan.e and hat pout sur lombunge


 ear ornaments | and his abalone mose ormaments Jown if of in '
 chief. Now his name is Geexsmo chiof's facm ambllat of the generations following him." Thus he suid. Thut is thin hor f1 . the fumaym Giexsem, for the numaym of (1) wav! !

 G'ēxsem was nursed on the left breast of them thothor 1 a ithe. they say that the numaym Geexszom are dowematat- frot the
 from the elder brother. I only wish to talk aboust than ifmer village was at $k$ !àq !a.
 dzâlis, the village of Yîx ăgămē ${ }^{\epsilon}$. Then ho imvited hum to conn in

 Dzenx'q!ayō and he went to Létade and invited Ilayalı aw $c^{f}$, at d ${ }^{\ell}$ māx̣ŭyalidzē did not go beyond Lén ndē, hut camu hach


 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas $\bar{O}^{\varepsilon}$ maxt










 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ \}aē $g$ gāxealela lāx Xưdzedzâlis lāx laemélaē Lētelaq qa läs lāx Qālogwis. Wa, grantai prancyal la
 qwaxta. Wä, lä lēlelax Dzenx•q!atyo. Wa, la lī 1.k ladi II
 ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ladè, g'āxaē aēdaaqa.

And Hayalik aw $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\varepsilon}$ came paddling after him, and, it is said, | the 45 five tribes traveled after him. Then \|they arrived at Qālogwis, and ${ }^{\epsilon}$ māxŭyalidzé gave awạ̧ blankets | and lynx skins and dressed deer skins and mink skin blankets and yellow-cedar blankets | to those whom he had invited.

Ifter ${ }^{e}$ māx̣ŭpalidzē had given a potlatclı to his guests, | then
 younger brother ${ }^{6}$ wālas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōgwis, and Yîx ${ }^{*}$ āgăme ${ }^{\varepsilon}$, and | Itayalik'awe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ said that they would build houses at Q ! $\bar{a} b \bar{e}^{\varepsilon}$, and Dzenx'q!ayo | built a house at $\bar{A} d a p$ ! and Lālax's ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ endayo built a house at Qālogwis, and after Lālax'sendayo had finished building his house, | the ancestor of the numaym Kŭkwãk!ŭm came from 55 Wāq !anak ${ }^{-}| |$and they at once built a house at Qālogwis, and then eane Sēnl!ē | and he also built a house at Qālogwis, and Walibâtyē did the same, for he just came paddling along and saw | the smoke of Adap!. Then he paddled and went there, and | at once he built a 50 house; and Walibầ $\hat{y}^{\varepsilon}$ ē came from \| Gwaxtā̄a, when he first became a man. The ancestors of the / numayms leéceged and leeq!em built houses at Adap! They | came from $\bar{O} s^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Eq} q^{\text {u }}$. That is how it happened that they came together. | Now ther inrited one another in
 65 the villages they had built. II That is all now.



 Wasē lāxēs Lētélakwē.
 ${ }^{\varepsilon} 11 E^{\varepsilon}$ māla ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēk•ē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wālas Kwax'îlanokŭma ${ }^{\varepsilon} y e \bar{e}$ yix ōmpas O${ }^{\varepsilon}$ maxt!ūla-
 lik'awáye qass lä goōkwīla lāx Q!ābaryē. Wãa, lä Dzenx q!a ${ }^{\varepsilon} y o$ g•ōkwîla lāx Ādap!. Wä, lä Lālax ${ }^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ Endáyo g’ōkwila lāx Qālo-
 xatas g'āläsa ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{nE}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{m}$ ēmotasa Kükwāk!ŭm g•äx'єid lāx Wāq!anaku.
 Wä, lā̃laē ōgwaqa g•ōkwīla lāx Qālogwisē. Wä, hëeḿlaxaāwisē







 $65^{\varepsilon} y$ ē. Wä, laem lāba lāqēx.

## NI. YOCABl"AMI

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BAV. Boas Anniversary Tolume, New Vork, Ci. Ki. Steenert, 1'1 (New) Newettee.
(Коs) Koskimo.
(Gwa) Gwasila.
The order of the Indian alphabet is as follows:

```
E, a, ä, e (i), y, \hat{a},o(u),w.
h
b, p, p!
m
d,t,t!
S
dz, ts, ts!
n
g*, k`, k`!
gu}(gw), ku(kw),k!u(k!w
g,q,q!
l, ł, 1, L, L!
```

Words beginning with a glottal stop (6) are phaced with the fol lowing sound, because the oceurrence or non-oceurrenee of the stop is not sufficiently certain.

Since $y$ and $e(i)$; $w$ and $o(u)$ are closely relatod, each of the c. groups is treated as a unit, so that y゙ and w followcol by vowela procede e and o followed by cousomants.

## KWAKIUTL-ENGLISH

## E, a

$\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{B}}$ exelamation indicating distress. IJI 305.14
ā exclamation indicating pain. C 52.26 . üăms bad luck, defiled. K 709.99.
asmèla to spoil, to make mistake, to bring ill luck. III 28.12; C 350.19 (Kos).
ant!alagila to cause constipation, R 5.6.94.
aint eyebrows. III 87.23.
aigrala Moneses reticulata, Nutt.
ay(a) to 1 ray shman. éssayapl. C 350.1 (Kos).
ayābages lappy. ( 296.9 Kos); ayaq!es. R 1256.6 (Kos).
aēdzè great. C 206.16.
$\mathrm{a}^{\varepsilon}$ yasō hand. R 114.77, eseyasō $p l$. R 132.39.
āyag $\mathrm{Ek}^{4}$ fine adzing.
$a^{\varepsilon}$ yous(ela) to understand. III 238.30. aEayoots?a to try to understand.
aw- father.
omp father. 11122.6 ; wiswōmp $p l$. fither and uncles, ancestors. C 28.25.
at your-l11 19.1, êas pl, C 30.9 .
${ }_{1}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ Wâsâla in company with father. 1II 277.34.
$a^{\varepsilon}$ watsö ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ step-father, mother's or father's sister's husband. C s6.24.
aisk löt father's side; $i$. $e$., the numaym to which the father belongs. R 1076.56.
awel- plain, distinct.
awElxiya to shout (?) C 306.25 Kos).
awelx's plainly discernible. I 63.72.
awelp:altō to become plainly discernible to eye. C 48.3; to convince oneself. 1 ll 154.16.
awely- to desire, to wait for something. C 246.12 (New).
awrlq!as stingy, avaricious.
awelx iya to shout (?) C 306.25 (Kos).
ǎwāk'Ela slowly. R 701.32.
axwinagemāla slow. R 624.64.
āwaqw(a) to sit on summer-seat. 11I 265.15.
awaqwés summer-seat. R 310.7 .
awa- see ша.
awāq!as liberal. I11 118.93.
$\mathrm{a}^{\text {E }}$ wal(isläla) to walk about searching for something. R 705.3.
awéqw(a) a dying person leaves his relatives. R 714.34.
awila important. R 63.64.
ăwō great, $p l$. $11122.10,1295.32$.
awōdzem great tribes.
awōwaxek!ūs coarse gravel on ground.
ăwîxats!ō to put inside. R 396.77. aowak big sheet of water, ocean. Ill 103.93.
aōms man of ordinary power (probably only with k !és). Ill 33.35, C 52.14. aōk!ŭna (?) to pick for oneself. R 212.31. ab- mother.
abemp mother; èbemp pl. mother and aunts.
abāyad having a mother (from :l stem abas-). III 25.16.
abéns mother!
abatsōe step-mother; wife of father's or mother's brother.
abāeEma end (?) R 111.9.
ābanẻ maggots.
ăps- one side.
ăpsadzé one side. C $66.31 ; \mathrm{R}$ 62.42.
apsōt one side. R 71.329.
ăpseyinx next year. R 352.31.
apsėk'lis adherents of one chief.
am- elosed up, tight.
amxa water-tight. R 92.37.
amts!ō filled up entirely so that it forms a solid mass. R 95.36.
àmx!!a a hand width. R 81.56, 147.22.
amxstọx ${ }^{\text {w }}$ wid to elose door. IIl 77.23; a hole. I1I 168.22.
amkeyės cover of bucket.
amelku a ceremony III 231.20.
boas I
ama small， EII is． 10 ．
amex Eid tobecomesmall．IlI \＆ 11 s amasinx ane $^{2}$ yourgest chill． 111 174.23
ămās yatsē fifth chilıl．
anmella to notice． 111 12．7．（＇2．2 N． 1 （New）．amadela ？）torntice a dan－ ger signal．
àmait mother！
ămãk•！excrements，a uess．224．23 （New）．
amāx＇sid to soil．C 224.1 ；New
amaqa shans－fight at time of marriage． R 96\＆．76．
ămaxō brant goose．
amyax－to praise pray． X 195．26．C 336．I．
amōs to decorat ：It 670．1．
ămt－to fish sea－egys． ăamt！a to fish sea－eggs．R 1tio． 10 ． ămdem sea－egg．C 130.20 ．
ămté ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ boil，carbuncle．
amlēx ${ }^{u}$ to stay at home．III 325．37； X 165.28 ．
ăml－to play：C 4.18 ．
amlq！es remarkable．X 229.27 ．
ademgǔlé crane．C 390．4．
āda my dear！III 74．4；lord．C 331.16 （Kos）；a person in the liue of primo． geniture．
－mother！
ādăts father！ 111 29．26；my dear （woman）！C 3I4．23（Hos）．
ādaqwa to call to an assembly．（ 345.10 （Kos）．
$\bar{a} d a x e n e ̄ s e l a t ~ t o ~ p e r f o r m ~ a ~ T o n g a s ~$ dance．M 730.12 ．
at－sinew． āt！em sinew．III 9．93． adēg ${ }^{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{e}^{\mp}$ back sinew．R 154．40．
ăsama red，long crab．
ăsx＇i－to sneeze．Ill 470．24．
atsō grandiather！
anāk enough．III 101．93．
ansanēg ila to do mischief．C $6.7 ; 111$ 14.93.
ăдēwas spruce（Kos）：see alêx
anés father＇s，mother＇s sistor．C＇S8．18： éanēs pl．I1158．39．
anēqa to fetch firewood．III t5．35；（se4 $a^{\varepsilon}$ nâ，ănkwe ${ }^{\Sigma}$ ，anqqa）．
 R 312．23．



ilit is at ar inn yint
$a F n!H=r=11$
athe Ealit o bubuy
ลhews＂1 が 1111
ankw，s lir．Irul 11 ，

 afna．ankw
anquila loutal：II w， 4 Anwis donif． $11112 \quad 1611$
ak firmly $\|$ i－ 1
Trrano mithe ？
ak＇a sal mos jlut $1 / 41^{-11}$
ity wile open． 111 w

axek welk othe 1
agen omen Ill．ilt．1

a：awa foam 111 111：61
 crantha．I ous．alimet
ax évlkins a fabul \＆luit orr in skull and thigh bomed
ax－to do．to be，to t．hr．
axa C $14+2$.
axe ${ }^{\text {E }}$ work． $1112,1$.
axāla 4 be． 111222.
axstod to open ler 111 h．
axila to keep．K 1＇4，－－（101
exaxelar to work．R115 ăxâs planc．Rel：il lo， aximxed thenest It an
 axmot tracks．（is 1
Ela fast，lirm．1imit．111t1－
Elg＇a ballast．R10．＇
Eldzo a hew that 1 ．．．．． 13 ，is

Elāq almost．K is 90
âlaxwa lehal game． 11111 ＇11

tilex．th go swa hown 1：＿．．．．4

akerw－ty \％humb if 1．1．
aだwalくextkula If
111.1


 Burgalu r

Elwat ai to scrat la. III 107.24.
Elmal- to bury. C $94.1 \mathrm{~N} ; 412.34$.
Els- sea-slug, holothuria. $R 475.1$.
$\mathrm{a}^{5}$ las R 475.1.
Elgfaldza a small holothuria.
Els- ineat
Eldzes meat. III 21.9.
Elk (a) to open clams, R 179.21.
Elk attendant. IIl 26.19; asyîlk ${ }^{\text {u }} p l$.
I1I 23.5.
Elgŭnwés attendant side, name of a numaym.
Elkw(a) blood. IlI 197.22.
Elk ôd to bleed. III 197.22.
elqala to arrive. X 64.29.
Elqw(a) to put out tongue. C 214.17.
Elq!wenox ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a person who takes dust out of eye with tongue.
Elxta last, after. 111210 .I4.
elxtala to follow. 11154.26 ; to do last. R 99.37.
āl- just. R 213.11.
alelxsdē last. R161.41.
ǎlōmas. fresh, new. R 236.5.
älaq new (eanoe). R 125.4.
àlexsem fresh (stone). If 264.15.
alta fresh. R 308.75.
aleg'a to add new ones ( $=$ new on back). C 298.7 (hos).
àlewil different places in house. $R$
193.6.
āL else. III 19.4.
ab- inland, shoreward.
ātes inland. R 57.2.
ātas nem wolf. X 57.20; eatai ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nem pl. ズ 57.18.
āLōlēnox ${ }^{\text {u }}$ wolí. C 160.25.
$\bar{a} L!a s e m k$ a fabulous inland people.
ā!.eq!anem land food (berries, roots, ete.). C 324.34 ; land birds. C 232.16.
āda(nux ${ }^{\text {u }}$ ) (having as) servants. Il 667.10.
at(ela) to break (a rope). C 38.8.
alsid to tear, break (rope). R323.4.
aL!ilic death (=breath breaks). III 202.93.
ālela dentalia. III S9.14.
atalels seeret meeting in house.
alebalaa. cooked black seaweed.
aụebō seven. R61.25.
àdek- pregnant. C 274.17. (New)

## ii

äsa to urinate (woman). 173.25. àdzas urethra of woman.
äxwa to enjoy. III 25.1. äxula to desire. èyōl desired.

## $y$

yî- that. R 57.20; 63.61. yix that (object). $y$ îs with that (instrumental).
yîpa to join together in a row long parallel objects. III 28.2.
yibelō cwined weaving of cedarbark in food mats. III 178.21.
yîmxsa to burst. R 536.40.
yimla to cut, eplit game, to burst. $R$ 248.35.
yîsxen plant, stem. R 190.39; 208.11.
yînt- to gnaw (beaver, rat, squirrel; not used for mouse). III 130.17.
yinnäsela to be in canoe on water. C 380.12 (Gwas); war-canoe. Ill 469.34.
yînēsa to give food. C 346.1.
yink'a to recompense. X 231.27; to take revenge. X 207.25 .
yāyeng ayoxawēs neck-ring of warrior. III 214.36.
yink-la to throw with sling-stones. C 192.4.
yūyînk tālayu ? R 202.8.
yîk â bent halibut-hook. V 472.6 .
yîkwēs cover. 1 R 81.68.
yikwil parents of twins. III 67.14.
yîqa to knit a net. R 163.10.
yayaqEt'ēnēga spider ( $=$ net-making woman).
yix'a fast. III 467.27.
yāyána to try to be fast. IlI 231.39.
yix'st!ón as you say! 11170.42 .
yexwa flood tide. R 72.66.
yixulua high-water. R 181.61.
yasxuot high-water mark. Ik 72.66
ȳ̈xoxsō deluge. C S2.10.
Eyexwa to dauce. 1[172.31.
yex "semés tallow. R 104.5 (see yāsek ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ).
yexwa land looms up.
yilala serveshim right! Ill 97.34 .
yîle(a) to rub on. III 64.23.
yilkw to hut 111 －9．3．
 （ 1424.
yilkwal to carry holin siril bobe a shoulder．It loifi 11
yâlqıa）sore eryes．
 musus．
viluw（a）to hamg skulls of enemmeson poles．3．1！
yîlxūla to hang over pule 111 157.5.
yîl ${ }^{114}$ s－
yîlx＂dzaytu danciny－bmateds（ $100: 6$
${ }^{6}$ yîl（a）$\quad$ to spratel legs．（＇Hio． 11.
Yîl（a）totic in bundles． 111 ：n 2？ yílem band int tying Je lle 26
yā－to declint．（＇52．5；t）give 111 ，（＇ 344.8 ．
yā－to hang down lonsec．I 4 siti．30
${ }^{\text {Eya }}$ oh！（called from hear by ． 1111111. ${ }^{\text {zyat }}$ oh！（called from a distame ．
ya－to work，to dos，to nase．
yānem game． 111 22．13．
yāla to continue．（ 54.21 ．
yā ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yatslē canoe．R 129．I1
syāa muther！（＇25か 33 （Nim）．
yāтap（a）to set sail．III 2̄̄ti．2． yāwa！！ég mast．R luo． 10. yāwabem sail．R 100．10．
yaxas－to dofora short while．R I 10.39 yāwix－to move，to shake．C latill．
yāru（g．iltala）to drag along on water（＇
208． 1 （Л゙ゃw）
yat to rattle．III $45!33$.
yaulen rattle．IIl 459.31
Yat！Eq rattle．III 294．3．
yasek fat．I 10s se（see yex＇semfo
Eyāk－had．C＇1s．21
${ }^{E}$ yak alid to get exrited．In bïlla
${ }^{\text {syax sem }}$ bad．（ 16025 ．
Eyax plaxeta to scold 1＇362．10
Eyak to vamquish．（＇f．13
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yageim soa－monster．$\quad$＇ $3+27$ ？


syäg ilwat inexperiencol．R 1756
yaq＂to lie dead．＇10．13．
yaqu to distributc．to give al pettatch 111 593.



```
: リノ゙ロ \(+1+1\)
```




```
: xt. M \(11+1\)
        \(\because 11 \quad 1\)
    al. i licn r. \(11+\)
    414-1) 11 i; 0 al
    \(\therefore .1 .1 .1\) - 14 TI
```





```
    yalk a to 1 1
        Kwa_al suxh
    sal.ai t.akr. "orr lil -"
```



```
    cya ix lat mati of then 1 1.
        yal 1 11121
```



```
        is is, a 1 :
```



```
        yaqula fir pre 111 line
        yax LFA ן rajh T=A! 1
```





```
        12 2-2.2 20
    younckil lat th tist whan the H1 at
```



```
    ¿yâ call irrmadman + 111
    yix-winl
        Yala wand \(111^{1:}\)
```



```
        1sce yäwata 1 at
```



```
        59.34.
    yii that near thin 1 : \(\quad\) :-
    Eyefya cold woml K", an
```



```
        ,i weir
    yidux thro.. It - :
    byen 1 fitwath - mont i: 1 -
```



```
        "at•r1 with-l is 11 an
```



```
        \(k\) l iz: -
    syizw rifo li 21-
        5y mix \(=4\) i. 1
        \(20: 3\)
```

Fruk＇wa slate
yülage to stay．III 4lti．14．
yöl 1 driit 1111 14．15．
yölala to driit down．
Eyatlat to，wara．（＇14．1．
yile thou R i；75．14．

## 『

caw－plural of worle in aiw－R 99.2 x ．
＋F．L to＇fu．irrel（referring only to hus－ land and wif．）．It 7．12．s．
iwagat torounclapint．（＇220．12（New）． fip（a）to pinch．R 208．11．

动，yú lice．
＂ps－pl．of ipes．R 157．7．
inl－to herpoon（Kos）．IIl 375．14．
étem menstrual fluid．（＇ 440.23 ．
it－again．
andetaitz great grandshild．（312．22 （Kus）
it！ed again． $111=10$ ．
न．dzac｜wa tospeakagain． 111234 ．42：
aedaaqa to go back．R 68．81．
Es－not．1＇ $14 \times 25$.
es．to wait．
eselat to wait． 11142.15.
ensersa 10 wath from time to time．（＂ 17．1．13
aisayn to heog． $111733.21 ;$（＇69．20．
＂sets＇aak＂wearing abalone shells in cars． 111 104．37．
iseg iwis adhed．K 65．2！9．
aitsikusile oh wouder！ 11707 ．1．

（ix pis sweret．（142．13 Amelan－ chier florida，Lindley．
ex x aka－ipla to like．C 146.20.
ak＇leqkla to be glad．N 3.31.
＂̈g－idzala geod weather．IR 202．29．
egêlwat expert．K116．17．
ake to be victurious．© 104．32．
ex－laz sharp．R 69．11．
tig＇is samd．J J 500．31．
aig is fine wrather．R 203.50 ．
ä̈k ！at well．R 5s．34．

ak？liseta to（6）up．C 386.21 ．
ö ！manlat slanting ratuers of homse

aktenxis uprer meler．R 9940．
akw（a）to clear homsa．C＇256．14．
egulend to cut off liranches．$R$ 151.25
iqua）to bewitels．III 426．30． Ensaqa to put livease into tree for witcheraft or cure（ $=$ pëspata）．
ix．$(\bar{a} l a 1)$ to come near 1 l 216.21 ；$C$ 222．16．ёxagatela to approach． （ 350.19.

exidzo left on a llat thing．R 22s．24． （see ax－）．
exenta to mensuruate．C 440.25.
$\therefore x^{\prime \prime m}$（levil＇s chub（foatsia horrida）．V 473.21.
ixsem semen． 111285.9.
－A．texsdę precipice．Ji 173．11．
âtrees bow of canoce R 96.59.
（â－）lather，see aw－
â－only．R 58．3ti．195．9．

## â

$\hat{a}^{\text {en }}$ only．Cl15．14．
âee innocent．not having had sexual in－ tercourse．
aya burden of song．
âtsao，âts！fatherl（addressed）．Ill 90.34.
ax－（： 18.25 ？
ix：a foot of mountain．11I 16．7．27（aw－ axa）．
ássōlé Veratrum Eschholzianum R R．d S．（iray）．R 175．8：a person of evil temper．
âla real．R 140．19．
ai－quickly．
aht ！eqkela to runquickly． 111 413．29： to handle roughly．
eâtsila quickly．İ 190．43；10 treat roughly：R 1s7．24．
albala quickly：R 302．42．
Alita to do mischief．III 245．2，N 81.37.
alis gready，desirous to get wealth quickly．
antat！a but later．III 146 ．s．

## o，w

ò（exclamation）．
oxwa to cry＂oh＂． 11668.6 ．
i－noun of locality；before rowels aw－ öber perint．Ǐ 197．13．
ăwilbe point of land．R 254．2．
wneyimsesid）to die．X20s．2（New
wuyō＇wa to shove intu．V 332.11. wűōq！üx！asx aye jawlone．
wŭd（âla）cold．R 144.16 ． winlasos ronled．IR 198 21.
 whideth＂nu：．11 is solmon in if 3：2．2．＇
wúsâle a small farne ern



Wưsdiala wise，careful．1113解 \＆Kis
swŭn a） 10 hide． 1 II I2＋
wh̆tha）to drifl．
 （Kus．sece waina）．
Wübsela to be under water． Wŭnseīl to sink．111 1＋4．6
swŭnemta to bury．I1I 67．20．
wŭnāla drunk．dazed．It 199．37．
wŭnwйnx ísa a bother！\｛＇94．12．
Wŭnāldem inlet．R 15s．27．
wŭng＂pine wood．
wünäqıl red pine． R ㄸ．f．
Whangelat deep．I11 11．1；R 60．10
wăk－to break off．
Wuk tala noise of miling rock： 111
196.25.

Wüq！as irog．III［71．7；man with pro jecting eyes green teeth，livid cohr．
weq＇wa brother of sister．sister of brother，cousin of uppusite sex C＇ 386.34 ． 390.13 ．
wйxata layugwa Ligusticum．
werlas to make a box by bending．If 62.51.
wül－tu pick out（？＇，
Wiwelgemak ${ }^{4}$ afl tribess．If ti69 $^{2} 20$ ．
 wely ilas？R 64．3j．95． 1.
watha）to stop，to arrest．IN 665．11：（） 24.18
wnlưustâla to ascend．It 6sk．23． Wŭlsnakūła to turn batek．（ $42 \bar{s}$.
müléx ${ }^{u}$ young seal．（＇146．12．
wūlélétas easy（ $\because$ ．II］ 10,2 ．
wulopa to eat roasterl salmon．
wüls－to succeed．
Wäwultsewax Eid t，try to git up river $1-22.7$.
wāwüldzowa totryones luck．111 12．4．13．
welk（a）ring shaped．III 27.17 ．
Welxsemata totio up a box． 111 $2 \times 6.10$ ．
Wāweluemē hightide．R 1x．3：2．

w．hay：furmen ： 12 1 7 ，

waya－
 high 11 is her an che
 dehts I： 14, in
wayate alet 1，1．Lan On
 wawn ak．latrotblat
 Whayak ila til．wast r


 Wa゙w！ak！a－tat
wābedzelaqua torry＂ho＂while lift－ ing（＂）pur $1114+3.26$ ．
＇wap water．R 7．4．5．
${ }^{5}$ wapagie juice．R 115 s 9.
swapala liquit．IR 247.26 ．

Wamag i gonse．（＇375，note．
$\varepsilon_{\text {wat }}$
${ }_{5}$ wáabade kelp．R lys．1s．
Ewädulk ála kelp－patch．R 177.50 ． Wat Ela）tolead．（＇36．5；to pull（opa сап（世）．R 97．8］．
wādenōts！exadè sheels of sail．I 100．s．
waidek dressed deerskin．$K$ 294 no ．
was（a）to sp：twn（herring），IR 255.23.
$\varepsilon_{\text {was－}}$ dog．
${ }^{\varepsilon}$ Watsti dog．Ill 18．10：${ }^{\varepsilon_{\text {Waötsle }}}$ pl． （ 394.10
Ewàpayou $^{\text {a }}$ hunting dog．III 18.7.
${ }_{\text {wāts }}$ grandfathor！
cwādzegal grandmother！
${ }^{\text {wādzid }}$ mastur！（＝dog owner）．
Ewayad brave．
wās．
waise blatewa to be liungry．（＇2：4．20 （New）
wăsderma pit of stomach．（ $23-2,23$ （N゙ヒW）．
wās－
Wäwats！a togive a marriage present． If 4：2．N．
Wāwalzōlem tople：tse．111 152．1． wiwusila to desire sympathy．C＇ 465.

Wixatsid to take a short time．（＇222．7 （．New）．
Wänem dead．IIl 97．30．
wān（a）to rxchange placers．（＇22t．11
（New）
wathis herring．R lat．l．
wân（ala）pour．（＇204．24（New）．
wänex $\varepsilon_{\text {id }}$ togret impatient．Ill 320.34 ； S 14．11． wasucxaila to matre：at．It 670．6． wathola to cure（＇32s．5（Кos）． wäk＇aba）ring shaped．IR l6is． 60. wax bei bent at end．R 13－4．10． wiwakuycie leavesof eel－grass，IR 513．60． wangialos rainlow． 111110.21 ；（ $3-4.15$. Way＂cape． wâx xit cape． 11129.42. wayimel towear capre． 11130.1.
（wi）watedre joints．R 79．13．
wat waq！aayu to beg for romains of feast ；
to eat with wife．K 308．74，7s．
wāq！onex＂s！！a oh！I forgot！Ill 115．23．
wäx althongh．If s．2．s．
wax＇se on buth sides． K 245.38 ．
$\epsilon_{\text {wiäxatas }}$ number．III 30.43 ．
wāx－ 10 have mercy．
wāxed to have mercy． $11154 . \mathrm{s}$.
wāx las please！（ 3š． 11.
hawaxela to beg，to pray：IIl 41.2 s ，

Ewãx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ waxūte thrush．III 298．40．
wāxolazwe water hemlock．
wailemk＇（a）to endeavor to do a thing well．III li－t．I1．
${ }^{\text {E }}$ wāl（a）to stop，R 76.46 （see wnt－）．
$\epsilon_{\text {wàlas }}$ large sing． 11126.1 （awo pl．）．
$\varepsilon_{\text {wālat }}$ distance．R 110．26．
${ }^{\text {woullasgem size．R } 13 \overline{2} .20 \text { ．}}$
$\epsilon_{\text {wälasyas size．}}$ R 59.46 ．
wälenselas depth of water．$R$ 182.22.
$\epsilon_{\text {wàlaedzas }}$ depth in water．$R$ 180.34 ．

${ }^{\varepsilon} w a ̄ l a s^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\text {axaak }}{ }^{4}$ a ceremonial（great one mate to come from ahove）．
${ }^{\text {Enälasx＇}}$ lynx（＝big tooth）．II 679．16）．
${ }^{\text {E Walasila }}$ to distribute blankets after sale of copper（ $=$ to du a great thing）．
$\varepsilon_{\text {wālala }}$ show reaches to a certain height．（： 14.3.
${ }^{\epsilon}$ wàlibâes feared ode，warrior． $1[1$ ti0．40， 217.27.

Walat $(\mathrm{la})$ being in a condition．state． 111231.33 ； 1 357．17．
wālaq－to desire．Ill 410.6 ．
wälts：ix ${ }^{6 \text { cid }}$ to be impressed．（＇3n2．s． （tiwas）．
wädem word．R 24．4tic wish． II 1 25．3．Willem pl．
wāL－love．
wātāla to talk lovingly，to joke．
wàdela）losur C＇20s． 4.
wảwan．！ex－Eid to pity． 11133.6.
Wãtaqala to listen to each other．Ill
362.21 （see wйt－．hōl－）
wầwataq＇a to inquire．C＇160．1．
wai go on！well！ 111 i． 6.
walia to lift．R 9titit．
${ }^{\text {E wi－}}$ how．（＇22．5，where：III 44．24．
wi- mot

Wix Eikl :annut. Mtis.; 1. 1 1.4 11 Weik!exsedt to die




wiyoq!ügis inside. R |02. IO
wiwa ${ }^{\varepsilon} q^{11}$ wolf. M bititi.l!
wis mate, male infant. Ill weqi, I.
Win(a) toctoto war. III 2.11.40.
${ }^{\text {E }}$ wék'(a) to carry long, stiff thing firewood, Inle) an shouliler. 111 2.3.2.42 (not used for ("anote)
weq(a) tolift. III 75.12.
Wequa foshove a longthing. 111 Jid 1
wisx ${ }^{u}$ stend to ktuncll a callur. R 1! ! 2. 凡it.
wēŋw(a) lurave. $11130: 3.19$.
$\varepsilon_{w i} \bar{\varepsilon}(\mathrm{a})$ all. R | $\times 0.40$.
Ewillenkŭla la carry all. R:2lo. $\overline{\text { E }}$.
wilem smooth side of treer. R tiol 12.
wel- cerlar.
Welk ${ }^{11}$ redar. IR 60.5.
Wǐlen consisting of rediar. R It1.32.
wil child (for wis in promnmeintion of deer). (160.20).
wil(a) thin. R Isti.lfi; wiswŭlapl. R 131.69.
wâs to frel surry. ('320.19.
wâsała to have pity. 1112068.37.
wāwadzolem toplease. 111152.1.
wiwasilaga to be proor. $111: 330.15$.

wâlenxpe vodges. R T0.24.
Wo go alead! R 97.66; yos ('142.17.
woi call of Winalase îlis. ( 30.11 .
wöw (a) to bark. III 423.2
0у (a) slow. R 46.93 (?)
0pp(a) to whisper. IlI 80.34.
ofm(a) chieftainess. III 354. 15.
ñmayo greatnoss (high rank
ōmat(a) jain ceaves.
fomas griat. ('192.1 (Sew).
ismis ummsual. Ill 196, 20: fanny: \& 150.11.
it(a) to periorate. ('11s.1s
ala( $x$-sid) sudidenly. IIl 412.21
örade stome hammur. Il| 332.35 kins. Sew 1.
aōts!agâla lengthwist 4? $\quad R$ n.l.6]

```
auh 'ilma li=ui=
1/ala sru= & 1 1
        ick+lotla +!No, - +
            , K. -
```




```
            II;1,
Mgil-la wiluer,lor romo | ' lal
        M%W:aym al- 111,
```



```
"घw al er.t hur i, 1_ 24
Bywathe rexlhrea*toll howl *) |
    I fiv! 1%
```




```
Ox tamk -Hzlo ||| fol|t
cixi.ala lovarri nla h moselof.l
    roots. c%al.ur liark
        "xlanak los.al |1|.1 |
```



```
        Hi2
```




```
nlakat tnw:at ||| &|
nhalahe 'rxclamatmon I 2m, le N,
ulrg'î| woll
olada slamimb R br! '%
            ll
```



```
hriaxfid lupay ( 24ti 2- \,w
ha lexclamationt \/ fit: 1-
```



```
hai hammatwa's [r| \I n+t]
```



```
hayahayalna foul danerer - Ira \l woly
haya<māl:& to du*!r.* is:
haiamit -igu tm rk ( 2-1.2.
|áyaskk ila marrim!, muje |& 1
```





```
    6!1.5 !.
```



```
    4;1;:%)
```



```
        harig}1\mathrm{ "1mutat, |l| {%!
        haycoskla fon <" orr If * "
        Hyyit ris.l l11 2-1=
        havidtala i,lorat : &",
            2-1 2:%
```



havaltama to keep steret．C 24.29.
hayă told．It 6＊3．3．
hayão！ota to warn． 111 29．39．IS．e väl！al．
hayemamamai cry of k＇inqalalela．M 6；94 11.
haina lomar dancer＇sery：At 70． 15
haya exclamation used when salmon is さe－ 11 ．（＇142．2．
hayoyiyi salmon dancer＇scry，Il 709．
hayo hai ho lronoq＇wa＇s cry．． 7 7ll．2．
hayu huya woli＇s cry．r14t．1s．
hayūtra in make noise．II b69．6．
hayogitd tosclect．C， $5 \mathrm{~m}, 12$.
haidai（annibal＇s cry． 11692.9.
hatwanaya＇\｛Elotol with matred pubic hair．（＇134．s．
hawike great，dreadiul．M 706 s．
hawaxela to ！og．R 104．7．（See waxe
havwinalela tofrighton away． 1322.25 ；
R176．11．
haha＇ne＇larengula hyermalis．
haber burden of somer．If bist．14．
halogwala to ment．（ 340.19 ，Kos）．
hap－to dip
hapetend tudipintufluid．R54．fl．．
habayo lirush．Jiss．te．
hap－hair on horly．
haüp！öma skins of animals． 111 140.1.
habesfanés gnatskin．（＇12．9．
haboldzem pubice hair．
habaxsole Ribeserhinatun lindl．
hap－＇anmibil cry
hat ma－to eat．
hatmap to eat．R2：33．42．
hasmais edible parts．R 2゙心．15\％．
hatmot remanins oif food．IR 2＋6，93．
hamex sila（t）cook．R 217．17．
hamex silelg is cook．C：350．23．
hēmaomas kinds of iond．TR 196．16．
hatmawaila food．R $2: 6.29$ ．
hatmayo iork．R375．54．
hảmshǎmts＇zs a member of a can－ nihal socicty．
hāmate！a a member of a cannibal soriety：． O 6ム． 19.
hãmats？：laqwa to utter cannibal cry： 11 tix？． 1.
hamsiwis camitnal head mask．I 6ヶ7．1．
 camnibal．Il 691．5．
hasm－Continused．
hămāla to keep in mouth．
hamsgemd toswallow． 111 152．10．
hatmatstè pōxüns stomath．I 406.2 s ．
hamamamé rry of salmon weir danecr II ：10．3．
hāmaa a monster．．1 70a．7．
hämalela close together（？） 11 ［ 452.36.
hamaselal wasp dancer（？）Il 710.7.
hamdzats！e wasp nest．It il0．7．
hāmelabela to spread over，to cover（a
Huid）．R 144.31.
hamelq！ūla to almonish．C $3 \times 6.15$.
hamaselalis grelie．
hamaxia grole，name in myth．
hamanekwa to be dazed．IR 199．42．
hananxūlal laughing dance，M 6 6 jo．2．（？）
hame＇monstrous！Ill 197．14．
hamó pridgern（＇nlumba fasciata）．
hǎmómō backbone．K 243．30．
hamotsena a plant．
hamt（ela）to carry a person or child on laack．11I 70．19：© 20．13．
hăms（a）to pick salmon Warriws． 12211.1 ．
hamkw（a）to put head down sideways．
hămx hamk lat huzz；block for hoisting．
hămxw（a）to rush forward．X ：2．ti．
hāda pet．C 30－23（Kos）．
hādane a lish（Amplopoma fimbria）．
hadie grandmother！（142． Z ．
hatt！elal to disobey．111 45．19：to urge：
（＇344．7（New）．
hăs he C 66．11．
hâs（a）tobreathe 11 I 33．14；to leak I2 2！99．57．
hiteyala noise of becathing．
hasis breath，keepsake（from swert－ heart）．
hask aē ${ }^{\text {dueje }}$ stomach piece of sal－ mon（＝giving short breath）．
hadzek washeal in woll＇s dung as protection against disuase．
hataila leaks through． 12 299．57．
has（ E：Ba）aloud．I 97．66．
hāts＇fxsde wolf＇s tail．（C 232.4 （N゙ew）
hashena so prepare．I 302 t ．
haisdrew（a）loose（moss）．K 196．22．
hadzapama Achilla asplenifolia．
hadzapamax law iz Matric：aria matri－
carioides I len． 1 l＇orter．
hatsawe dolphin．111 99．27．

13．is
hản－an cpert ir in is sumbe here a hănx－sid can w stups 111 ：！：
hănswala c，note is fill water 354.9
 fir＊．
hánem smill ketrhe R ：1：：12．

hanbend 10 piut end into memh for hămbend？＂（＂170．6．
hasa（āła）to continue． 11121.14 ．
hatasxawe collarbone of porperise．
hãuak a to request，to ask leave．R 319.3.
has uakw（rla）to du quickly：R i．）27
hanénax to desire to gos． 111 403．24
haneq！（āla）to growl．R ：35．2．4
hano a emall fish．I11 34！．17．
hankw（a）to curse．
hang（ela）to carry in one corner of blanket．f 42.25.
hãnqwalaceé bent．R 196，19．
hanx ${ }^{\text {＂}}$ humpback salmon．
hasnōn humpbacksalmon． 111102 －
hănxal to lookinto a hole．11I 130．2t．
hănl（a）to shoot．
hānal！em arrow（＇flis．
hak！w（a）to remain in a mertain state． C． $2(14.22$.
hägw（ala）to watch． 111 30） s ．

haqw（ata）to tie facedown．IIt 120 f2； R 273．98．
hat twayn chest of seal，seat lion （—merans of lying on rock）．
haqwane neata to lie on top of obs another．（164．10：R 2 $2+5$ ぶ
hax it！ed to npen mask．（＇ 2 2．
hax ó（dug howls．（ 16.30 ， 1 235．32．
haxhāqwamas to eat whole 1 15．4．1］
heex $x^{n t s l e g e m a ̄ ł a ~ c a n o e ~ g o c s ~ s t o r n ~ f i r s t . ~}$
R 213.21 （he ${ }^{2} \mathrm{X}^{-1}$ lZegemala
haxwla）to climb a tres． 111 3at 29： （ 212.14.
（hat－to kill．
halayur moans of killing．death bringer． 111 14．3．
hala to come back． 111213.111.
hasla hala）quickly． K li．f． 99
halāg＇a go amay！（＇lima：

halãxw to cat quickly（ 322 ？ 1 （Gwas）．


h
haxinal lat＋
hali Jルートl｜chtand
1．1．1 rivenin $=1$ ＂x．14••8
hit．i．t．
 hahor las ，ithe． $1 \mathrm{I}^{-}$－ halex－enal is peimer hatapa In l＇ 111 － 1


2180）1：
haqa ty ju．Sin her of
hax．hy＇t t．mery

has ${ }^{2}$ twrock ralk $11=\square$
hr that．


whol．I：lla

he Enakiila of the．．．－－＋
12024


hux eknd of－ 1 h
lomel R 205 \％，


 rỵakere Ef－7！
heyăse a 1 wet hat $h \rightarrow 1$
out 111 11．．玉h
huwagemx t－ity in rex
waris prome
hewax． 10 ever 16 ， 4
hewiynl K242：

heenx～－1814 T li 2l－

Ni．W
helow a of w ，bla

ham
hesekinla womangoes to live with hus－
bunt． 1114 titi．32．
hatyask ala married couple．III 197．9．K 59 53．
brinak tala sor surak badty of some one．
II bit！！Is
henakila formort tosome ate as a last

hég useola 10 （＇ause an aecident．i＇ 116.14.
hek tid to kill．＇ 104 ！！
heyakula（120231．

hangulen in follow a root in digging．IR 1！5：20．
haiq＇Enx̣inlag illis rearling in front of him． 31 694．4，
hiex＇（t！ia lish head． $12: 293.3$.
hexhax soceat tish head．R 338．39
hexhak＂（＂）hexhatg＂to eat walmon．It $30-51$.
hexwa to dryy having done something．
haixwanoma to come to dance．（？）II 709．4．
hat（a）right．
hayalige ila tomakeright，to tame a dancor．II 7e4．4．
haybalsa right size，pl，If 184，19．
hatyatag it right size．IR 119．Jl．
hatalakemes shamans．
halala to arrive in one day
helege ind to sorve a second contre in meal．I $323.1!1$
halik aso sucred．f 100． 16 ．
liclomagem medium sizer．R（it）．14．
helgeat to arrive in one day（Kos）．
hüfalar pnough．$R$ 72．5t
hela Elala to put up right．I 2006.27.
bëloemala to be intime． 11115.10.
hälogwila previod of tor months．

hatq！ala toallow．（＇54．5：R Iz1．74
hikto to get enough．R 8．t．43．
hoda（hela？＇）fohire．R 211．3，236．72．
heslos great－grandparemt．
hélöwinc great－grandson．‘’3ヶk．2．
histöwine oas great－granddaugher．
hoxwa 10 whisto（like steaner）to saty ＂bi．＂
ho．
hớs small ．thed for mourners and sick people． 11153.39.
hogwarlsagy ila 10 make shed in woods 11 I S7．3．
hōi cry of Winalag＇ilis ‘30．15．
hoip cry of sliamans，intended to calm excited dancers． 111 419．15．
howag ila to warn X 186．16；1o notify〔 164．26．
hómâla 10 look on．（＇14ti．）5．
hombem blue grouse（Dendragopus oh）－ s＇rurus fuliginosus）．
hit（a）to pass．X $19 \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{A}} .4$（New）；to leave， （＇370．31（Gwas）．
home（a）to count．Ill 463.35 ： 124163.35. hewrik counted．IR 135．70．
hodzatz！e small slyed for withow or sick feople（counting－house？see hō－）．
hos thine III 107．37．
hostalag imo mythical name of ghosts． C 158.12.
hosaxwatala buzzing in ears．
（弓⿱⿲㇒丨丶㇒）
hox＂huk＂a muthical cannibab bird． III 16．2．
hox＂hokwayak pelican（－hox ha hok＂of sea）．
höqw（a） 10 ： 0 mit． $111449.16 ; 10 \mathrm{go} . j l$ ． IR 307．5h．
hoptwale lilatux marisima var obtusi－ folia（Fermald R 19．］．
hoxw（a）to splity．w． 111256.23.
holala a little． R 237.27 ．
holem（ala）to acquire easily：Ill 139．43．
holesmatse nest of humming lird．a charm for obtaining property casily．
hōti（la）to listen．

## b）

berte panther．
ben（a）underneath，below．If 176.37 ．
ben（a）to fit． $12: 18 . \bar{s}$ ．
bens（a）bashful． 111 458．4．
bek＇o to loan canoe． 111341.38.
（bek ${ }^{\text {u}}$－）
begwāaem man．R 7万．\％s．
begwānemq！ala common man．V 441.15.
begwis merman．
begwil eommon man．K 275．36．
brgulelekila to have a secret hus－ band．Xi．1．
bekwee owl Myetala aradical）．
bekumāla man．（＇312．6（Кँos）．
bek！üs woodman a tabulons being that takes drowned people）．III 258.28.

Bnas
(bek" fortinural

 bŭx sit ,
bexembe soml.
hahagum bex

bäguns. visitor. Ill lla lf
hāk awie body. R 185 c
bāk!um. Indtan 1 raal man

beq!ul(elah to hu slocepr. 1113714. 139.17: l 190.39.

bex(a) to c'11. K 2999 69.

bel(a) to forbirl. (': 4 ti.2t.
Belx̣ŭa Bullacoola. III fria.34.
belx(a) to spread out roots.
bāsamas to wear off, to chafe hroagh
basbelis fins of fish, porpoise. I1130. 3
bāk â to meet. Ill 1.31 .7 bek â Cof.25)
bāgwane skate. 11126636.
bakw(a) to fish halibut. ('30s. 16t lios bāku(la) R 382.63.
bākwenok ${ }^{-18}$ (?) pothatch. Ill 426,2$\}$
bèbak!wime to endure. IIl 67.25.
baq!āla to smack lips.
bāxus secular. 111 17.13.
bābax"sila to paint face(? (p) (p)daq!ügemd? .
baxewid toswell. 1'26.15.
bewa゙k pregnant. 1116i.11.
büts womb. X 172.43 .
boulage ring of womb.
böbogw $\hat{\mathrm{e}}^{\varepsilon}$ white pine. ('172.s.
bābala jealous. III 64.31.
bāt(a) to stretch arms, fathom. R5J. x . $229,15$.

- albatross. 1'fi4.7.
beivakanlas place of bincling up. R 90.87.
bex'a phosphorescence. R 176.-15.
bendzâla to be phosphorescent on surface. R 176.44.
benk (hionk ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$ ) madd to ln phosphnrescent. R 305.6.
befeid (u pull apart (mose). Li $197.2 \overline{7}$
bâ to leave. R 173.17.
bŭxsâ to appuar. 11] 5s.12.
bolsid to swell. ( 40.20.
bolxode musk-bay (of minkn = swn Ifing berbinds) ( 142 22.
bolex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid to bud. R I!小.2


## I'



 mist
[1.0. Hemeld

 114.11

pal.




titi.1.3


pential sitout 111 1.
peketala totath worly ll|


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 hanat an binly Klay
penige a t., warm touh o |m, lo.
penki!, hook lor he- johall l: I =
pexw al torloat If an 20

pawas plato of th +14. , \& at
pel(a) thin. K 16, $\mathrm{I}_{2}$
pelipuela $p l$ li lat,
pelk ala bo her -pre l tot lath
 Hat. II1 1.1: 42


pelq.
pelprety hatumir lib,1 1
pelenetorl t hamhert | 111 -

peral tin wif tioh $1: 210$ - 1
pelagis athal fín $1.2 n^{-}$

pelporl ise + the li:

matimg |l| I.. ।

pawal. \& pril I: ! - !

parila p．．if＂otwre rises，III 14．1．11．
Tapex－ath to break in pisers（flat pieces＂．1299675．
papesama a plant
päpoy！wame a kind of kelp．＇420．
paisk i－n skinci mountaingoat with hair．
sue peannis
paig at to juit down a flat thing，to catch dueks in flat $n \cdot 1$.
paqöd to put down a flat thing．IR 1－3．10．
pagi］to put down a dat thing in house．R 273 s9
paqlaxsdes bottom of box．V4iz． 12：1：75－ 5 ．
pāqwa tostrike tail llat on water． 111321.25
pax̣a heart oi porpoise．
paxalal shaman．（＇50．17．
phatasite to be treated by a shaman． （＇ 10016.
pālpalanhalas dish keeps full．C26－4．11 not． pălapailaalsökwālas dish keeps full． （2）2ft．11．（N1•w）．
pèk lat marmot（Jenax $\cdot\left(a^{2} x^{14}\right)$ ．
pese ela）to go astray．Ill lis． 17.
jers！exatwie windpipe of porpoise．（pi－ $s a$ ？）
 pit．ay to whistle？． juthilbe whistling of mose（ 160021
proax＝wid（füaqwal）split by which hoard romoved from tree rans oht－ warel．If 61.37.
paila hungry：$\{196.15$ pixa humpry（＇296 1.1 Kisi．
pasy！a humgry． 11136.3 s.
josera tobe llesliy：III 57．2s；toswell． R 176.2 s ．
poxwar to hkw．
póx̣ñs Wadder．R 17ti．31．
joxutiae bladderon tojo of fish line． 1・リージ。
 Menziesia ferruginea smith．）
puxthala slating rafters of house．X 192 17.
pixpög＇wa mader wond or kelp plugs． thed it $r$ shootherg．as 1 iss
pina al satiated．II 2 I 13.

## p！

p＇ep＇ãz blind．III 95.26 （or ptaptas． II］ 304.41
b！emx＇sod to put arms through straps of load．IR 123．7s．
p！edek îla dark．R 162．85．
p！esa）to flaten a basket， 10 give a pot－
latch to one＇s own tribe．III 93．1．
p！eyayu blankets for potlatch．
p！esp！eyâ ear．IlI 46.38.
p！enq！ala large bulthead．fish that liwes on rocks．
p＇eq（a）to taste．III 39.21
p！exŭ（la）to spawn．R 184.1 ．
p！el（a）to pluck（feathers，hair）．If 102．10．
ptelos dried salmon heads （＝1）lucked cheeks）．R 231．1．
p！elf．m wool．III 361．2？．
（p！els－）
plelems moss．R 196．22．
p！eldzèk ila moss on back．R 82．6．
p！elevnāla moss covered．R 95.3.
p！elwŭmp husband＇s sister and r＇ice versa．
p＇elwadzō\} buslrand's sister and vice versa．if intermediate relative dead．
p！elx（ela）fog．III $255.5 \%$.
p！elxehasgem woolen（whiteman＇s） hlanket．
p＇elem（aba）to shut eyes，IlI 91.31.
p＇ex．（a）tofly．Ill 102．28．
p！eplasomas hirds © © 30．13．
platekwe $k$ ！ats！à charge of gun （－little things put into and marle 10 fly）．
ptā to feel for something．Iff 137．4．
plexwa to feel of．III 3to． 13.
playol to feel grateful．
plewayasde tips of fluke of porpoise （ $=$ feelers on tail）．
plēwaxsde llukes of porpoise．IR $-150.85$.
p ！ā（g－ustầ）to raise．III 94．13．
pleplaq！ugemd to paint iace．Ill
116．38．（see bābax̣＂sila．）
playob giving away coppor． 11144 ，1世．
1！es（a）hard．R 185.5 ．
p！ekw（a）winvite． 111 112．2s
p！éq（a）rotten（rope mat，cloth）．

BHA=



 break door salmon. R .2.j.al
phoghs an elible phan.

## 111

medelgwal tolnoil. R lun mar molr Gūla.
met-, met!ancs horseclam. If !1 s metra) tofwitch.
medens to prish spear under water. R 414.13.
met!os kidney far. ( 12.s: R +2? 11. mes-, mesela grealy foriood $\quad$ - 146.20 . medzes canmibal's whistler greendy insidel. III f2] 2.
meskwa greedy one. ('212.16 (Nfw).
meshiss k titemasa gwaswina greedy. pointed tongur oi raven, used as charm on halibut hook.
mese mesek cry of hawk. fo by. 9
mesfog sea regy. R 154.11 .
mesleq'una insect. X 13.35.
metsi * mink. (' 176.10.

${ }^{6}$ mentstaqe ${ }^{5}$ yo one-horn-on-forthead (a fabulons mountain goat). (' - 15.
meus a) to pirk 1tp. Re218.7: asmall pur latch at whech girl': clothing is thown away to be picked up by the prozle.
Emenāla fish jumzis. III I6ir.11: R 350.45
menéqu(a).
menixewid toreturna favor. 'ing.22
¿mens(al to masure. Rfi3.ti3.
${ }^{\text {Emenekn}}$ measured. R 121.31\%. menyayo measure. R 64.s.i.
mendzex-sid tosplit. ('290.10.
mang alaxstaliszla. II fine.2.
menk- exerement.
menāx excremunt. (2ㅡㄴ.12 Nets. mengedeq slime. 111147.4; cloteml blood. HIF 19219.
meng as anus. (' $1441: \mathrm{R} 133.23$. menk insela to throw excrements X bis.s.
menga war canou (' $3 t 0.14$ Kos. (meng'a ? ) .



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Amoke,
    1 IN- I +a,
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        1: .11.
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        |-1.10! |! Ifa
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    12!:24
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        R",
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mel－to light a fir＂
melx mend to light end．III 145．31．
matis：therlh．111，145．30．
melegayu stone chab fotone in hide with short hander．
mplextia（o）trabel in cance．Ir 96．5x metawelt tontart across．f 16.2 ．
inkls－to turn heral．
melmelevia to turn had back． 111 150.19
malegrmano halibut－head．R 243.41 ．
meliok＂turned．If 35n．3！
 （melq！ụxâta ？R 396；\＆ 4 ）．
melx（a）to drift．X $\$ 7.35$ ．
melxswid tomoistron．R 92．24；to paint with rings．（ 20）213．
melar sontheast wind． 111 3ino．I．
melek sockeye salmon．I2 35－1．33．
mā to crawl，to swim． $111304.24 ; 1$ ？ 373.7.
mamarmas R 3太2．3；mamaomas． R 407．56 fish．
maskmag ilis fish．1＇232．12（New）． mat－to put down on stomath．
manolis to put down on stonach at side． R \＆パ．3．
mainlyek＂roasted．Iz tox． 10.
manga－to regret an act，to have merey： māyafa X 57.22 （māyatia）．
maxaxila to have marey．III 171.17.
māyalat surpassing．II 709．5．
mayukwala a game．
māyōs（a）to give birth．III 67．12．
maxotem newborn child．Ill 77．18．
mailbend to mark line with wedge．R 61．31．
madbano marking wedge．I？〔1．5s．
 a copper．


mipelala to pluck off（moss）．R 1！H：24．

mamreas propurty in honse． 111 $105:$
mamadas piece for tying on erosestraps of hasket．R 135．31
māmana hawk（variouskindst（＝trying to strike（rom mix＇a＂）．
mamala white man．R 09.3 x ．
mam：isma leaves．IJl 299．3；R 186.2.
$\varepsilon_{\text {mās }}$ what？III t4．3．
${ }^{\text {Emax}}$ nox ${ }^{11}$ what tribe？C 155.9
Emayenx what masun？X 166．2！．
mās（a）to eat food consisting of several ingredients．R 342．9．
masia）stripe．
māyos raccoon（＝striped face）．Ill 255．14；C 176．10．
masl！ek ała slant．R s（4．50．
（māstia）mustard（English．）
masto harjoon．R 17ti．41．
mats！apa to make a bundte．R126．25． maits＇ena harlequin duck．（＇222．4； （matsin？）．
magraana hair line for trolling hook．
mäg agou gronse（in myth，and No： $\left.k!w a x \cdot d a^{\varepsilon} x^{u}\right) ; 11130 s .30$.
mik（ala）being near ley．I fil．23．
max bé next to end．If Tis．3．
memk àla elose together．K245．44．
mảg ifemi weqwa half brothar． said by sisler and zice rersa，not of same mother．
$\varepsilon_{\text {mamaywa }}$ flas hurt． 111451.24.
mảmatëk a swallow（Tachezoin＂ta tha－ lassina）
māmèma warbler；hawk ？？）． 111304.40 ． maku（a）to feel fish nibble at line．
emaxw（a）potlatch．Ill firi．9：tocarry property；（ 324.20 （ K s）
māwit sacred room oi dancer． 111 103.33.
māx＂－to tie．
maxabend to tie knot in end $R$ 173.9 ．
max＂stend to push into water．R127．41．
maxuté（a）to be ashamed．III atiti．1．
max－
maxemox killer whale．If $665.12:$ pl．maxmxecnox ${ }^{n}$ ．Il tififi．t
maxstâla raccoon（－striped eyes？
malats＇es wash tub．II－29．1．
malag（a）to makeselvedge，hraidat edpe of basket．If 142．21．
malay（Ela）mixed．R 29s．4s．
mate exclamation enabling purson to stay under water．
mâlis a kind of salmon－weir．III s 3.10 ： C 94.1 ．
 rough shall
 2！ 11.13
malxaxid to eat 1 ＇ile Kou
mal two．R 2eti is
malgumāl eight． $\mathbb{R} 1 \times 2$ 2゙
malg ustå twenty．R 2プン ーン
mālegré twelve R 11 ： 3 ；
mallal bitter
màt！ala torcognize．（1 2゙ム．21
ma fish． $111 \times 3.15$ mèyoxwane salmon．If 709 f．
mäs head of donble－jointed salmon spear．R 302．（
mas meat of porpoises．
meta to twist nettle hark，sinew，hair． V 48．5；R 155．4？．165．665．
més－，mémes penis，l11 13f do． medzejexdzayo instrument of sea otter．for seraping inside of cancu－
més（a）tosmell．X 16i7．4；1R 1：2．25．
mésstar j＂lak boiled guts．R ：35．s．
més（a）to caulk（canor）． 111100.29
mégwat spal．R 174．1，pl．memegwat C（i－4．15．méemgwat
mex（a）to light a fire．HI 15N． 15.
méx ide porcupine． 111320.35 ．
mé $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{id}}^{\mathrm{id}}$ hair seal takes line out．
mēx（a）to slecp．\1 719.5. mexela to dream．C＇s．ll．
mise ${ }^{u}$ x̣emalis Myx cephalus．
mes（a）to tease，to do mischiti．111 51.35.

mis lour．（＇ 54.2.
hamits！aqâa twenty－four l：159． m misogemg ustà forty．R 154．3．3．
mō－to pile up．R 346．15．
mewer to take into house．R239． 32.
māwa to move fors 10.
ememwāla cargo of cance．（＇3k－．s． smewis heap on beach．Je zo． 4 ． pl．nex mewese R L：91 33. moxs to load crave．R 2： 6,32 ．
mat ery of raven．f 2th 9，大⿹ew． māพawo ety of crow．（＇2． 46.32 （New）．
mâla to carry many things on shoulder momas（at）to hurt．If hiolo．12


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$\because 119$




31.240

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Emokwa bounュ ل1! --


migisa
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mawate hark in real | hi h-
mixplog find tronh h
mixulab derty 13.11 || $1 \mid$
mifla tolorerateind to thonh 111 ,
mölan rough.


## d

 163．2．2．

dentil－to be out i aizht a ly
dem－sill，wi：l
demplat walt tast．is i．b

demgatsas armyit 1 gent dempola arm ir i l－
 woman
damx：Em basker of fin lar ort ant grase emhirmilers hit．il al $>$
dr．mlixula 1,1 mat，rit $\geq$ $1113 \% 21$

 fint lo．t：
1） HIt


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        d+ ntrla |l| || I.
```

drus cmar bark．
denem raq． 111 53．1．
denats bark of red cedar．R 49．76．
denyas condar bark（Kis）．
denkemis rededar． 111 78．11．
densen realar bark rupe．R 75.26.
AEmtestm hat of cedar bark．R 139．1！

 Alents！＂．u？
denx thestad in a row 111296.19.
denwaya ：anchor line．IR 125．4．
（Enex fila）（6）sing． 111 69．39．
（lek ：i）to bury．
dexphat grave－tree 111279.4.
ley $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ ya grave． 111 57．11．
dexfa to open eyces．1H35．40．

dex dexilil owl fll 304．do．
dexdex ini owl．1＇33s．15．

dex diax to eat somakid herring ＊pawn．R＋2 4.1.
drakk＂greasid．（＂356．17：R 425．20．
dengwate grease lox．R © 2.7 ．
Jexwar to jump．C 212．27．
dewil to jump，into housw ．A 6zal2． （lexta）
dexayu round pole and wedges with round ${ }^{2}$ wint ion splitting trees．
dexpeoxewid to spread tonks．R 370.15.
delx＇（a）damp． 12125.13.
dildaemkita to make twols，utensils．
111189.17.
dā lia）to take．marry in hand．R 130．20．
daas handle．R 133．21：grip．R 109.15.
dayod totake in middle．R 119．15．
dataraly is persun whatakes cnemy＇s dothing ior witelerait．
diajeinem blankets given in all sathee in purehase of copper，to be returned hater with interest（ - put in hated in honser）．
dax dasi to commit rape（ - to take and put on ground
dabrmlealat oput anagual amome of blankels on a pile offered by ：a risal．then aceepting them．
dade：g，to fight．
dapal to tow 1 1326．33．
dâdekias property．© 104．30．
Tadek＇a to le jealous of each other．
1I1 123．2．2．
dada father！
didelég a sibver bracelet $=$ dollar［sit－ var］on back．［11＋49．5．
didauma property．1 2．96．26 © New dedasmala to move things．Il f10． 32.
daditjan white mose．
disia）to dive．（＇bi6．2゙）
dats father！I［1 135．3．
däg $i^{\varepsilon}$ nol fellow wite． 111142.1 s ．
dākintslésela lish jump down betach． 111302.42.
dal ela）to laugh．11198．16．
dai a）to unfold． 11133 s .41 ：R 22s．21． delk uniolded．$R$ ч54．it．
dia to wije．111．469．12． degeidano lowel for body：
degemyo towel for face．I 443．12． dexsdano twilet sticks．
deida foan at 100 per cent intorest．
dewana liver．R 245．7！（t！wāna？）．
didrimala property，grovisions stured in lonse．C ！ 01.31.
destirlax dolphin．（New）． destawâk．（New）．
d（k－（a）seal，salmon tives． 113302.42 ．
diqw（a）to punch．III 27.40 ；R 76．65： 133.5.
digwayu pile－driver．C3nz．21．
dexu yellow cedar．R 129．1．
dewal yellow cedar（Kos）．
dex̣umanees löqwasis hafted stome hammer（of loywatis），not used ly Kw：y ul．
delak îla）fish jumps．R 1s3．6； 111 324.5.
diiz？！en（dzō）squid bones on suriace．（＇ 17：．15；R471．11．
diaqala． $1+41.20$.
domay heart of wood．R 57.11 ．
dodrywige te C＂lna barbata．
dht－duttāa to speak．（ 314．？Kos）．
dödas words of song．© 3I心．2t （だos）．
dadodala to reply：Č254． 19 （Nim
dos（ab to be poisoned by clams．
doyad having poisonons clams．I＇ 376.3.
dostend R！1．11．
doselek！wa Rubus nacropetalus Dongl．．
－ursintus．C゚む心．

Ben－
 12 $4501 \times 0$




dogen̆l sien．R 119．2．
doxdoywas tw wateh．R 1．う1 1 ．
doulex＂stoht 1 ＂iltink．\＆ご小 K心）
dixts！es seer．
dixe ${ }^{\text {wratela }}$ 1odisoover $111+1$ if
doxemuls to streth a rope outside．If 1．5心．：36．
döt（elar numb，ramperl．
nollemxesd to have nighmare in （66！）4．

## $t$

GEwix a to go guat huntimg． 11 I ： 3 （ree tüx ${ }^{4}$－）．
 104．3．
tep（a）to break dish，shell．honel li 10． 13 ．
temelyw（a）to ：typude
tems（a）Wodge jumps out．（ 2128.7.
temkw（a）to（hop）．I： 2.15 ；to bite （） 332.22 （ K（1） 。
temx（alis）plants show on ground． 10 sprout．K194．2．
teml（Ela）to throb．
tes（ala）to loan against．R（i9），12．
tes（ala）to sit with knees drawn up． 11187.12.
（tesna）for déna sandstone．\ f66．11
tenk－hill，lump．
tenka to boil uver． R 3 31.55 478.54.
tenkla hill on rock．（＇ごti 30.
telix tata lump inside．la 59.71 ．
tegrèila a small birt．（Nent teg drilat
tek alaenés R 170．60．
tek ala to he fult．（＇26．15（tenk ala？
tek le belly．R 1－4．30）．
tek： 08 derr．C 200．23，Now
 374.28 （iwas）．
tEk ${ }^{11}$－（teg－？
tegŭlexs to pull ont of ramoe．R 175．15．
tetegenōd to takr up al sides li 220．30： 469.2 ．
 1i ．，
－V
$13 . .12=5=1$
（in） $10 \cdot 1$


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th
11 入．．．！ teil al bum Il 1 1．WWatia lurat h

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telts:! a in womm

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1．6 to wath 111 ，
tistala tan－T－1，ha bly in in

12 23： 219
faind tulorawe $111 \ldots=$
 －03：
taminas squirrel｜lt
tanis vanmber II Wín otal

1ay－
tägal
täqiala
tran flic． 1

tas．al torshur t．．．｜h．1｜

 li．k．

1－n：
tili：Wala 1，8，111－1
tü－ 1 hat


tíikn 1）1．La
 1．．гrin
tēgra）torlrope X 153．14．

tex tex abll wwl Bubuvirginianus）．
t．xa hembok lraver（kus）．
texate！r bladerer of porpenise．IR 4．50．s4
tila hait． $111293.2 ; \mathrm{R} 162 \mathrm{Sa} 2$ ．
tatila to go to get bait．R 475.51 ．
 rixe bilgewatrer．IR 371．3．
（ipp（a）speck．R 202．22（t！opa？）
$t^{4}$ wexclamation of mink）．（ 142.25 ．
tō＂
LE ${ }^{\text {WWa }}$ to attack． 111 468．24．
tox ${ }^{\text {ewid }}$ war dance．（＇2s． 16 ．
tögyag to commit suicide．1ll 122．い
t！öxwa tomake trail by walking．（＂ 14.16 ．
tioxerwid to spin．
toblase Els to break up．t＇170．1s．

## $t$

t！ep（ela）ti）be covered by some sub－ stance．R litiati．
t！epsem to be covered by water． 182．さ．62．
t！ebeg＇it to drive in．IS 93.16 ．
1！fm（a）to sew with cedar twigs 1ll 302．2！．
t＇Em（a）to lash up． 111 303．9． t！entag im lashing．R140．7．
t！ems（a）to beat time． 111 \＆ 6.15 ． t！ems yayo baton．Ill 57.36 t＇emedzo board for beating time． 111 － 6.5.
1＇fmsais wart．
t！emts！Unifolium diatatum（Woods． Ry（l）．）．
t＇emkw（a）twcardle，toslirink，to shrivel． 13．1V120．15；R57．8．
t＇emk＂chnpped in short pieces．R 189．11．（Correct temk ${ }^{14}$ ）
t！emq（a）topin．III 347．21．
t？ $\mathrm{tmxw(a)}$（1）pick gousperries．R221．1． t＇mmxwale gooseberry．R 2： 1.1. 1＇：mx ${ }^{11}$ mis groseborry bush．
t！enaxtol weaving frame for cedar bark hlanket．
t＇rnt＇rgo to marry in one＇s own family．
t＇ensaial to sheleer against rain；shade． III 121．2\％：X161．9．
t＇ensc̈layo．
t！emx ksoot in wood．（t！enx＊？）．V 332.12
t！enx（a）to walk with jerky motions．
l！enx a bird．
t－EnX－
t！ent！enxedzo veins of leaf，ridges batween grooves．IR 275．25．
t！ek＇（a）soil．It 73．79．
t！ek islak ${ }^{4}$ garden berl．R 1s9．14．
1！egun a kind oi canue． $1112 \times$ 2． 16.
t＇Ekw（a）to butcher qame．lish．If 411.30 ．
t！ekw（a）to poke with finger．（＂ 6 it .4.
－to take down．111 361．33．
t！eq（a）berry cake．R 269.9.
t！Eq＂•
1！fex＂süs cinqueioil root．R 1＊8．1．
t！eq！wano cinquefoil plant．I？ 190．40．
t＇Egūdzō cinquefoil gardecn．$R$ 129.14.
t！ex ${ }^{u}$ ！aqu to eat cinquefoil rocts． R 191．27．
t＇EX＂t！ey！ús a plant．
t！ex－
t＇exila door，trail．H11 47．26：law： II 6T：．14．
t！exa door，trail．（ 310.11, Kos）．
t！exila to make trail．W 677.14
1！ex tēe ladder．（＇ 104.25.
t！ennâyés side door．（： 412.6 ．
t！els（a）to split balibut．salmon．$R$ 249.75.
t＇elyayo knife for cutting halibut， salmon．R 2－J5．56．
t＇Elěk suliced．R 251.200.
t！els liburnum l＇aucithorn．l＇ylaine， lerries．R 92．39．
t＇elemîs Viburnum bush．R 2l6．16．
t！elk soft（t！elqu？）．11I 54． 10 ．
t！elqfar female（fish）．
t！elxw（a）to soften by beating with
wedge．R 296.83 ．
t！r：likn pounded．R 130．32．
t！Elwayo eedar bark beaten． R 129． 17.
t＇Elwagayo III 197．14：t＇elwagano． 1 tri6．1：club．
t！al－to gatherblanket over shoulder IR 118．ti．
1！
tax fid tree falls．12 37.7.
thes tree lies on ground．IR se．t．
theyalat invisible．hidden．X 5 ． 5.24 ．
thyolem sun protector．12 125．2l．
$t$ ！ix sid to become invisible．C
176.17
thkia tul．ty dow，soaterlitio that．r another thing．
thoril bed mat．II T：0．7

to pick up stone．R 16－9 28
thagatsti stone hasket KZ．
t！ägem Foad of stoness 12 y9．5 ni
thaqula to carry stoness，bex
t！éqwap pilowi word and stones for


t！axts！ata to put stomes ints
fláqemlilela to phace bedore gruesto 172.26 ．
t＇àq＂
thanewid tospear salmon．R 30311
t＇āqwaxsāta（o）epear sahmon on muddy water．
t！atlaq！wa to spear salmon Mam． liwag）．R 303.10.

t！ewana liver of porpuise
t！ees yo hemlock branches for herrings to spawn ou．R 185.22
t！ewala to he on water．IR IN．20．
t！ep（a）to step on．I ：351．13．
t！és（Em）stone．R tis．s．
t！at！ēdzem pebbles．R 190．：31
t！ex a stone edge．Ill ！Iti．Is．
t＇ésap！to throw each other with stones．
t！edzedzo slate $\{=$ llat stom ．
t！ongw（a）a dance．
t！ek（ada）to lic on back ． 1112 25ti．3n t！èx dzō settee．1’3！4．6．
t！＂k to sharpen knife．H1 91.4 ． thige ayo whetstome R65．s！


## II 706.2

t！equala to bend back．If 147．22．
t！at！äla to await．C 164．14．
t！ēx（a），t＇èx îla）to carry rouml thing on shoulder． 11127.36 ．
t！ēuk round thing carried on shoul． der．
t＇ex＇（a）a fish（Anarhichas lypun．
t！equ（a）to sip．
t！èwayo frasting lader．
t！él（a）to soak．R 315．6．
theltal to mat soaked salmon，R 316.20 ．
tlelk soaked．V l．tl22： 124114



．．．．．．．．

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 $1, \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{h}$ ril 1 il

R $2 \cdots$,

NEWEK |will...| K 1_,



$45!12$ r.tes if silli - rikn
skliplx a met, 1 at a

33.9; R friti f"

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sen a mothink. pla 111 m
s.rnat datore $1 \mid 1$ -
**Hat
(16) -.

SEn- 1 -Itifr.

111 $96: 1$



-r:kila tromat li- - -
sEg ini Mbrimi
3



- **', liv. $1:-1$

-xドリ? $1:$ - 1 .
sex $x$ ala to piek roots out of sand. Ir 1910.44.
 III 351.10.
st.x"thea measure from angle of thumb, and lirst tinger to tip of first tinger.
sEx"sem elongated. R 180.35 (sexu. *FIn:').
AEXNEF is long hair of goat $\mathrm{R}+44.23$. sel(a) to drill. R 64.92.
selem laccinium ovalifolium. R 300.7 m selp(a) to twist. R 120.4.
selt(ala) to be quiet. F64.25.
selt! (ax'tstanes) little finger. R 6; \& s?
sFls- to pick out. 111237.27 .
selqaak" picked out.
selqw(a) to twist. R 57.13.
selxsmmāta twisted ( $=k$ !wien ${ }^{n}$ semāla).
sfly!wētsa squint-eyed, V478.5.
selbexw(a) to squirt out of mouth. I (3f3.3.12.
 157.2.
sa( $\left.x^{4}\right)$ - to stretell out. to wrap.
six ficl to stretchout. Ill lti.l.
six.tslanala to wrap around hand. 12 106.3 .
sarl diaphragm of porpoise. $R$ 453.62 .
*aök board (=stretched?). III s.7; R 96.57.

sāyena whole. R 190.43.
sàyopātg iwala to send ahead (eanoc).
III 149.22.
sābend to overdo. IlI 18.1, 149.22 (=stretch to end?).
जataq s:lp. R 114.63.
s.ayoq" pure, unmixed. R 269.5.
sāoltala noise of falling objects. Ill 165.2.
s:abex alela to liear. ('394.20
sap(at) 10 skin. (' 10.26 ; R 441.3; to Hense. R 447.14.
saEdékwax eid horselly. (' $3!16.27$.
sise (Fm) (hildren of one couple. 11I 15.6.
sas- spring salmon.
sats!em spring salmon (אalvalimas fontimalis). 111 102.7.
sāsasde dry spring salmon. Ill 225.32.
sāk ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ya to watch canoe. A 9.32.
sik (a) to give away cance. M 670.2 .
sak odie joint of box. R 69.1.
sakw(a) to dig fern (Pteridium aquilimum). R 195.12.
*āgum fern root. R 195.12.
sakwa to carve netat. IIl 20.5; R 448.45.
sax ${ }^{4} x$ bi butcher knife. II 666.8: R 446.s.
sax "dzō butcher board. ('174.11. sakwila to give a seal feast. $R$ 458.58.
sāk!wis seal-oil. IIl 192.19.
saq!w(a) to peel off bask. Ik 131.13. sinq!waems maple tree. V $38 \% .31$. sīq!ōd to peel off bark. V 473.27 . seisaq! wamott bark dish. Ill 254.36. saxusto R 109.14.
sîl(a) blind. C 266.3 (New).
silac̃danal fern (Polystichum munitum).
C 292.12.
sīl(a) love song, mourning song. X 6.12; ( 1211.3.
sii to put up roof. III 137.30.
sala roof. III 45.24.
se to put meat down. R 462.26 .
sip(a) to shine (sepa?)
satk-!ot!en to split in falling. III la4.5.
sisiul fabulous double-headed serpent.
11160.37.
sēsoktwa widgeon duck.
sénat plan. $R$ sl. 63 ; dancer. (See senal.)
sèmatala purpose. R 121.32.
sēnoчw(a) oblique. R 59.70.
senogntzod to bevel. R 64.97.
sēk läqa cane (in use).
sëk Lāgano cane. 11675.4.
sect(a) to spear (devil fish). IR 420.6.
six'(a) to peel sprouts. R 343.32; to esat sprouts.
sixw(a) to paddle. 111255.38. vée wayo paddle. R 127.49.
$\sin \times(a)$ sixeid mouth gets dry and sore. 111451.36.
silan grandchild's mate versus mate's grandjareut.
sëlem snake.
silis snake in belly. II 685.18.
sú thou. Ill 110.32.
$\operatorname{sop}($ (i) to choll R.a 11
soblayu aikr. स is: 2.
săyobem suatl adz. I: 11,
soxasix a ary of ravern prosamine rain
$1=$ dripping .
sox"tates R. 131...


## dz.

dzebequelal to fit loosely: R 4.501 .3 dzem(a) to cowor with soil, ashes. (C

24s.1s (Nem).
dzemxw (al bluish.
dzemexisti milky color. R 339.5 , dizemewa huish stone jor chisels
dzemök" milky. R 33: ${ }^{4} 11$.
dzet(a) to split roots. R llia. 13 , (steta'?
dzetaxid to pull off eedartwigs. If 120.1 s
dzeseed to get warm. IR 339.19.

dzendzedzó R 11s.2.
dzendzengelexsela smoll of canoe. (" 262.4.
dzendzenk tāla to deride. X lif. 6.
dzendzenxitem nettles.
dzek (a) torub R 9is.2-
dzegwat dried sockeye salmon (imats.
dzEqw(a) mud, soil. 111 243.10: R 88.36.
dzegut coal. R 5s.40.
dzex-îna iron. \} 4 9 . 1 .16.
dzexiua Adianthum pedatum 1.
dzex(a) to split or (rack (wood) it 141.29.
dzexequ poles. R 1st?
dzex(ila) to make war. 111 350.23
dzédzax len weapons.
dzelem turntacle of squid. V453.33; K 471.32.
dzelāk mutilated (fish).
dzestāl lake. HLI tie.11; ('30.2.
(lzelts!aak ${ }^{\text {u }}$ sulit. R 115.14.
dzelx̣w(ala) to run. IlI 103:2.
dzelt(a) to spread out herring spawn.
dzédzeltsidzé anklets. 111 205.22.
dzelts!Eno cat's cradle (game).
dzaanxa to nod head in pity. 111 122.19.
dza ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wăn Oncorhynchus nerka.
dză $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{m}}$ breast. 111 s7.13.
dzāma chìld sucks.
dzaméspla taste of milk. V 4:- 1
dzemdzemxulas nipples ai por. poise. R 450.si.
dzās(a) dark hur.



 hitur is. $\mathrm{H}^{+}$
 tuch - flar Ken
laak inl li : 2 , in

 |tit.til




 30.3 3: dzaxw:aste Aromaluer ato
dzedzax'tyn wapa
 drawalala to toll ort, is 1!9-

data hows -wnell
 bottom 1 36.3 I


 72. 73.


dzekw a tostrith-1t loc
 daik!wayn houl thy"r


dzck!wis catlist 1 R म 1 1
 14.

dzite cockle K ! : ,
 X192 $2:$



$$
7.27
$$





dziq̧ : $\quad$, 1, wil $1: \mid \ldots$ :
daixw: tirit $111+1=0$ prottanel 111 19 =
dzọ"- pole.
dzōxúm pole. 11127.25.
dzōdzexila to stiffen. III 27.25.
dzōdzoxulend twharpen ends. R 166.10.
dzädzeswa tofetch poles. 111 i8.7.

## ts

tseyüsa to dip up. k : зīn.A7.
tasbãema old cedar bark blanket.
tsemota stream runs against rocke diwik.tnox ${ }^{4}$
tsemōt(āła) to be ctuint, not to be allowed to sjeak. II 167.34 .
tsemk"
IsEmgwig a broken back. I11319.40 ( $\mathrm{New}=$ पuцweys Kwag ).
taEs(a) to take refuge. C S4.21.
taes(afa) to pressagainst !?), R 114, 00.
temenwa fat. R $24 x 32$.
teEk' (a) to cut out bushes, to cut out trail. $111112.42 ; \mathrm{R}$ 1.59.10.
tsåy ax. H1 27.2.
tazak to eat (split) sea cerges.
toek (a) in spin cedtrbark intora single threal ( I wik ? mox ").
tsik'trmin st me miz.
tsekw(a) to roll together stones for salmon trap.
teezef berries of Rubus Niutkanus ("ubacer villosus Rydb.).
tevq!ís soil. ('22e.2\%.
tseq!úls diabase. 111 154. 13 its'Eq!üls").
tsexpwid to gather mussels. C 262.16.
twexw (a) tide rulls.
tsexwalōdala tiderunsayainst rock.
tsexala cascade to overthow.
tsixwa to drip. R2:35.32.
teax "mis raindrop.
tsaóqua liquid drips.
tsextaangwis fong prairie. II 323.7.
texx"tialas inclosure into which salmon go. 1'370.19 (Gwas.
tselxw(a) crabaphe Malus diversiflora [Bong] Roemer).
tseltaelic a berrs. R 300.is.
tsplx(a) hail. 111 [03.1.
txiss(a) to pour watur on hot stoncs. I? 74.14.
tsisels to stretch a rope. V 4920 ?
tsissicl to stretch al role. V 494.1.
tsâsayaptāla to pass eacla other. (c) 100.22.
taătsik'ina tolind by chauce. R $35 \times 23$.
tsâk'(a) to split scra egrg. X̌ 115.15. (Nep t-Ek; a.)
tsak- = I āg ano $\quad$ Dryopteris spinulosa.
tsak os root of - R 195.1.
tsäy- board on edge.
twagem side board of house. Ill 50.2 .
tsāqemene house frout. R 343.1N. t*āx'(a) slippery. R 290.1 s .
taxixens a kind of tough wood. K 18 ?
7 (tstāx'Ens?).
tsixenes bark. R126.22.
teāxāla to walk with fast short steps.
tsā̄x(a)
tsixis riverside beach.
tsä to draw water. 11143.1 s
tsilayo bailer. Rit.4; milt of porpoise.
texexta ladle. R 292.25.
tseŷlg is watercarricr. III 40*.16.
tsip! apron. 11I 108.21 (tsip??).
tsiap!ēdzēs spawn of halibut. R 243.40 .
täp!ésela femate fish.
tsima R 10s.7.
tseet(f:lai) to tilt. 111384.5 ; stery side hill, raif of driftwood.
tséts!exsmala weir has long lasket. [1] 302.12.
tsēnax̣ŭla trouble. (?) M 705.17.
tsēnöma perch. C 206.14.
tsökums to pick up ashes. X s.s.s.
tsèk'(a) to pour in among.
tsèkw(a) to pry up with lever. R 182 .
11.
tsêgwayobes tip of paddle. R 1s?.11. tsīq(a) to dip with feasting ladle.
tseex.
tsenaboud to light fire underneath.
R 287.40 .
twix (a) to trickle down. R 435.73.
tsexex(i) to melt (tallow). R 432.50 (wr tsix a? ).
tsex (a) to kill wounded game. Vfus.
teètaxabala water sprinkles down.
tseltsaăngwis prairie (New).
tsoip(ela) to paddle against tide.
tsöp(a) black spot.
tsopamala jugo (=black-headed).
tsop'epela femate sandpiper
( $=$ black chested).
Isotsepts'i wolden plover (=black
sputs in armpits).
tsipplale thrush. III 13s.23.

BOAS］
 $\sin (a)$ brith．R 120．．i： tsewék prowlarad．K2－！i．
tsokwal canow box braks． 111 中6 tsökwala round mouth of（atant al dancer． 111119429.
 199.29.
tsök＂fine chipping．
thiyz adz for fine chippung．
tsingexa lrittle．

## ts：

ts！es－
 ts！Esgŭw stomath of perpors． ts！eyoxta navel cord．
ts！Ep（a）to dip forel in wil or sirap． X 33.9.
ts！ebats！e oil dish． 111 192．19．
1s！em（ātab to point with finuer． 111 208.33.
tstemãlax tatanis first iingur．R 125．57．
 430.49.
is！$E^{\varepsilon}$ mak $^{n 1}$ graphite．
ts！Esmeg ind to cover over．R 237．44
ts！emk（a）rareful with fond，satving
ts！emqw（a）to craw］．throngh a small hole：to bolt long strips of meat．（＇ 3ヶ． 5.
ts！emq！wa a fish IAsternopteryx gumnetliformis）．
1s＇Etal a board，ranoe，traths on ac－ count of sun）．III 65．36．
dzetlèd（？）to split routs． 111 27.41 ．
 ts！etxāa to squint ont．X 151．3． ts！etx ènoer clitoris．
ts！es－
ts！ats！áyum eelgrass．R J～l．2l．
ts！āts＇esmot dead relerass．R 72.66 ．
ts！eskw（a）golden－crowned sparrow． （Nak）．
ts！ests！es gulden－crowned sparrow． Kos）
ts！esqwané polden－crowned spiarrow （Кwag）．III 138．23．
ts！esxameq ${ }^{4}$ sandpiper．
ts！ets！en rapids．
ts！enāas R 224．2．

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h , 1 N- %
1-191% 4%.3
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    A 1a moch 11% 1541
        1 4- ,
-\mp@code{'t!h}
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1-'nh"涪
    なょょ\..
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    1s'FK' R 22゙っ-4
ts't:kumil. tre. -rumf
1-'E! a) tu thram aw.a
    oljwter R 1OL it
ts!E!w a du- mol!t,
        ts'Exta'Eq!:- du=t-|&゙-m|
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    q'üs"
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ts!ex ila sick 11| 42& 
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|s'EX its new 10,1 if hatah.allall
    64.1.5
Ms!ryw :t tostab 111 2%11 2'
        ts!eway% butw d.agov
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    lrend K:2-
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            112 3%
LNEXN lincal
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    kus
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    1:22:|
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    ts:elk
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（s！elkeal startlucl．XI 189．42；scared． JIl 45.31.
tstaxalis．to drift ashore．T＇ 364.22.
（stāla）tide．current． 111 227．10．
tstatya younger brother． 11146.23.
tstafwe beaver．Ill 1：30．17．

tstaty tax leaves of rod eedar．R 95．40．
tstās（a）to be tant．R 15s．37．（Sere tsīsa？）．
tsianmes fish lait．K 223．5．
ts＇ananana $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ exclamation of Mink，for anananā ${ }^{\prime}$ ．（ $15 \times 15$.
tueñosa to catel seals，deer in net．I 14.36
tstīs（a）whate blows． 111313.21.
ts！ats！alk owa snipe．
ts！ās（ala）to resolve．III 467.39.
tutanō！wala to urge，ask．X 4.19.
tstag old canere． $11131 \times .7$.
tstatstax sila to caulk．（＇27－22 （New）．
ts：āk•（a）hird makes nest of soft material．
ts＇āg＇il bed．IJI 65．35．
tslảk îyend to cover with soft ma－ terial．R 185．50．
tstagridzem first course in meal．$R$ 384.38.
tstag（a）mountain goat（IWik？！nox ${ }^{\text {u }}$ ． II I 403．11．
tstaq－
tstāqōd to peel off eedar bark．It 122.55.
ts＇āqzms outer cedar bark．R 121.25.
ts！ātslaqela to run out．R 302.42 （ts！ãxela？）．
tstāqw（a）leansalmon．R 351．36．
tstāx ens Holodiscus arifolius Sweet．， Serimotheca discolor（l＇ursla）Rydb． R 157．3．
ts！axtwid in open．I2 309.27.
tsăalas（itäla）to divide．R 369.25 ．
ts！ag＇a to run with tide．
tstatstax ${ }^{\text {sem }}$ sem whort loard．If $1 \times 6.20$ ．
tstāxaiex carved pole in front of house．
111221.3 （－stretched）．
 tstaltstax it pain in body．
ts＇ewalagek ${ }^{u}$ gitted．eleaned．R 416.4 ． ts！$\overline{0}(\mathrm{a})$ to roast clams．II $6 \mathbf{s} \mathbf{2}, 5$.
tste＇tslanqŭla to drip（melting）．R 136.91.
ts！aq－
te！totequa winter ceremonial． 111 15．12；R 342．11．
tstagats！e house in which winter ceremonial is held．II 11．13．
ts！istaila tongs．I？ 70.18 ．
ts！ets！ Esg în name of grizzly bear．IlI 30.37.
ts＇ëts！exsdala blanket wrapped behind a man． 111302.12.
tstectslasō tangled．C 386.10 ．
1s！enis？R 175．14．
ts！en（a）lean．K 313．31．
ts！eg＇olas crosswise（ts！eg＇olas，short way）．R 420．48．
ts！eg＇inaga gull．（＇232．10）（New）．
ts！ēw（a）to eat clams．C376．2（Gwas）． telets！ek！wemas shellfish． 111 157．11．
 （New）．
tstēkwayo hind flippers of seal（dzē－ kwayo？）．
ts！èk！w（a）bird．Ill 60．2s；gull．
ts！ēq！（a）narrow．R 12s．5 5.
ts！egw（a）to travel over land
ts！ex－（a）to pick elderberries．R 167．3． tstix ina ilderberries．R 167．3． ts！enano stems of－R 255．7． tstex mis Sambucus melanocarpad． Gray．
ts＇ēndzō elderbery cake．R 260.93.
tstex Ewak ${ }^{-4}$ cut．R 391.27.
ts！ex ts！ck fish hawk．III 296． 16.
ts！ēxūē prong．R 154．s．
te＇alwa（la）to he famous．II 718.1.
ts！â togive． 12 I5s．3I．
ts！ewana to distribute． R 410.14.
ts！ewèk net measure．R 163．3．
ts！opt：ax mittens．
tstats＇ostös to stop up holes．C 160.4 ．
tolomax harnacle．Ill 2s1．21（Iwik－！
eno $x^{u}$ ）．
tslatsiâma a barnacle（tx！öts！omax （ ${ }^{\prime}$ 64．11）．
ts！ös（a）to dig fern roots．R 143.30 ．
ts！ōyayu digging stick．R115．1．
ts！ots！esbes seaup duck．（＇64．12．
ts！otsagil chickadee．
ts！on（a）thanderbird（ I wailelat）．
ts！öw（a）to ring like metal．Ill 215．9．
tr：0̂q？üs（ela）to put into mouth．R 112.51.
ts！öxw（a）to wash に ご，2h
 tslawne winter 111 ls.
 194．6．
ts！ox ${ }^{4}$ Lema kratulen 111 51．2！
tstöx ${ }^{\text {u }}$ LEmagats quandelandter
taki－black．
ts！ölto hlack．R is．4？
ts！öna coal．Re91．7．

tstoleqa blarkish，dark red．
tslōtslalmot elsareonl．R（4．420）．
tstōolaq horn spoon．R loz 2．
ts！olayn powder．R semise．

## II

neyimx＇so lawhed R 16i5．63．
nep（a）to throw a round thing．Ill 104．1s．
nebayu sfone club．
${ }^{\text {Enem }}$ one．R 61．35．
$\varepsilon_{\text {nemābers }}$ square around．If ti2．4s．

EnEmādzo level．R 7s．8s．
$\varepsilon_{\text {nemax }}$ is the same． R 126ti． 5 ．

snemāts two men wh，marry two sisters．
Enemāla together．（＇2．s6．17；equal． R 7世．．．．
 group（namaym）．If fic．s；hroth－ ers． $116 \times 2.14$ ．
$\varepsilon_{\text {ne }} \varepsilon_{\text {mem mot }}$ follows of family group． （numaym）．R 59．50．
$\varepsilon_{\text {nemeg ar }}$ to agree．（＇22．16．
$\varepsilon_{\text {nemwot }}$ frienel，brother＇s brother， consin of same sex．C： 14 s .26.
$\varepsilon_{\text {nemōk }}$ friend．M 706．s；one per son．
${ }^{\text {Hā }} \varepsilon_{\text {nemat }}$ nine． R 1 lix． 8.
Enemsalés to land．R 215．52．
Enemeawil canoe goes across river．
nenāmux́mla to gotorsee．Ill 4622.
nenkw（a）toseud with message．
nenwaqens to foretell．Ill 32．7．
negrä mountain．R 173．2，pl．maknra © 174.21.
nek（a）to steam．R 334．2．
negămp parent－in－law，child－in－law． nephew＇s wife，niece＇s husband and vice rersk．11151．17．





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        1Ht. rmul!!t, rhame
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            lilN i: 1:t.
IEF|
    mikulal & Ir.u. t fun,
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            R& \1%:2
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    m+k'ili walal lurTs l:t",
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nek\mp@code{blalas t, w.th ..Itr,h}
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nE:4- maddla: जrmelut
    nEgE|AM mad|! i flet the f
        ti.4 4i.
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    BFgrog. mblamblt III Noy
    HF:quyatyi mm|ll. If (woll
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    neqqa t'新 IR いこ!'s
    nEgag
        37.75.
```



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    neq;alaxutalab dimmer
```



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        46!2%:1 301% 14 ma4 "!
    nEq!ribenl lasli.utu on l: ")
```





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        7a.32,3!2 1.% \17% क
    Hamuxtir Huwh R-10!
    thi|f:mk just in thar.
    mayplx !id twforl mom \ 1
```



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    maxutilila t,fowt S.
nEqwa tuswallow It 1_, 
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    4nawem cuser IS - %%
```




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    &mik covere,l l& -1 l=
    Gnaki!als t, that,ret IO - -
```

nexwital noar．Risc． 44.
nösyo medicine put near back of pregnant woman．
nex̣＂sük＂eproiled chitul
nexāq gouse．＂fol．$\because$ ．
nānaxagem brant goose．C＇ 362.26.

nexelil to padello against wind．III 351.21.
nexetasta to walk up river． 111 70．2：？ nextaāx $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{i} d}$ to berome full grown．III 180．7．
nela to sing．（ 320.26 （ K 0 s ）．
neleyo song．（＇320．15（Ǩos）．
nel $\left(x \cdot \varepsilon_{i d}\right)$ to lly．（ 260.1 （．）ew）
$\varepsilon_{\text {anela }}$ laughing goose．Ill st．10．
nel（ela）to sliake．X s．7．7．
nela tolie on Jack．IR 16र．13．
snä（la）diy，light．south．R 77.30 ．

Enāxwats！e window．
$\varepsilon_{\text {nalulela }}$ togosouth．X 3．1］．
nā（ta）to dare． 111 144．3s．
natis suow（on ground）．C 14．4．
namax ${ }^{u}$ to go home．（New．）
Enawalak＂supernatural pow r－r．Il！ 59.40.

Enawalakutawe tips of hemlock．
Enamwalaguxames litle bunches growing on hemlock．
namis yastōd all go to onk place．
näs to cover．R 336．34．
natyinm cover．R l65．52．
nău grizzly bear III 33.24
nengeml grizzly hear mask． 111 33.24 ．
nānaly－
nīnageg＇a to obey．C 440．2．
mainax ${ }^{\text {man me }}$ on reply， 11152.15.
nānaxts！ô to imitate． 111 s 5.13 ； nä́némberela to repeat．（＇ 12.24 ． mmoxeswid to become uneasy：（7x．33． nēnasa unavailable．111 449．31．
nak！（ala）to expect．Ill 151．2］．
nānuk＂espected． 111 124．10．
$\varepsilon_{\text {ne }}$ nak il to lonk in house．III 163.33.

nāqa to drink．R 199．35．
nagate：bucket．R sx．53．
nғ：nytema whisky．R I99．35．
nagayu driaking tube．
nax rla swamp．
naqésta to brecovered．Ill 177．

ยnāx̣（a）all．R 73.97 ．
Enānxwèmas all kinds of things．（＊ 120．29．
naع $x^{11}$ vulva．111 46．36．
${ }^{\text {thäla }}$ south．up river． 111 7．1．Nee ${ }^{\text {z }}$ nala day 1
snelbem！to goup river．M676．14．

$\varepsilon_{\text {nāl enx }}$ the most ralued．III1ブ．3T．
nâlem black corl．III 359．2．
nālamē R 207．40．
nāt！é wolverente． $1114.3!3$.
naínak to go lome．It 54.31 ．
näge large basket of berry picker．IR 205． 13.
nānaagem small front lasket of berry picker，lz 20s．13．
${ }^{\text {enabla }}$（a）to carryastringol tish．111184．20
to haul a string of fish down river．
nes（a）to pull out．R 195．I
netstenosu one whe catches devil－ lish．IR 151．22．
nēts！＇ēs red cod．IR 253．2．
＂nēg＇（a）night．III 394．33（K゚のs）： nēkŭla to travel at niलht．IlI 115.19
${ }^{\text {Enck }}$ n to say．R 203．59；to wish．Ill 261.8.
$\varepsilon_{\text {nïnk lèqela to think．C } 20.10 .}$
néqw（a）foeths dies bufore birth．Ill 14．4．25．
nēqw（a）dirty water． 12283.53.
nēx（a）to pull． 11123.1 ；R 11ti．f．
nè（a）to show．R 160．3s，to tell． 111 17．10；R 425．27．
nâģę mind．R 244.55 ．
náqamala without sense．（＇14．4．
nâxsâlà without sense．C 150．14．
nâxsâla nobleman．Y＇441．16．
nâq！eges song leader．V 441.19
nâqadè song leader．
nâla to threaten．C 04.12.
nogwa llII 17．1．
nomas old man．IIt 61．42；grand－ father！；place at which sea monsters are believed 20 live．
nomadzil old man who has given up his rank．
nōs mine．III 53．24．
nusuelat Aruncus eylvestris Kost．
nos（a）to tell a myth，story．（ 376.7 ．
nủyam amyth．※̌3．1．
newalem house story，（ $30-9$.

DOAs ]
 d $2 \mathrm{a}^{-} \mathrm{q}^{\prime \prime}$
mun woli. 1112 -s.
noxwa small blueberres. IR ane in
nox"semd to cover. R lato...is ?
nüxwa to amm. 1111339.24 nillat am. III 127.10.
nox" nokwaxha little fling! I 1.54 If

nux"nésmis animals of mythical times. III 223.11.
$E_{\text {roolla }}$ alder brother, sistor. 1111319
Enölast!egemes eldest brother. 111 45.1 s .

Enolawilil the line of dist-born wdividuals of a family $1=g^{-1} 1$.
"nōlax tsknes speond linger. It 104.55.
nūl- fonlish.
nenōjlò foolish. 11173.20.
nenolemlis to be out of mind. (c 362.2 h.
nola seared
nölnéqalaza troubled. .1 717.3.

## $g^{*}$

g'iye ? R 165.51.
gîwés frost. R lini.3.
g îpa to tuck in between. © 1s.23,
g'imxta ahump hangsonsomething (?).
g-imxwalil to lie on face in honse. C 296.14.
g'îmx ${ }^{\text {"sēéssta }}$ to hany head. IIl 329.26 .
geîmwn̆lba hump on nose.
g-îml- fishhook,

(New) ( = wiwak ayewats! Kwag).

If Eta to work in wookl, fo carve eerrone-
ously k'lita. 111422.32
g-inwa to add. R 70,2-.
gins how many? III 4.5T.
g-inọx how many people (' 374.31.
g'înl- child.
g'îvānem child. 111 59.1?
geinlaxpe child's name.
geinlid having chideren 1 144.II
g ig aolmak parents. 111 s. 1 k .

g-Exwlal canor dritts:away
g•ixw(a) steelhearl salmon 111 30:. 2.
gragromas sharlow on ground．I1I 354.20.
g＇āgrona to request sumebody to do a thing for one．「 49．4．6．
g－āx to come． R 小， 52 ．
graxemodala to give marriage presents． （ 306.26 （Kos）．
gralalat birds expect danger and raise their heads（g orlāla？）．
g．āk canoe．II］127．f．（See getswa）．
g．alewala gomaga a fish．（Hydrolagus collici）．
gugiwala twelve days．R129．19．
g＇uxpla seltish．
gala loan at 100 per cent interest；to owe．R 432．10．
g＇i－to be，to put．
$g$ ès to be on ground．
gits！od to put in．R 205.9.
$g^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ yas place where something is． R 225．43．
g＇asyasila to make roons．12 226.15. graed to be on tloor．R \％5．31． gaelas bedronm． 11122.5 ． g＇iyemts＇解 to be in．pl．R126．I2． g－ixsâ stern seat in c：noe．IR $3!5,23$ ．
g＇ig a（eqa）to resolve．C20．6；12 111．2．
g＇i ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wāla to help．IIl 166.3 （see g＇ox－
$\varepsilon_{\text {wid，}}$ g＇oxwala）．
g＇i lord．11］101．22：line of eldest children．（＇ 16.29
griya my dear！（70．3．
g is－
g＇inp man＇s brother＇s wife，wife＇s sister．111 207．21； X 201.27.
g＇edzöl man＇s brother＇s wife，wife＇s sister，intermediate relative dead．
g＇esg as to make love to sister－in－ law．
g＇ige $\mathrm{E}^{\boldsymbol{t}} \mathrm{yatsag}$ mouse． 11138.15.
g－ig îltāa to purify．（＇ 326.19 （ Kos ， （iwas）．
g＇ig＇ii tooth．Ill 96．19．
gig－
g－igamé chief． 111 25．13．
g＇iqamenes chicf＇s families．R 396.65.
g＇igabàsye lower chief．｜1 6771．13．
gāgexsila to treat like a chief．C 106.2.
gigad subjects．those who have a chief．III 7．2．
g＇ägel second chief．© $3 \times 4.3$ ．
g＇ex＂sō to cross land．＇104．13．
g＇ex sōy ug eyóx＂sayōk＂one hundred bundles．K 192．76．
－ixa to sharpen knife．saw；to gried． III 96.19 ；to polish with gritstone．If 103．31；to rul．R 1133．2s．
g＇exa to put away．R 5s．45．
grilayo winkle．
gormaga liver（？）．If 94．17．
gootlala loon．Kos ）
goguyo foot．1 1 14．ith．
gooxerid to help．R 242．7．（See g＇j－ wäla．）
g＇äwälap！a to helpeach other．$R$ 2 5 .90.
go ok house．R 5x． 31.
gookula to dwell． 111 7．1；village．
C 24．19（g öxwa 1’ 376.10 ［Gwas］）．
g．ökŭlöt tribe．III 30．31，pl．ge ól－ g｀okŭlōt．R 319．2．
gokwact tribe．（＇30s．15（Kos）．
 gogwad house owner．R 241．41．
gokuns woman married outside of her own tribe goes to get property from her father for feast．
g orlala to expect unseen danger；to be uneasy．X 170.35
g of provisions．
geiwŭlku triweling provisions．V． 4＊0．9．pl．geolgiwē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ．（＇162．3．
g．ã＇o $\mathrm{o}_{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{a}$ to try to get provisions． X 193．25．
gooltâla supper．

## $k^{*}$

kip（ela）to carry wood in arms． 111 334．7．
$k$ āpa；$k$ āpa（la）to embrace．C 220.9.
kimts！alil to keep．lk 396．71．
kîmya to catch hamats！a．H11 232．24； ends of circle meet．© 36.19 ．
kimta to pluck off，clean berries．IR 264.9 ．
keîmtala to elean crabapples．K 216．73．
kit！ilelod to fit in．R 152．33．
kittelax ta cranky（canne）．C 64．9．
k erp！！olé Ribes laxitlorus Pursh．
kits＇exsde tail of porpoise．
$k$ îna to scoop up．XV 168．35．
kenqualarela attendant of cannibal． III 414．2\％．
kEnqox ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid to meet．C 172.16.
kinx for rl .n :
kine hup, same. 111 : :-
kinx:tal.d th have ot uth in witur 16624
kinq: to at aly whe sinx *atela. ( ity
k -î(a) canoes meet. puplestrike heals together.
k-äqio canoses med


k' egedzo to put down fish. R2 22,9 3.
k āk-Ewa to waitl?) 12318.1\%.
kexw(a) whalehlows. 11131211 :steam blows off. Y 473.6.
K.E.was blow hole oi whate porpoise, etc.
kix(Elāga) crow. III 47.30 .
k'Exp!āla smel] of crow.
k.tana crow. (New.)
k-îx(ăla) stench. III 319.14. Neek it-1
k'Elāk muskrat.
k'EloEleg înd to lick off inside (?
k 'ilx'(a) circle, round, to turn a grinelstone.
kilx'sta a round pood with steep sides. III 143.3.
k'ilx $\varepsilon_{i d}$ to revolve.
kîlx'sto round. C 392.32 .
kik'îlnala. trying to encircle (movice). I11 59.24.
kakilx ala to bulge. R isi.17.
kîḷw(a) to buy. R 209.46.
kîlom price esti.2.
k-îlx(a) to strike face (?).
kit(wustada) to lift. R 430.49.
kîl(Ela) afraid. Ill 46.7.
kîlem dreaded. M 717.2.
$k \cdot a ̄-$ to put down a dish. 111 $\times 1.32$.
k•ax dzamolil V 442.16 i.
kacya to drive away. C 340.4 .
k'ām(a) wing (cnt off). IIl 313.17.
k-āmaxk amaqlastō snapping door. (' 272.6 (k amak amaqa ${ }^{\varepsilon s t o ̄ ?) . ~}$
kat(a) to put down a long thing. $R$ 175. 13.
kadedzod to put down a lonst thing on a flat thing. R 62.56 .
k -lautem wicks that hold salmon flat in tongs.
k ahketenxes side pieces of dryinsframe. R 271.51.
kablayol ruler. R 260.9s.
$10=$

kis t, -hrobledmiky
 in ;
 R1: $\boldsymbol{R}^{2}$





( wh,


 111102.21.


 34. 5.


$k$ āx cry of crow 1 2th :
kalla to carry cham-litla 1 +1 -
kees(a) to lizht matohw If il ...

X 164.35.
kax story nameni Ahnh ME *
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{ixw}$ a) hair is brown

k exayn conklowhil io arral skins

kertstāla tupilu up. Is izt

kitem not '1/4'
kat ?
kekeat'īh wwart 1 H , b Kins.
kat'ala tulkir ${ }^{\circ}$
kッ, (a) to ghum. K :

$k$ ougwis $\left.\right|^{w, a r l}$ slu. II
kokw, xtil, lonst 11 h.1 1! f-1!3.
 4.4, 34. 12 -1 ! 1 13.
kooqw(a) tobend
k!ogwayo instrument for bending [ 71.42.
$\mathrm{k} 0 \times \mathrm{w}(\mathrm{a})$ to cool off. Inkewarm. IR 14.4.34.
kereles thin, lown. I[J 345.20.
kot a) water sinks. J[1 143.33 (river is nearly dry, Kwagr).
köles low water in stream Nimkish).

## k•!

k!ewelk ${ }^{11}$ cut in thick pieces. $\mathbb{R}$ 250.92; square; R 147.17.
$k \cdot \operatorname{Ep}(a)$ twisted. V 496.7 ( $k \cdot!$ elpa? )
$k \cdot!\bar{p}(\bar{a} l a)$ wholil with tongs. R 3.f..53. $\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !iplāla longs. R $\overline{7} \cdot 4.9,434.35$.

k-! EmãqEla calm. R413.1.
k'tambax calm (New).
k !imyax !a joint where side of box is nailed together. K 276.17.
k!ime $y$ (a) to lock door, to bar behind oneself.
k-lemt(a) to notch, to cut across. 12 106.46, 152.6.
k!ems(a) to roughout canue. V̌ 344.32.
k'lemné a fish (Clupea Pallasii).
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{lîml}(\mathrm{a})$ to adz. I? iss.34; 103.24.
kelimtōd to adz top. R fis. 19 (? k !imltōd?).
k-!eyimsâla to adz holes through. R170.53.
k !ek'ex'sewaku holes cut out. R 170.52.
k-l̂dElāwe kingfislser. 111296.16.
k! !edāwe kinglishor (New).
k-lidelx(elit) dizzy. 111 247.34.
k.!idegres to cut neck (?). R223.4(k-1. leg' $\mathrm{e}^{\varepsilon}$ ?).
dorsal fin, X 192.20: R 227.1.
$k \cdot l i t(a)$ to weave wickerwork. R 100.1; 10 make a fence, a drying irame: to weave cedar lark. IS 137.26.
k littela wattling. 111189.5.
k litk !edis fence. III 25.2; frame for drying berries. I 231.10.
k.idem woof. R 134.4s.
keliddemil wraving irame. R 142.22.
k-!esk'!esa holding slack. IR 131.15.
k!!eswŭla 10 keep secret. C $3 \times 0.3$ (Gwas).
$k \cdot$ !ets! f fungus growing on trees (burnt).
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{E}}^{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{n}(\bar{a} \mathfrak{l}$ ) (hair, horns) are louse. Ik 102.11.
k•eng 'alill to go to get. R Shasl.
k-tenemgralit to look over. IR 191.59
k.lenatesa to feel cold. 11145.29.
k !enwis spider crab.
k.enot (hiton. 111344.37.
$\mathrm{k}^{-!}$Enx-Eid toselect. V 440.40 .
$\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !rnxw(a) (hair is) mattel.
k!inxw(a) (?) shaky, unsteady: Ill 312.6.
k-!enwala ranky on water canoe).
$k \cdot$ !ik'(a) to pull (backward): to pull. struch skins. 111 139.40.
k!asnakula (?) JII 352.25.
k!ik-!enakŭła to go ashore backward. R 414.10.
k.lik'!anku skunk cablage.
gwex:s k!ik 'aoku plantain (=liku skunk cabbage).
k.teg(a) to pay in advance, to throw salmon on blanket on ground, 10 pile up blankets. III 153.19, to count blankits or mats.
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{teqw}(\mathrm{a})$ to pull out (something easily). V 387.20.
$k \cdot$ îq!ūs poles (2.24.13.
k'lîq!ŭs young spruce
k.tck taguxstalit to hold in mouth. (1) 184.21.
k!ixewelselat to put sticks in ground. ('148.9.
$k$ liqŭxtend arrow strikes notch. ( 122.24.
k'!exw(a) to blow out. K 389.29.
k.!ix (a) to defecate biog salmon or halibut). 111 293.29.
klixemx-Eid to keep eyes shut. ? $20 \times 14$.
k'îlem tongue. 111 197.10. k-telk? Elx ${ }^{\text {En }}$ tolickoff. C3SS.17. k.lilk as plant ( $=$ tongue of ground).
k !ilak ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ digging stick. R i2.73.
k-1ile"g•ē dorsal fin (?) R 297.4.
$k \cdot$ îlp(a) totwist. R37.4.
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{e} \mathrm{f}$ plāla copper smell. 11164.8.
$k$ !îlt(a) mouthful. IR 290,13.
k-!eltama to despise. 111 437.5. K +09.89.

BOAs 1

k！ilxphey hamalle al li neve selok 12147．28
 ket（tying）

k．！ilx（a）raw：$R$ ：ass．3．unripe A 2.2 .14.
$k$ tilx（a）fire is（extimguishad $k$ ！ily：a＂
$k$ ！ifxid to extinguish．I $12-. .34$
k＋ilx（Efa）a thorny plant with milky juice．
k！lil（a）to shake oif．R 200．2
$k$ tildzis to shake ofit on that thime． R 221.2.

k latk！edexlä wax wing Ilat knot on head）．
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{a}$ to take sand，berrius in hand．ik 203.5
klax＂sa to draw（head，back through something．© 332．29．
$k$ ！at to go backward． 111 ：352． 15 ： R 131.15.
 193．9s（ k ！āx Ealis？）．
k！ayaxw（a）to be half dry（salmon）．R 316．4．
k！aok skunk cabbage．R 335．21；only reduplicated k＇ik ！aōkv．
$\mathrm{k} \cdot$ ！awas dry halibut．R 130．33．
k āwadzages mantle of muss．l．V 457.35.
k．lawaq！a HeldzaEg name for lyzono－ g！wa；name of a copper．
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{ap}(2)$ to gnaw（monse）． 111370.41.
k！apklapas shrew．
$\mathrm{k} \cdot$ ！ama kalmu（larkii．
k－lamaem falmolkarkii stomias．
k．tamadz（ena）cascade．
k！amx ${ }^{4}$
k！ãmona hembock needlaw R 144.3 .423 .25.
k！ak Emwa to try to gel hemberk needles．
$\mathrm{k} \cdot$ ！ad（a）a fish（Platichthys stellaths
k ！ādas $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{a}$ being on at that thing．Ilt 307．26．（k！adziss ya？）
k－台t（a）to paint．K 236．15 a ！as＇：s＂
k ！ātaas paint dish． k is for
k！ātlénox painter．R 2336．15．
k ！asaxa white aw？
k ！êk－tadzege $\mathrm{e}^{\text {s }}$ hand tiod brhind． 111 155.38.
 hand ducure on ज1।


 12 $11=1=1$
 1，ath l｜I Cot
 Proll

$\therefore$ N1．1

 11120.611



 2\％3．11．
 2bifi．a． 4 k：ik shanal．whuthel $1:=1$ ．



 Kıs．
 k！almis Wumb ${ }^{3}$ ．II It 3
$k$（anas）to throw a llat thenz
$k \cdot l i d$（a）third finer．r
k－1a tocut blublor 1 giv 16．t oir wood． 111 ：9\％210． k＇eyol whale hluhlure ！！1 ：－！－－

k ！esyak vircin． 31121 ！！


k ：adid thition hlowt da elotor 111

k ！edad havitzapranco 1 In 4


k＇tis not K ぶ．f．
$k$＇ris mothere 1 ne．ik in 4



364.30.

111 小3 2
 paddhes at P＇
 $176+4$
k.tix.süd to cut !?) IR 169.4t.
k!exwal) slaverunsaway, escapes. IIl 34.31
k!exk-texes a diver
k!ela slime. R 245.79.
k!elak a) to strike with weapon. III 95.28.
$k$ !el(a) to cut grase or scaweed with tharp edge.
k!eleax knifu(?). 111 270.21 (Kos).
k!ek !ésmak scarred (name of a monntain in Kinght Inlet).
$k!$ !op(a) to tear a flat thing. R 319.21. k'āk-!obane ukl mat. 11117 s .10. k !óbawas cedar bark blanket. III 92.35.
k!at to throw away. I 115.32. (to throw sweepings out of house.)
k - !osmas bullhead. ('210.33. ( $\mathrm{k}!\mathrm{o}^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{ma}$ ?)
k*tmatste dried clams. III 134.2.
k !ōmés boiled gills. $\mathrm{R} 40 \overline{4} .43$.

k ?oden half a finger width, from palm to back. R 62.43.
k - ōdage clitoris.
$k!0 \bar{t}(a \operatorname{ax})$ to put on edge. R 3si.16. k!ōtela salmon. R 223.6.
k ? !os(a) to bend edge of box: conner of walls of house. li \%3.43.
k !ọdzōd to tear off. R 163.24.
$\mathrm{k}^{-}$!úk to stand on edge. k !ögwidzés edge. 1I] 68:22. $k$ !ōkumlil board front. X 4.40 . k!okula bracelet. $111+49.6$.
$\mathrm{k} \cdot!$ ök!ulnōs triangular. R 147.21.
$k \cdot!\bar{q} q u(l a)$ to carry a basket in one hand. 1< 264. 19. k-logwas handle. R 139.8.
$k \cdot!0 x w(a)$ shaman sucks ont disease. (See $k$-!ixwa?).
$\mathrm{k} \cdot$ !ats! ! F dish into which shaman spits sickness.
k•!0xw(a) to fold. III 338.39.
k-!oxug'al to ent. (?) R 103.33.
$k \cdot l a ̂ l a g$ ices to open shells on water C 224.3.
k-!löt! porpoise. 111207.29 ; R 174.2.
k!ölox dried salmon with threa' sticks across hanging from tail. R 236.17.
k !ól!a rough. R 1133.26 .
gw
gwa- gown river.
gwaze down river, north. 111 7.2. gWäxem tears. Ill 4io.l.
gWasud to place side by side. R 93.2.
gwats'(a) to chafe through.
gwanap! to try each other (gwenap!?).
gwāna $(x \cdot \varepsilon i d)$ to bend over, to double up. R 110.2s.
gwanāla bent over. R 13. 45.
gwänagek ${ }^{\text {u }}$ bent over. I: 135.24.
gwātuala to consider. 111473.3 - R 69.7.
gwanāla to expect. ('34.20.
gwägwatala (?) III 2-6.23.
gwagollemx sila to make salmon trap
(Iwik'!ēnox ${ }^{\text {( }}$ © 374.21 .
gwāgültama (from gūlta) fircweed, Chamaenerium angustifolium.
gwāq!ela to wish, to prevent (?) R 157.24.
gwax" gugwis seaweed. C 354.2.
gwalexs to go away in canor. R 99.45.
gwex•eid to awaken (k?wix'sid?) IIl 251.4.
gwégwegwe oyster catcher.
gwela to scatter (sticks, clothes, blan-
kets). R 261.30
güdena golden-eye duck.
gut(a) to untic. R 369.9.
gus(a) to wash. X 197.26 (New).
gun(a) totry: R I02. 10.
gunep alder wood. C 6s.9.
gŭnt!(a) heavy. R 195.27.
gungoblālis making fall before him.
gunxats!" basket for hykwa.
gŭg(ia) to pour. R 47.7.
gült(a) fire thames. III 45.31.
gŭldem flicker. (' 132.16.
gulkwit to rub body (with hemlock bratuches?). C 30.2 .
goul ela) to walk down river, ( 24.9.
gŭL!esa to keep, to heave standing. R 269.12.

## kw

kwapōd to tear off. R 95.25.
kwas(a) to kick. N 60.13: R 176.49.
kwaskwas bIuejay: III 361.29, (kweskwes? ) 11I +9.2s.
(kwak ${ }^{-}$) Kwàg ul name of tribe.
kwax ${ }^{\varepsilon}(\mathrm{id})$ to smoke. R150.25.
kwaxw hat Iffonl
kwax̣ at lutus if pumase
kwālats't.m makinyslé gy R , 2
 C 3 $360,24$.
kwasia) t, wash with wrine 111 t, $1 \mathbf{l}$

kwätele chamber vissel A] wat.


kres(a) to spit R 5s.3n
kwek (agle. 111 !2:29.
kwẻkux marmot. I 422.6
kwēq(a) to rave. $1112 \% 4.26$.
kwēxelis C 10.s.
kwēx(a) to club. III 2f2. $\overline{\text { b }}$
kumb(a) to stoop.
kwilk tat wren. C 226. 23 New .
fŭt(ăla), or kutela low-sided. shallow basket. R 140.12.
kŭtâla $\log$ sinks in deep water.
kŭsila to phuck ofil leaves. I 259 is
kusx'(Esgem) splashing. R l-: 万.
kusxata streak oi spray, Iluid rons out. I1I 345.35: (' 44.15 .

kŭns(a) to steam in oven undergrommal. R 90.7s.
kungas oven. R 164.46.
kŭns(a) clouds roll ahong. 111 112.2.
kŭnsemaxa cloude roll down. (' 12.10.
künxw(a) to thumder. I/ 6is5.12.
kŭk-(a) a person falls. III 407.13.
kuk (a) berries burst. P 270.27 (qual ${ }^{2}$ a?
kŭq(a) to split. R 57..5, 心2 16.
kunswend to :plit. R 57. 10 .
kŭx(a) How. R 341.61.
kŭkŭmx:
kuxāas a berry, Taccinium globulare Rydb.
kuk(a) to lie, several persons, 11125.5.
kwelelitsténox able to reach. R 129!!.
kuleyper reed mat. R 1415.
kulxw(a) grayish. R 2sm.is
kuftsemala sunken rock, awash.

## k:w

k!we ${ }^{\text {y yîm }}$ (rew of warriors. 11121211.
$k!w a(\mathrm{ma})$ to sit, one person, 111-1
$k$ !wax!ā]a steprsman. fano 13
$k$ !waāpa man gives property t, wifo: father to get batek wito who leit him

k!ñ āla tosit. several prersuls. R246 4.
k!edze:tene to take off tish from hook for k!nldzelene? ?). I Inl.51.
k!útaEm light of weight. It 140.21.
k!ase light clay. R 1! m . 34.
k!úts!er leather, hide. skin. 111 s9.29.
k !unax̣(a) to split boards. (' 196.1 . (.入ew.)
k!ĭng(a) wet. R 314.2t.
k!nkritis to budge, can be moved. 111 372.19.
k!ük teg'atl noise oi bursting. Ill latik.
k !üx̣(a) sunburnt. R 431.71 .
k!uq-? k!ux-? to tow. (Kos.)
k!uxsdelè to tow. (:332.t rkus).
k!aha) to pull out hair, to pluck off. 111 87.22.
$k!u ̈ t p(a)$ to pick off berries. IR 205:29.
k!n̆lk!ŭlpseala to lear a bird to pieces. C’ 190.3 (New).
k!üls(a) totake fishont of trap. R la3.1.
k!ulxed to sight. V 360.9 .

## $\stackrel{9}{9}$

gaiaras rye (New); hare of wood (New). (igl-2.4.
geyages eye. gatsetse₹ya bunion.
geyol long ago. R 77. K2.
gebefalilela R [13.51.
gelóq!w(āla) raven's ery. If tis9. 10.

gap!eqa to tuck in. 111 12s.20.
प्remōt(is) wolf howls. II 711.15.
gems deadfern leaves, uross. R 257.48.
gemx (a) to carry blankets, branches,
etc., on arms. 111 453.3; 12 343.30.
gemx(axdze left side (of canore). R 97.69.
gemxw(at:a) to hold head bent down. R 272.77.
grdelog!witses nuvel.
gena baby girl. 111207 40
genk (al) thick. pasty, thick fog. 111 255.34
genla beware! 111 394.22 (Kus).
genem wife (stem geg'-). R 72.73.
gegrad haviny a wifo R tī.30. gatgat lalat to woo. (: 6it.15.
gagak!atayu wooing song. (e 295.17.
gragial red-broasted robin.
gEgöq" swan. 11161.32.
gexaseq! End to spread, throw sump-
thing over a rope or a log. 111 7!.11.
gel(Em) rib. Jll 43.3n.
gelaöl bone club. ('310.1s.
gelemx ail crainer made of ribs. I? 411.44.
gelxefid to scold. 111320.21
gelés(elai) toscrecech. 111295.34.
geté wave. 111 2.ti.20.
gelexewid to bend down. R 210.2\%. gelogwa to be bent? 111295.33 . gàtek hooked.
gelp(a) to grasp with hands. 111 126.24j.
gels(a) to smear un. R 299.6. (q!els:) gelyayo paint. I 58.43.
geltsiem mussel shell knife. R 242.14. gelq(a) to lift. 111 l27.2s; toswim. 11] 375.4 (Kos).
gelased to spin two threads of bark together. V $4 \times 6.29$.
gelxw(a) to count on fingers. 111149.12 . gelx (mes) rosebush.
gegelx rose fruit.
ga(ala) morning. R 9.5.39.
gatxstes breakfast. If 253.20).
gay- across. R 374.2ti.
geyata crosswise. R 112.4s.
gèbes crosplece at end. R 272.6if.
gaya- to come from. 111 39.31.
gait hat. ('236.2 (gait?). \{New, Kos).
gato grandiather!
gasx Ex-Eid to carry (seer gaxusabla, gax-
SEXEEX?) R 236.21.
gādzeq starfish. 111312.14.
gadzeq(āla) wovern in broad strips. IR
137.34.
gāne mother!
gānaós mother!
gānadzé grandmother!
ganol night. R120.12.
gagemp grandfather.
gägas grandmother.
gäge ( $k \cdot 1 \hat{g}{ }^{\prime} \cdot a^{\text {sid }}$ ) to apologize for something
that has been said.
gagelwamms firtrer. 111309.1 .
gageseámak jellyfish.
gägex $\mathrm{a}^{5} \mathrm{me}$ (ialium Aporine 1.
gixem to straddle. R 133.22.
sixsq!end to step over a log or a rope.
gaxayu adz. 1゙347. .
gixwūted to hang down. If [56.3.
gax"salla to earry on fingers, 111306.37

galopala crosswise，a limi wa－if．
R 134．7．
galodayu trolling hook $\mathrm{k}\{, \mathrm{F}$ ）． gaslōlem objuction．111 t53 2， gātela go！（Kos）
gat（a）to fish with lrook．III 329$) \geq 1$
ges（s）long（on ground）．li wifi
gaia long time． 111 39 3ス：R 心．
gēla come！11I 261．10．
gèmas old salmon．R 315．3 wh mat，
R 519.42.
gäg iwāla twelve R 276．13
gët（a）fresh（fish）．R 2．45 af；
gēsdem Heracleum lanatum Mirlıx
gätsem claw．I1I 313．13．
gēts！â to beg IIl 105．15．
gẽe $\varepsilon_{\text {nāl }}$（a）to threaten．X\＆s
gēn louse．IlI 293． 40.
gē̄né salmon roe．R 5r．39．
gexw（a）to hang．R 225．9．
gewas deer．IlI 94．17：hanging place．
gwa．stop！C 160．1s
gwāla finished．III 1s．12．
gwaexed to desire．C 328.19 （下os）．
gwayak tala to stop．R 294．n2．
gwāyuk heavy 11 I 455．2．
gwādem huckleberry．R 296．1．
gwāta to pick huckleberriss（？）．
gwaseed to mentinn．to refer to．Ill
16.10 ．
givesyo referred to．R 131．\＆
gwās（a）this side of something，less． gwas（ōlela）to approach．III 8．3． gwa（g＇ustâla）to raisehead．III 293．1s． gŭyôlela direction？
gwăgwaxmes．big alder tree．
gwax ${ }^{\text {－}}$
gwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wina raven．III 110．1．
gwăgwèx＇stāla to talk．R 60．1．
gwāx ${ }^{\text {ugŭw：}}$ a fish（Calamus pennai）．
gwax（a）streaks on body．
gwax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nés dog salmon．R 54．39．
gwāl（a）finished，ready．R 54．14．
gwalas lizard．III 261.33.
gwal（Ela）to groan（q！walela？）．C 54.10 ．
gwämag iw（ala）to go stern first R 212.12.
gwè（g＇ila）to do thus．III 369.25 ． gwex＇s like．R 59．67．
gwex＇sdem kind．R 140．1s．
gwäla thus．R 58．26．
7505О－21－35 ETH—PT 2－ 41
$+11 \mathrm{~d}=\mathrm{k}=111$ $\cdots+k-$




```
    #゙:-
* bles - Ilo If40,1I
```





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gotal.t irs ,if lowu 111 \therefore. |,
gis dum 12 2-t1% 心
```





quite a tojpoy dubt 1114,141 |wate
guma?



gi) antetir blosentic 13201 .


gexnyind to scooju

to skim ofif; R +23.24
gol(a) trout. lll los !


todes alunts.

grolol to sconp ont \&ute. K 242 2t.

## II

 qElozkwil shust d．tu．｜u，ititur C＇414．15．
qFinta to woth R！！2
 each side R 113 ： 4
qEnkw al tosnapt i ther $\rightarrow$ ？ eagle．M tī9 12
qrax a tostrij ofl with tinat ro
$q$ Fmxila to strip ，fill herriti＝1 with finer．ra．R 2－n．
 f $10 ; 1233: 31$ qadem spre．flughicks i r Jr thor salmon．
qEt（a）Continued．
qēqEdenólemtós side support．$R$ 95.33 ．

पfetti！o to insart needle for knit－ ting net．R 163．2．
qate＇t＇d to cut erosswise．R 38．．23，to
cut blocks out of tree．
qER（a）to coil up．R li6．30．
qes his．
qEemāq his own．R 133.13 ．
qEins（a）to adz．Y 362.35.
qEn4（a）to suap．C 420.5 ．
（1Enqtāla cry of eagle（l）enax daex ${ }^{u}$ ）．
q $E k \cdot(a)$ to pick Cornus Canadensis（ge－
k－lā̆（e）．R220．1．
qEk ！aāl Cornus Canadensis L．
qEkw（a）to collapse（house）．
qEX（a）to wind around．R 30．6．30． qEnas waist．R 221．9．
ifex estie hoop at mouth of net．R 164.36.
qex＇îmés headring．Ill 18．6．
fifxod to take off what is wound around．III 18.10 ．
＇f：hãyu ring for purification．
ffenxala to tie around neck．R 208． 10.
qExw（a）to cohabit．C 204.11 （New， Kos）．
（gEX（Ela）R 254.3 pole with forked top． qEXEnese R 175．14，fork of a tree （二iorked bory）．
qEx（a）pole on rock．
qEkw（a）to notch．R 227．14．
qeleya plover，Aegialites semipalmata．
qeldem post． 111401.6.
qElk＇（a）to be tired after work．Ill
24．10．
qElkw（a）to lie down．R391．27．
quagwil to lie down in house，i．e．， to be sick abed．111 2s2．39．
（\}EIxw(a) to mix. R 301.3.t.
qElx（a）to lay eggs．
qāqelx ${ }^{6}$ a to go after eggs；to spear salmon（Dzaw）．
qElxod to give birth．$X 201.26$ （New）．
qElxk laessid to conceive．N 201.22 （New）．
qEIxatste uest．III 92．29．
qeixila to nest．O． 376.13 （Gwas）．

qa that，and R57．4．
qaātqoxsidzēe ankle．X 150.37 ．
qābix＇（a）heat of fire on body． 111116.42 ． qabés nad having heat．
qāqabī̄nEm burnt by heat．
qamx̣（a）down of bird．III 153．35．
qamx ${ }^{\text {u }} \mathrm{q}$ amwis fruits of k＇tak•！ax－ qwarmé．
qat（a）to disagree．
qatap at to disagree with each other．
qeqapâlōl doublu．R 12t．11．
qās（a）to walk．R 60．4．
qasō to promise a feast．Ii 43 s .30 ．
qāst frirnd！C 54.23.
qak＇（a）to cut off head．R 243．41，332．31．
qiagutăa overhanging．（＇18．s．
qāqak＇en to tie mat to back．IR 200．10．
qāqadala to disobey．HII 104．13．
qaiqés ！āla to ask for mercy
qäqek ！îg－as to ask for merey．U 32.3.
qā̄ēten gulches，grooves in stone．
qāqEtend to cut crosswise．35̄3．9． qāqomx wama Eryophorum qracile Koch． qaq！â frame for drying herring spawn．

K 251.4.
qa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ las T－shaped piece of eopper．
qiata）indeed． 11116.11.
qees（ia）to shine，smooth．K 60．76．
qēnỏl pillow． $1112 \times 3.32$ ．
qexâgems bare ground where a village
has been burnt．C． $2 \not+.25$（N゙ew， Kwag）．
qël（a）to visit．IlI 78．12．
qō if．I 75.29.
qwāp（a）（mat，calico，etc．）tears．R 406.17.
qwāsamak a to bloom．III 299．6．
qwāk•！enés twigs on body（of tree）．R 112.27.
qwaqės．R 174．31．
$q w a ̄ g(a)$ to split fishlengthwise（ $q$ ！wāqu？
k！wäqa？）．© 20s．20；R 174．25．
qwägayo butcher knife．V493．22．
qwaqée belly eut open．IR 171．31．
qwägwilbe lance．III4तl．34．
qwāqē scratch（Nak）．
$q$ wa $^{\varepsilon} n a ̄ s\left(k\right.$ as）fricnds！（Awik！enox ${ }^{\text {）}}$ ）．
qwāq！＇wane heron． 111296.15.
qwāq！heron（New）．
qwãxw（a）to appear，to show oneself． C 36.1 ．
qwax̣ulis olachen run．R 92．36．
qwèda go away！III 461．33；C 70.20.
qwès（ala）far．R 91．2．
qwēčāla distance in time．R
144．3s．
ques（ala－＇ontran ． 1
quesila to ziof．ur．It（il hif
qweiselis gāgemp great－groul－zrand fither．
qwésenxelis giagimp fathorol wroat great－grandiather．
quésaaxsem woman marred iar away．
qwèl（a）to untic．R 185．23．
qom（a）thumb．R 5 5． 20 ．
qöt（a）to pick（qüt＇xole）．1R21，1．
qot＇xole choke cherry（？．K21s 1 ．
qotex（a）to pay marriage debe 111 462.11.
qōt！（a）full．R i2．61．
qus（a）to peel ufi．R ］21．3s．
qūs thine． 111 102．1．
qōsnēe gills．R $22: 3.2$ ．
qŭnq ！ŭg asl to groan in sleep．X 96，25．
qŭk＇（a）to burst．R 2：3ti．9（or kūka）．
qoqw（a）lump．
ququnapa young saw－bill ducks．（C 380.6 （（iwas）．
quq！üg＇${ }^{\varepsilon}$ s to stir in sleep．C 112.3 ．
qōqw（a）to put hollow thing on side． R 239.33.
qŭx（a）gray，dusty，Hour．R 95．22．
qŭxstâ lime colored．（ 386.16.
qwex clay．C 232.10 （New）．
qǔxalas a berry（ $=$ nōxwa）．R $300 . \mathrm{n}_{2}$ ．
qōx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid to lift．$R 431.60$ ．
qǔl（ba）end（of rope，story）．© 160.15.
qōla to wish．（ 31s．5（Kus）．
qöloqw（a）knob．R 436.57 ．
qologwa：$u$ bird arrow．C 122．26．
qaus ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ oma beaver face（name of copper）
（Hëldza${ }^{\varepsilon} q^{\text {u }}$ ）．
qōlōs mythical bird．Al 711.11.
qul（a）waves strike． $111256,22$.
qulem dritted ashore R 335.15.
kultsemala（qultsemala？）．sunken rock．
qui（a）tassel，to tear in strips．Ill s！．s； R 121．26．
qol（Ela）crooked（wedgo，trail，lime）．
V 345.37.

## 4 ！

q！ebegwis sand．© 270.2 （New）．
$\mathrm{q}!\mathrm{Em}(\mathrm{a})$ disgrace．C 38.6.
$q!E m(a)$ to splice．
q！embendayu splice．
q！emt（a）to sing．11I 64．19．

 I＇t10．41
 t．er． 111 lo naby （10）：－1

小⿺：\．w

tw 114．




$2!114$



R $911+$
 $121: 1$



qemye thenarl．IS！－I
q＇aq！abul blataket if－hosi－．．． torether（ 90 I2
q＇anq＇ay＇awali＊milk！w ．wn of heaven ．M bith 5


 243.21
q＇Enas（ryjuterhtorn R10．

mat．（ lliz．1＇）
q！enk sticky Elawn k j
q！anqa sitiok！ K リ．11
q＇Ek＇（al to bit．Kこに： 10


y：Egis stiolitr．p listery lateh
q！ek？flsa rentumblal r 1 ＂
q！eku brakell 1，walle．I：．．．

（ 3911 ．2－




175．
q！elex sem self．R 30s．67．
q！Elt a is 10 cut with chisel，to broak copper．V 344.5.
q！eldayu chisel．1 344.3.
q！els oil，grease．K 331．10．（gels？）
q！Elék＂smeared．R14s．52．
q！els（a）to throw（ancher）into water． C 13s．20．
q！eldzen anchor．V＇487．31．
q！elx̣ŭ（la）to coil up， K 111．13．
q！elku harpoon line．R 175．7； plaited line（y！āla to plata rope）．
q！a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ lawe worm．Ill 101．32．
q！elewad having worms．
q！elx（a）to wrinkle．
q！el（a）to carry in arms． 1114164.32 ；to put sling over hanging horizontal pole．
q！elè hanging pole，scaffolding．R 125．s．
q！eldemar horizontal pole from which other horizontal pole is sus－ pended．
q ！Elem sling for suspending hori－ zontal pole from other horizontal pole．
q！elāla to carry child in arms，cau－ nibal carries body in arms．
q！el！as six． 11160.1 ；R 182．27．
qtâ to find． 1257.5.

q！āqēgila to know．U6．14．
q！aq！el！ega to be tangled up in bushes． C 390.29 ．
q！aq！exsila to have much work to do． R 252.22.
q！ā！（a）to know，to learn．II 684．16；© 25.17.
q tàlēdé famous．
q！āq！ala to watch．R 177．5s．
q！ãq！a to notice．C 296．24（Kos）．
qtalelia to know． 12 200．7．
$\mathrm{q}!\bar{a}$ Syānas woman who hates her hus－ band，or vice versa．C 76.31.
q！ayaxa tubesurprised．（Secq！ē－much．） ylayāx＂ts！àla hand adz（＝kicker？）
q！ayaxustanal handle of hand adz． q！ayők ripe．R269．13．q！ayőqu（？）．
q labōqu putrid remains of olachen．$R$ 299.55.
q！ap（a）to hit a mark．（ 390.2 ；R 176．4s． q＇apla（la）to gather．R 112.38 ．
q ！ämalela uncle．© 314.4 （hos）．
$q$ ！am－
qtamq！amk tala to change the sub－ ject after a discussion． 111448.30 ．
q＇ates irog．C 10s．9．
q！ās（a）sea otter．（ 350 ）．5．
q！as（a）to notch．I 167．27．
q参（Ela）to mind，to take notice．C 176.25.
qlātsewe ${ }^{-8}$ knuwn．K 195．15．
q！！essoxe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid 10 fit well（a patch）；to put together（poles，canoes，boards）．IK 110.29 ．
$q$ tātso grandiather！（child＇s pronuncia－ tionfor q！āk＇o slavei）．
q！anix（zia）to soar down．C 74.10 ．
q！ākults！âlis crowded in house．Il 693．15．
$q^{\prime a}\left(\mathrm{k}^{\prime} \cdot \mathrm{Eg}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}^{\varepsilon} 1\right)$ sound of smapping jaws C 33 s .24 （Kos）．
q 汤 $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{u}}$ slave．
q ！ākóo slave．C＇62．22． q ！à！waxo loaning with high inter－ est（ $=$ selling slave）． q！ägwid master（ $=$ slave owner）． 11124.10 ．
q！acla to watch，know．
q tay！fmala to watch． 11134.27 ． q！agemlil to wait． $\mathcal{C} 187.32$.

（Iwik ！ènoxu，＝t！éx a Kwāgul）． $q$ taq！aqu＊wa to fish for－．
quataqter middle piece of salmon．$R$ 226.14.
q！ax q！elis kelp of beach．R 177.51. q氜xq！alis（New）（？）．C S．6． q！ālad having kelp．
qtāxw（a）to emerge． 111230.41 ．
q＇axstend to fred visitors，to retort． l 207.37.
q ！ālacelē spirit of tewelaxa．Ill 450.7 ． （＝renowned，known？）．
$\mathrm{q} \stackrel{\mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{a}}\left(\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{id}}\right)$ to stink（meat）．13 340.39 ． q！alk ${ }^{u}$ rotten meat，rotten salmon spawn．
（1）1a：to plait a rope．V $4=6.38$. q！aleyo pack strap．I 141.31.
q＇aik•（a）to feel pain；to regret a loss． 111341.1 ；C $4 \times .20,328.1$.
q＇．（DEm）mauy．IH 25\％．15．
q！áyaxa to be surprised 1 200．37． q！acyox expensive．C 54.28 ． q！eyō to get much．C 12．25．
q！ènem Contwnea
 R 269.5
q！eq！êk！walar tolio（20＜ 1.1
qleyüt ta talk． $1: 6 ; 2.11$
qlayaqsia to trouble oncmadi HI 54.3 s.
gtamx tetesio：ohserved．X lisl to

qlës（a）to pick currants．R 2u－ 1
qlesena Ribes hracteosus，homel

## R 20s．l．

q！edz（a）Salmo（Yarkii I＇leuritious．
qläq！edzaa to catrlh－
qhespp！ex－sid）to wet a moldy tation or smell．R 225．45．
qlëdzăxbaxezidaus lranching river．R 119.16.
q！egran unused part，more than it can hold．R 250.87.
q！ēq（a）to purify．© 33 b .20 （Kos）． q＇éqela to purify． 111 10．0．2
$\mathrm{qlex}(\mathrm{a})$ to gather driftwood．R 2．a．．2．． q！exasta driftwood．R il．H
q！exotod to hang on top．ITl 42．3 19
q！èl（a）mosquito（Kos）．
q！as yâãe middte（chitd）．III 1id．1f．
q！ỏ water standing． 111 62．34． q！ōs pond．III 62．34．
q！őlostâla spring．
q＇waats！ Eq snail． 111364.35 （q！wFa－ tsté）q！rant！ex．（232．1s Kus）．
q ！wa（1a）to stand，several． 111 144，10． q！waeltend to drive in wedges． R 16s．11．
q！wāq！wax ts！ānés lingers．R 57.9
q ！wāg î̀menes twigs standing on up－ per side of fallen tren．R $1122_{2}^{-}$． q！waats！ $\bar{e}$ wedge hag．R mio．3．
q！wayós lower jaw． $1112,19$.
q！wayots！a soit end of fern root．K 195.22.
q！waq（ila）to split salmon．R 239.5
 qlwägad having split salmon．
q＇wāp（a）to twist off，to tear off rlath． calico）．
ๆ！wās（a）to wail，weep．C 14．6．
q！we $q$ ！wasa to heg．
q！wāk：Enēe cedartwius 1R 112．34．
q！wāqwata to turn black of smeke．R 133．S．







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        tat the I I.
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        tat the I I.
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        (ill
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        (ill
    ```
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    y's.l.x \(\quad\) the ln \(\quad 1 / 7=0\)
    ```
```

    y's.l.x \(\quad\) the ln \(\quad 1 / 7=0\)
    y'ix+1
    ```
```

    y'ix+1
    ```
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    2712 N。
    ```
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    2712 N。
    ```
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    hillol it in r
    ```
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    hillol it in r
    ```
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        \(q^{\prime} w a l+m\)
    ```
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        \(q^{\prime} w a l+m\)
        42 i
    ```
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        42 i
    ```
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    3\%1.
    ```
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    3\%1.
    ```
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    q!walx "um I! I-- /I
    ```
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    q!walx "um I! I-- /I
    ```
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        392.53.
    ```
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        392.53.
    ```
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            neck, 1131m-
    ```
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```
```

            neck, 1131m-
    ```
```




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            12×64
    ```
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            12×64
    ```
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        cata.
    ```
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        cata.
    ytwila tobro.k \(\cdots 1\), 1 :
    ytwila tobro.k \(\cdots 1\), 1 :
        26T: - ?
        26T: - ?
    q!wèl a tu tw -ifont , -
q!wèl a tu tw -ifont , -
q!welsid tot 1: k k , - IT
q!welsid tot 1: k k , - IT
qoya tor ral, like, $11 \ldots 1, \ldots=$

```
```

    qoya tor ral, like, \(11 \ldots 1, \ldots=\)
    ```
```




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        154.4i
    ```
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        154.4i
    q!öpra t co hlyt \(111=0\)
    ```
```

    q!öpra t co hlyt \(111=0\)
    ```
```




```
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            R11:21
    ```
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```

            R11:21
    ```
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```
```

    q! mala ruth 1 I 1 -
    ```
```

    q! mala ruth 1 I 1 -
    q.imas cral, 1 H:
    q.imas cral, 1 H:
    4!imala \(t\), 13.11111 4
    ```
```

    4!imala \(t\), 13.11111 4
    ```
```






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        III I' 6 IT
    ```
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```

        III I' 6 IT
    ```
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q！opia t co h lint 11！－－
 R11221
 q＇：mala ruch 1 I 1 －
q＇imas cral， 1 tes
ylimala $t, 13.11$ 111 4－
 III I＇ 6 IT
q!udãdzey suail. III 231.34 (iwik !ēnox")
q!odaq horned grebo(Colymbusauritus).
q!at(a) scar. III 360.40.
q!ot a) to push off cance, to poke. III 396.12; R 367.1.
q. ös-
q!ômas (ral). ('3>2.2).
q!aq!ótela to try to eateh erabs.
q!usa to tie on. R 37x.22(?).
q!udzemkind to tie with knot. It I76.33.
q!ösnē gills. IR 242.20.
q!ōs(a) to offer for sale. ( C 4.76
q!nnām( $\left.\overline{\mathrm{c}} \varepsilon_{\text {stala }}\right)$ to walk about. C100.22.
q!unala oiten. R 177.56.
q!üns(a) to dig lupines. R 198.1.
q!wase lupine. R 19s.l.
q!ukw(a) dull. LII 332.43.
q!öqw(a) calm. R 99.45.
q!ōq!ôyu fish bones. R 237.28.
q!weqāa bright light. C 66.33 .
q!ōq! waqō flood stops rising. V 47 s .8.
q!öq!osna neek. R 174.22.
q!ĭxtỏ to reach point. R 230.26 .
q!ōxsawane Rumex occidentalis. S. Wats.
q !ỏxts!öd to dress. III 15.10 . q!ōxōd to undress. X 3.17 .
q lo $\mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{q}$ !olis holes on sandy beach into which water runs ( $=\mathrm{xwā}$ !waēs).
q!ulplaltâla spearsman sees salmon distinetly in elear water. R 182.24.
q !ŭ $\mathrm{l}(\mathrm{a})$ to live. II167.15.
q!ulit(Ela) to hide. HI 145.35.
qlulex's self. R 1so.39.
q!ŭlyaxa ree falls by itself. Ill
252.39
q!ules uncle. Ill 140.32.
q!ulêk !ōt father's, mother's cousin.
q!ules wife's brother. C 112.7.
q!ŭlēdző R 240.16.
q'ŭlg'ila to tinish (?). 111141.1.
q!ŭls(a) to rot, decay (wood). R 77.82.
q!ulyaku old man. IR 334.69.
q!ōl(a) to boil with stones. R 172.15.
q!âlela to know. 111300.36 ; R 1 U2. 11.
q !ül( $\left.\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{id}}\right)$ to burn to ashes. 11192.7 .
q!wālobes soot. R 256.20.
q!u1(a) to seratch. R 352.27.

## X

$x \cdot i m(a)$ to set a snare. C. 34.19 ; to be. come entangled. R 175.63. x '̂́may'u snare. III 71.10.
x -it(a) to raise head. Ill 17.6 ; to re-
move pressure; to attract. C 270.5.
x 'îs(a) to disappear. R 224.20.
$x$ iselil to disappear in house 1 II 449.3.
$x$ 'fsāxod to take off roof. R 1:3.3.9.
xidzex a mouldy. R 225.44.
x'int(a) to buzz, whirr.
xindayu bull-roarer.
$x$ ins(a) to grant, breathe heavily through nese. C lso.t.

X-indzas nose. R 102.14.
x'înk (a) to repent. X 207.25.
x'îk!(a) to take out of tongs. K 371.22 (x-îk'a ?).
x îqw(a) to stretch head out. III 305.22.
$x \cdot \hat{1}(\mathrm{a})$ ribs of halibut. R 243.32.
x रilp(a) to turn aroumd. III 65 s .
xîlt(a) to saw. R l09.s.
X '̂llku-
x•̂lx-ilk!ut'eqa to wriggle through. R 177.55.
xîl(a) to dry in wind, smoke, or sum. IR 129.2.
$x$ äasxent!ē Erythronium giganteum Lind1. R 197.I.
x-āts:a ebbtide. R 183.4.
x'âkwayasde dried clams. III 157.10.
$x$ 'ālx engés Dodecantheon pauciflorum (Durand).
xaxa (xäqa?) to blow on 0 1:92.14 (New).
$x$ 'jsyolag itela (?). III 2s6.2s.
$x$ itemg îlela to rub off (?). R 386.9. x it!ed to split (?), R 122.60.
xis(ala) to show teeth. C 2s.13.
x •isiwe ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wolf-head mask (= showing teeth on forchead).
xitstax-îla to examine, Iook on.
xik'(a) to strip off. R 256.17 .
x-ikw(a) belt (*). III 231.29.
$x$ iq(Ela) to be on fire. R 127.40
xixsemala red-hot stones. $R$ 105.31.
xöbē Charitonetta albicola female. (" 6i6.1.
x'ōx unpstala female of Oidemia Deglandi.
$\mathbf{x}$ opx x op owl, Megasen $\mathrm{p}^{\prime 3}$ ario Kennicottii.
xoms head. C369.17.
$x$ oot(a) head of seal, porpoise.
$x$ oss(ala) to be at rest III 7.4 .

xokum 1ritillara lanemeras． K：ar R 201．s
xoxm（a）to he ule．11．R R W．
 224.2

## IW

xwās（a）to get exciterl 111 ＿
x̧ayenk！ra to be attarkerl ぶls． 1 ， xwak ${ }^{\mathrm{u}}$－canor．
x̣wāk！ūna catoe R 95.37
xwãx̣wagŭm little cunoe．R！t： xwākw（a）to croak． $1111 / 113$
xwāl to put erosswise．
x̣ālayind to put erosswise on top I11 336．31．
xwẻxala to wrestle．X．2．
xwålaqe interlocking logs in iront of house．
xưlk placed erosswise alame of place）．
xwem horizontal woof if fish baskit＂？， twining．R 135．14．
xwët（a）a long thing sticks out．Ill 143．26；to lift by the kneesa persun whu lies down and turn him back owerlead （a game）；lifting a mast at the end a game）．
xwes（a）to receive a marriage present． R 432．I0．
xwekw（a）to utter cannibal cry，III 181.34
xwegaxsté top binding of cedar twig fish basket（xweqa ？）．
xwéq（a）to swing．III 19．11．
xwēl（a）backward，again，to turn＂wer． III 472． 13.
xwelaqa to pass back．Ri 6250
xwāxwèlè ta woli（＝trying to turn
［throw］over on back［namely，a deer］）
xŭp（a）hole，hollow．IR 167．24．
xumt（a）to catch fire． 111 22n．4．
xut（a）water sinks．X 61．30．
xue（a）to whip，to strike with sticks
I1］279．10：R 366．14．
xִǔsela fort．Ill 166．39．
xöxŭsdẻ dried roasted salmion heads． R 331.1
x̣ŭlp－hollow．
x̣ülboyâla hollow in middle．Ik
$70.15 ; 148.35$.
xulls（a）to wither，shrivel up．to loe downcast．III 43．41：R 187．43．


 $x+m$ is 1 rimic．

 SEs：


Aaxpile be anatiol 1

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(:atharn hiths: - riha, -
xenyas to st. mf.0 111 _ 11

xemlela vert If "idi

33 7; telay inturn 1:1/1 -
xEk'üm pilue lork 111 , 11

299.14 .






$\mathrm{x} F \mathrm{l}$ -

xalivo str.ag.t 1 fie the h at


1: 1t: : '


$x$ |xFlpelil 1 , $-\infty$

X 20 :
xital 1 as



xaril wifo leaves husband and stays in other house.
xaịp! cradle. I1153.42.
xuābek" cradled, i. $\epsilon$, with flatt+ned head.
$\mathrm{xa}^{\varepsilon}$ youliséxtâarye east wind. 111112.24
$x_{i} \varepsilon^{\varepsilon}$ wa fur seal.
$x^{6} w^{6}$ loon. III 221.1.
xip(a) to grasp. 11161.15.
xāma- alone, orphan.
xāxamāla orphans, common people. C $86.16,354.2$.
xamax ${ }^{*}$ id to be alone. 11135.43
xamagemér head chief. 111449.19.
xamax $\varepsilon^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\mathrm{T}}$ self. I11 469.2; R 281.9.
xamax'ts!āna to eat with hands. 12 238.34.
xãmak !ing astil to cover over in house.
11157.25.
xems- dry salmon.
xatmas dry salmon. 11154.10 ; R 315.1.
xamsxas to eat dry salmon.
$\mathrm{xa}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{ma}^{(l a)}$ ) to stay overnight. Ill 195.16.
xamag aalela not to go near (?).
xaméstalis to be awake overnight.
R 15s. 32.
xām(ala) two things in close contact.
xūs(a) rotten(blanket, mat), boiled. R $293 . \mathrm{s}$.
xats!es fungus growing on trees.
xäsbex̣ŭ(la) to make noise. III 360.30. xak'ladzâ backbone of fish. R 226.18. xāq bone. R 308.79.
xaxtsla boiled to pieces(?). (Nce xāsa.)
xälaès shell of shellfish. IR 91.7.
xajtid to laugh aloud.
xāц!(aak") a little. R 67.64.
xaLèk'tes to eat a little. C 224.17.
xaLâla to touch each other. 111 215.13.
xeyapte twig in neck (?). III 362.31.
$\mathrm{x}^{\bar{\varepsilon}} \mathrm{m}(\mathrm{a})$ to creep sitting (like an infant).
xemg'ils to move, stir. X 4.21 .
xitod to take off blanket. III In6.14.
xēkw(a) to sweep. V 440.38
xegwayo broom (eagle's wing). V' 48035.
xexexe talkative geese. C 356.22.
$x^{i+1} \cdot(\mathrm{a})$ fish nibbles.
xésela to shout " (1)!"
xëlxчца © 178.26, 32.
xâ to split wood. Ill 365.17 .
xwā ${ }^{\text {mag ägẽs }}$ to put mouth to corner of bucket. P 401.31.
xwat(a) testicles.
xwat!(a) wren. III 96.22.
xwāsōd to tear ofi. R 249.165.
xwănal(Ela) ready. R 143.13.
(hacnōn) xwäk tano female salmon.
xwakw(a) to pour into. III $2 \times 4.2 \mathrm{~s}$.
$x w a \bar{k}$ !waés holes in quicksand into which water runs.
xwāt(a) to cut fish. III 198.2.
xwāṭyo fish knife. C 142.6.
xwäxwe a dance. 111 152.26.
xwët(a) to stir. R 91.8.
xTeesl(a) quartz. 111111.20.
xwèo to spawn. R 223.11.
xEwete legs of tongs. R 230.31.
xomal(ela) to quarrel. R 223.18.
xūmdē land otter. III 264.22.
xūt(a) to cut. 111377.6.
xūdāyo knife. $\operatorname{ll}$ 666.b.
xüdeg'e groove.
xōt(a) to fish sea eggs with net.
Xôs(Ela) to sprinkle. Il 684.5.
xǔts seal blubber.
xŭdzēg'a sap. V 345.20.
xun(āki) to tremble. 111152.33 .
xunk ${ }^{-u}$
xunōk clild. III 29.40.
xŭngö ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ stepchild.
xŭngum daughter paid for service to shaman; to settle a feud by a payment.
xŭnk!wala to promise daughter in marriage. X 10.21 .
xūk! (a) crack in rock.
xôkw(a) to split. III 145.31.
xâla to split. V 345.7 .
xök split. R 63.s0.
xógum ear ornament. A 11.14.
xöla muscels. R 181.2.
xwexülexsemak rolled up. R 361.17.
xolegwaqe name of ring ingame kané.
xólōs a mythical bird ( $=$ qölōs kwāg ul). C 370.12 (Gwas).
xōslos akind of salmen weir. R 161.61.
xǔlt(ai) to mark. R 65.10.
xŭhlzōs a fish (Hexagrammus octogram. mus).
xǔlk'ē growve V'369.26.
xŭdqua romel 111 35: 1 xülgw shari


xida entansled.
xulexwala coniusal. n.11.4 11 107.2.1.
xoxulk limot xolk - Mam\&!n! I: 148.41.

## I

leswa sky.
 (Fos).
lemxw(a) dry: R1s1.50.

lemxeqend to clap gumwala. C + +23.
$I_{\mathrm{ES}}(\mathrm{a})$ to strike with a round thine, with a stone. R299.60; to cruslı. K 32.21.
leg ôl visitor (New).
1Ek-(a) to hammer, to throw stonses. III 161.3: R 271.54; to jut stones a game). X 170.32; to batter st int.
lek laa stone. C3s2.21 Kus, Now
lekw(a) weak.
lek!wäla to speak with faint voice. C 150.5.
IEkŭmq!es to wonder. X lu,fi.
legōsa k'exelāga (crow's strawlırryy) Gonnania oregana (Nutt, Britton.
leq(a) to put down soft things. $11 I$ 354.16; R 429.19: to make berry cakes. R 279.87.
legaptāia coot, male (splash on nape of neck) (Hidemia perapricil. lata.
legem a plant placed as a poultice on swellings.
$\operatorname{lex}\left(\varepsilon_{e}^{d}\right)$ to batter a stone. ( $32^{2} 2.21$ (Gwas.) lexia.
leqw(a) fire. III 459.12: fuel. I 3575.
leqŭla to camp.
lex"dens campsite. IIl 4t, 17
lēlqwalacês tribe. III 12.10.
leq!(a) to stick on (as crystal on rock).
lex ${ }^{\text {widd }}$ to be tired. C 236.6 New
lexes hasket made of spruce roct. It 72.61.

1exō to cough. Ill 352.26.
la to go.
lelga to mix. R 279.
lam to enter sing. I2 $2+11.1$
lawi to come off. Rs: lawämas to remove. R2023.9.

(.) il w


sh:a 1 . . A1. $1:$ : :
lak 1. . Ir. A. 1
slagw. la (in in, in i th in in it he
(t) call. II I -r.t 21

lay'wadek' humdle 111 it 1

lacromatax julaso in re of I
Jabatas ? $1+20$
lipal ti amble $1-2.1$
lial al wromond 111 -4

Nex lek fis a plant orh M II _
lixa only lisu, :-
Fixtal turoll, tarn bra K _ -
Jene ges hasing arptally 1tix.2: lex $\cdot i_{2-3} \rightarrow$
lixent dish bu*kt III
lex: wide apen 111121- It
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li.1.11 $x \mathrm{k} \rightarrow$ I11 li。

## 1

lewums to rise in throat. R 290.21 .
lem(āa) canoe at anchor, sea otter astep on water.
lemyo rope. C 332.4 (=denem Kwag) (Kos).
lemplexsid to ovrrcome bittry taste. 1amyala noise of sipping.
lemdeltat slippery: IR 355 . Is.
1-mélats!ē sacred room of novice. IIl 86. 20.
let(a) to catch herrings with rake. V 324.27.
fetledés branch of river, X 32.30 .
len- to miss.
lenésta to forget. HI 25.3.
leng-ils to lose way: Ill I63.22.
lendzōd to scatter routs on llat (inat). R 1s7.39.
1EnEm salal bushes. R 206.22.
lénokúla salal bushes. R 210.21.
1Enewŭm bird cherry bark. R 157.5.
1enlevitexō wrinkled mouth. V 47s.4.
lent(a) to blow nose. IlI 354.16.
lendequẻ mueus of nose.
lent(a) pliable, soft and tough. $R$ $355.13,260.6$.
lens(a) to-morrow. $11 I$ 21.14; next day. R 2:16.87.
lensewul yesterday.
leng'ait to long. IlI 23.12.
lenx(a) green. R 2s5.81.
lenlenxem brass. Ill 449.6.
lekleq!eten a small sea animal.
lekw(a) to gather Polypodium glycorrhiza. I. Eaton.
lekwaé l'olypodium glycorrhiza.
1). C. Faton; -hesperium Mason.

IEkw(a) to pull off (branch), to liit. R $264.4,314.13$.
lek!wise bow. C 344.25.
lek!wits!em bowstring. 111 I3s. 19.
1ek!ūtāla tight. R361.11. (Seelàku-.)
1 ${ }^{\text {E }}{ }^{13}$ -
1egnidzớwe meat hoard. H1143.32.
lek'wanes old woman. C 3sti.5; laelk!wanes. pl. IR 195.28.
1eq(a) to gather seaweed. R 185.14.
leq!esten scaweed. K 185.15.
1eqw(a) brains. III48.27; R 248.41.
1exw(a) to eat sea eggs. ( 246.5 , New).
15. ${ }^{\text {wib }}$ sea egg. C 244.24 .
lexanlxerd to feel about. R 2ed.26.
lex(a) to put down (roots, grasis). R 74.17, 73.94.
lexala bundle.
[Efl(a) dead. K 17:4.21.
lézlemg it!ed to get uumb. R 199.39.
1Elés]k !ina to faint. C'52.2.
leslwiqela to be anxious. C 131.12; X 57.5.
laaq(a) to shake off from a mat or blanket. R 264.13.
delaanx-sid to become mysterious. $C$ 467.
lawis angry, fearless. X 57.11.
lasmaxedend to become intudible $\mathbb{C}$ 268.4 (New).
lacmagekila fourth ring in hoop game.
lat!(a) to split boards. 111 INQ.s: R 96.57.
laaq(a) to overturn. M669.8.
łāqanuk overhanging.
lax'tstefmala to be not near enough to see distinctly.
lāxu to love.
lāx̣ŭla to love. I11 120.21; C 55.12; valuable. R 370.35.
fąewnem husband.
hāumala difficult. C 36.19.
dataxwila to be in trouble, need C 68.5; 111 259.39.
dāx(a) to itch.
bālk !u mallard duck, Anas boschas 11195.38.
tak-(a) canoe breaks.
lëelxen round. R 8s.46.
less(a) fair (light complexion). X 197.24.
lesela to find (?). X 87.37 .
lēnem to rob, take away. 1Il 299.29.
lenemap!a to quarrel. X 113.5 (=to take away from one another).
lénoqua rough. R 63.79.
lēnoqwāla beating (?). R 134.31.
lakewata to play with dolls. Ill 45.11. lex"- mat.
lèswès mat. 11124.3 , lexhwés pl. R 191.53.
lexwíla to make a mat. ]e $12 t i .16$.
lésrasyasa tstáwe water lily (Nym-
phaca polysepala) (=beavers' mat).
lelegwèg ès outer layer of bark. ( $\mathrm{IEk}^{\text {- }}$ ēg' -a strong back (?). R 124.93.
diypne autumn. R 216.2.
（fâk！wēmas stresthb．I！as u！
lomad（a）tu leave． 11110120 ．
lot（a）to cohabit．（ 340 ：
hkw（a）strong．R llin lit
lōq！we dish．R 57.2
löqŭlīl house dish．（ inc ）：
子ōq！übâno brisket．R42い ？
loxw（a）to tron head away： 111 1－4 -2 lox（tslâla）to be in IC．！244

## L．

Lep（a）to spread．R 9．4．2；serond pot－ latch．
lebem sprealer；tonys for holdang board． lep！ētsa hide armor
LEmx ${ }^{\text {u }}$ perch．
Lemó，Lemwere perch．R1：罢．1
LEmx＂Lax ${ }^{n}$ to eat proh R 412.56
Lems（a）to turn away for shame．III 44s．2．
LEmk＇（a）to split wood． $1112603 . \mathrm{S}$ lemg ayu wedge．R fil． 20.
lemq（a）proud．C476．13．
LEml（a）to Lreak by jressure from in－ side．111 197．17．
1．Et（a）to flop．to ber stretched out．HII 347.20 ．

Leteml hat．R 206．17（stretch－ ing over face）．
LEtēwéz eye shade（＝stretching on forehead）．
lesala to skip on water． 11134 S 27.
Letsà hole drilled in slanting diree． tion．
Lenākasde nevor blunted．C 215．13 （New．）
LEDE $y$（a）to split wood through curntor is tree．
Lenqw（a）to break up $(f i s h)$ R．f（0）．60．
Lenyāar to stand on．R 1．15．21．
LEnq！w（a）rotten（wood）．IT］999．1！9
Lentx＇o to push boards together conl to end．C 24．16
LEg $\mathrm{ik}^{\mathrm{u}}$ harpoun point．R 175.21 ．心 $\subset$ ！Eg îk ${ }^{\text {．}}$ ？
Legek ${ }^{\text {n }}$ narten．1］l 70．12
legeldzés oily beach．
LEq（a）to fish with fish b：－ket IR 409.26.

LEgEm round fish lasker．R fu？2
LEq（a）to slap．K 4：2．．i5．

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Légusila stiff. \478.6.
Leq口(a) to miss (not to hit I. IIl 71.23;
to move (village). © 322.24 ( Kos ).
tiogultud to make mistake, to disobey. C 66.30.
h."qwaxa to split down (a ealmon). 12 227.1.
1, exeed to beat time. 11I 106.21 .
t.exfme baton. ( 314.10 Kos).
1.i $\cdot \mathrm{Ix} \cdot \mathrm{E}$ id to land. Ill 466.34 .

Lél:Ela) to invite. ('26.23.
Lelk!wāta to tell a lie. Ill 37.2 s .
1.âyâslil shelf in house. X̌ 55.37.

Lóma very. R 61.37.
Lox ${ }^{y}$ (Estend) to put roots (into water). R 109.29 ( $\mathrm{t} E \mathrm{X}^{\mathrm{u}}$ - ?).
s.olaxod to put between. R 2×7.31.

## 1.

t. $0^{8}$ and. R $59.56 ; 11129.42$. ! $\mathrm{E}^{\varepsilon}$ Wa 1 II 15.9.
Lewŭlgàmé [rince, chief's eldest son.
III 7.2; Scbastodes serrieps ("prince of red cod).
LEwelaxa a ceremonial. III 226.28, 448.11.
tema scab. C 38.16.
I.Ems $\left(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{j} d}\right)$ to scratch. C 51.4 .

1,Etâlalai head ashore! C' 64.4 .
lenéx-eid to bar (door), 11135.31 .
!enl(a) to peck. IlI 155.36.
Lāpanail woodpecker. C 190.8.
Legek ${ }^{\text {u }}$ barbed harpoon point. V 501.13 (or LEgrku?).
tek (a) to gather cinquefoil.
bexisem Argentina oceidentalis. Rydb.
I.Eg Edzō cinquefoil grarden. R 186.8.
I.Ek thick. R 250.183. LESLEk ${ }^{u} \mathrm{el}$. III 27.15.
I.exexs canoe thwart. \} 5 0 1 . 2 2
lexîxsa to whistle. III 471.21 .
LEX(a) to start in canoe. III 112.32.
bex(a) to have pungent smell.
tex $\boldsymbol{X}^{\epsilon} \mathbb{W}(\mathrm{id})$ to insert finger into vagina. 111 97.1.

Jap(a) to peg. R 77.s.
läbem peg. l|l 79.13.
tam post of house. IR 167.1 s .
taméssta tw hang head. LlI ]6.3.
fatlexteé stern seat of canoe. V 349.
!aten a plant. (Sce also meg'is.)
Laãnut wedge. X 202.24 .
tax ${ }^{0}$. to stand sing.
Lāwayu salmon weir. Ill 26.41); R183.1. tòn (Kos).
tāwats! box. R 283.36.
t.ap)!eq mast. R 99.39.

ṭasgemd to steer. C 352.1s.
t.ax̣a steep.
tax ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wasla to kneel. 1118.5.
t.ax ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wjd to rise. 11127.34.
taxwes rank (=standing).
t.axivdala stoneax. C310.5. (Kos); tomeod (Microgadus).
Lāla to stand upright. R 173.12.
Lâs R 153.20; pl. thix t.ōs tree.
 (Kos).
Läg' ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ y' ${ }^{\text {e }}$ dorsal fin (=standing on back).
Lāxwat!a to go clam digging. X 87.32.
ficwula oil tried out. R 94.16.
ḷēsLèna mosquito. R 206.14.
tēk o borrow at low rate of interest.
III 53.1.
tèk ómas to lead. I11 20 s .38.
tēq(ela) to name. R 149.23 .
legem name. R 60.7s.
téxss(āIa) to advise. CR.14.
téqésé III 151.22.
ıâyála battle-ax.
Lâbala to touch. IR 261.36.
Lâla sweetheart. 11123.13 .
Leélelâla relatives. R 269.10 .
Lö ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ and.
цモ६wa (before definite nouns).
togw(ēs) treasure, supernatural power.
toggrala to acquire supernatural power. 11175.2.
1.0 0 ev nephew. IlI 474.30

Ł̧ṓléga niece. IlI 85.21.

## 1:

L!ewels elk. IIl 31.16.
L.!Ewâ beautiful! C 70.14; 111449.23 .

L: $\mathrm{Ep}(\mathrm{a})$ to climb a smouth pote. Ill 356.24.

L!fbas implement for moulding. I? 103.40 .

L!Ematis beach. R т2.60.
L!'tmāk!ūbé breastbone. Ill $1 \% 5.18$.
L!emaxŭla.
L!ems(a) to emit sparks. IlI 258.22.

L！emktud io play with thriw ou：whe 111105. ！

L！emgwayus sticks for whe 111 105.2.

L！emg in saw－hill duck，iomal．Mor ganser serrator）．（＇3a0．9．
L！emqla yew troe．【 3242.
L！EmxW（a）stitio hirrl，brittl． 111 449.32 ；R 153．19．

L！Emla）to lose voice．R 3．2．2．1－
L！edâ oh，how nice！ 111 ｜ $150 . \mathrm{ti}$ ．
L！et（a）to make love，seduce．Ill 325.11.



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 W ！
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1＇山i bluk li．r にば．

l！ayit shlu 111 ．in－

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 A•w

 housie thwarle dir． 1．Kasak wo．ast］，IK Im 23 L！as：nafyi plaw in it rt in I： $12+$ ！ 1 ．
Lhagwis luach 1 2be hers

L！alzias urevlura $X$ ．
 （L！ak Frtal）
 himeks．IV ETM I．





 cod III $\therefore$ ．．n？

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 Mrh：

L:
L.āx wasla to kneel on rock. 111 s.5.

Leax(a) stifï twios, etc.). R 355.13.
L!āctaxam a small bag. C 142.10.
L.al :s) to spout. III 125.24.

Llasmes alder tree. R 273.h1.
L!ak mixed with oil. R 291.1.
L!kw(a) to pick chokecherries. R 218.6.
L!ak!ŭm chokecherry. R 21s.6.
e!ep!equla to be turned inside out. $R$ 406.32.

L!ēs(a) skin. III 261.26 .
L!ēs(a) to shine. III 112.27; to heat. R 94.11.

L!ésâla hot. Il 671.5.
L!èsela sun. M 665.4; R 9\%.11.
L!ésila to hate. III 425,40 .
L!esila blind in one rye.
t. 'esdaq snow goose (Chen hyperborea).

III 356.22.
L!énar olachenoil. III 101.35; R92.37.
t!eq- never blunted. III 333.23.
L!èq!(a) clay. R 190.35.
L!ex'(a) to break up. X 16:3.23; (a house, a hill).
L!êx-stas to tumble into water (seals). R 178.86.

L!ex(a) yellow.
L!ex $\varepsilon_{\text {en }}$ sealion ( $=$ yellow body). III 81.16.
L!exâ morning sky. III 385.30.

Ltex's(a) to scatter (fire). III 336.41.
Liasel: to make love, seduce. III 287.34; C 160.14.

L!âxmes larze alder tree.
L!öbané cormorant (Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus). III 29].24.
L!öbelxa dead cedar.
!!öple mucus oi vagina. X 177. I6.
L!opa toroast. I1I 21.7; ripe III 29s.41: IR 218.2.

L!oútep!omas berries. C $3,4.9$ (Gwas).
L!ōpsayo tonıs. C 3 3.30.
L!ön! !op!enx seavon when berriesare ripe. R211.2.
L!ōpaēs low water. ( 244.20 (New).
L!ōL!ebas id to cut holes. R 440.19.
L!ōp!ek root. 11175.10.
L!ōt(a) to bend outward. R 406.17 .
L!ōt!em war canoe (I Zawadecenox ${ }^{\text {u }}$ ).
L!obs nakelis to turn up ends. III 266.35.

L!ōkw(a) to tear up, scrape hides. C 102.4.

L!ōk!ŭla to peel bark. R 126.22.
L!ōqw(a) bare.
1.!öxsem red cod (Sebastodes caurinus).

L!ōx ice; to freeze (congeal). C 16.1: R 431.61.
L!ōxz!ox oyster.
L!ôlela to scold. 111105.23.

## 

## d

abalone gwalets：．．．
abalone ear ornament its．atak
above Hk ！
acquire easily，to hol－
add． 10 griña．g－inw：
added on to a measurn istoriwn
adherents of one chici ijpsek＇is $S$ ， ăps－．）
admonish．to hamely！nla
advise．to 1 ixasalat，
adze，to k lim ．
－sop－．
－with hong－handledakh qrasid
adz，hand qtayaxustala．
adz for fine chiseling ts！ayo ぶい
adzing，fine ayagrek．
afraid，to br kîl－
after taste I＇lenk a．
again èt－
－xwël．
agree，to sex＇tstan．Ase industrious th be willing，inclinet．
－hauénax＂（？）
－－ëx－ $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{a}$ ．
aim，to nọx ${ }^{\text {en }}$ ，nâ．
albatross bāцa．
alder gunép．
alder，big l＇axmes．
－big swãgwaxmes．
－－young l．！asmies
all Enaxma．
－－$\left.\varepsilon_{\pi} \mathrm{i}^{\varepsilon}\right]$ ］．
almost halsela．
－Elaq．
aloud hāsela
although wāx．
always hëmenala．
ancestors wiswonp．Fise aw－
anchor q！eldzem．
anchor，to q！els－，q！elstend．
anchored q！elsâla．
canoe at anchor lrmw：ila
anchor line demwayi．
－q！eldzaanâ．
and $L \overline{0}$ ．
qi．

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MT 4T+15
14.l. Don, \
4.2 <1 +14=
*604 11 11
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.41%.0
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```
alue. **|
*r!y% irmo
art w. |a||
Art 4% 1.gin flown
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wshatal In, (t)
asho's a|that.
ask, tollo 4'1-11 , I
```



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    &&"1)
```



```
a***mbl! 1, 1al. % al
astlmma \at'"!+!
aktray, then |, | &
```



```
attenul mt &-k
aunt ame*s.
- munthuramd mol: Nat &
atutumut liymex tilisx
avariciunts awFly!.*
Await, tor t'ぃ')
awak", t", t= + x |
awaken, t, &W, X ./4
- by cryimz y0hy {ort
|way` in c.lllw |r.al x =
a*ry k'wr x = % M
ax buattle taryll
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## b）

```
back xurl．
batck camwe ll kll x
```



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= xak 'F|l7A
_-Inver y'S}-
back rol tway'rx.
backwarl t.& k
luar1 y.ah.
lawllurk int व
Lad t.L-te I I'= - F'
```

l.ait rit.
bake, to kŭnsa.
ball lālox ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Em}$.
balsam fir mot-.
laar, to tuenéx-Eid.
bark tsaxenés.

- ts!äq.
- of pine xek!um.
- of red pine mawa ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$.
- of bird clerry. lenewum.
bark, to (dog) wōkwa.
bark box laswatsa.
barnacle gtānes (Chiton).

- small ts'ōts!oma.
- wasälẽ.
k!wどaa.
Dashful bensa.
basin, dish xelq'wa.
basket of cedar bark. L!ābat.
- cedar twigs and spruee roots. IExée.
- for dentalia gunxate!é.
- large one for berrying, carried on back nag'é. small one for berrying, carried on chest nānaagemē.
- low sided kūtala. coiled pek ō.
bat baq!ŭlawē. (See beq! ${ }^{\circ}=$.)
batter a stone, to Iekia, Iexa,
battle xomat-
battledoor and shuttlecock k!umála.
be, to ax-
- ya-.
—— g'i-, g.a-.
- a hollow thing upright haxn-.
- a round thing Emek $^{4}$.
-_hollow things upright mex-.
- round things t!äq.
- $\mathrm{k}: \mathrm{a}$.
pl. mequ-.
- on water t!ewäla.
- long thing kat-.
beach ulemasis.
- of broken shells q! fbeléts! Egwis.
beam $k$ !axdem.
bear (black) L!ae̊.
- (grizzly) nān.
- g ㄷla.
beat time, to lēxa.
- t!emsa.
beating? lenoqwala. (See rough.)
beautifull Llewâ, l!edâ.
beaver ts'ā $\epsilon$ we.
- face q!ausloma. name of a copper, (Heildzaध $q^{u}$ ).
bedcover mema, mamē.
beg, to és-
- gets!â.
- jor remaine oi food wāwaq!'aāya.
- hawāxela.
begging dance haxŭlal.
Bellacoola Belxula.
believe, to ōq!us-
belly tek !á.
below ben-
belt x - $\mathrm{ik}^{\text {u }}$ -
- wusēg anō.
bent wak:-
to bend head sideways bamk"-
bent hănqwalaenes.
bend. to tis(nakula).
- back t!éqala.
- dzōxwa, dzōx ${ }^{\varepsilon} w i d$.
—— ts!exa (tough?).
.... k-óqwa.
- head gemxwa.
gelēxa.
- gwădaqa.
-- outward L!ōta.
berry, a Llagwa.
- qut!xole.
- qEk !aale.
- -cake t'eqa.
-     - IEga.
-     - in long strips hivadzō.
-     - to make leqa.
be'st $\varepsilon_{\text {nālenx (? }}$ (?).
beware! grala (Kos).
bewitch, to éq-.
bile tex ${ }^{\mathrm{u}}$ mas.
binding, top - of fish basket xwegaxsti.
bird tstek!wa.
- a teg ek fla.
- t!Enx.
-a mythical qölós.
birth, to give- qelxōd (Kos, Now).
mayula.
bite, to mux ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid (New).
- tEmkwa.
- q!eka.
bitter māla.
black tsōpa.
- ts!öla.
blackish tstōlēqa,
blackened $q$ !waxe ${ }^{\bar{\varepsilon}}$.
bladder poxuns.

- if puppond fixal
thanket EnEXItr.
- wool prk!p!elaszo m
- k!utaal Niw.
blind p!ep!as.
- on one eye h.'esila.
block ior hoisting hamx hamk
blood Elkwa.
to bloom qwãsamak a.
hlossom gégùletó.
blow, to kux ${ }^{\text {n }}$.
- póxwa.
——off by stemm tek oyi
- on x ixxix
--. (whale) L!els.
-     - kixwa.
blow, to yàla.
- Dose lenta.
blubber of whale Lyisi
—— -- k・ゃyōl.
blubber xats.
blue jay kŭskís. kwaskua*
blunted, never chéga.
board lat-.
- short ts!āts!axusem.
... dancing- yìx dzayu.
body of man bāk awis.
boil. a amtẽs.
boil. to medelqwa.
- with stones q!ol.
- eklorberries dzek a.
bone xāq.
borrow, to Lèk'o.
both sides wax's.
bother, to Lelgila. 24 D).
bother! () wunwunx isa.
bow lek!rise.
bowstring lak!wits!em.
box xes-, satsem.
- to make Wel.
- bark Laawats!é. high k-îmyaxta g'îldas.
bracelet. silver dādelig'a.
braid, to hair gagelxtala.
braid, selvedge of basketry mataq-.
brains leqwa.
branch L!Enx -. L!Enak
- largest L!emaxŭla.
_... of river letledees.
branching q'ētslaxba $1-$ many lume ends).



 195 hrTlal
 $-11 \cdots 1$ x 1


H. Hor r \& h , a
with hat l- h/a.a
-i iloat ht
I whet is I.
- pactele x low

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walalithe. U र .
wital waswalis loa



redsthoue : 'r.mank 'ol.as
breathe. to hasela
breathe throush bume. 11 of
bringe. t.1 t,wnd
brittle terisa.

- tsülex.e.
- xemök

ร.\&.1uxw.s
L'Ela :'r.la (a)

brok+in pratelle y'tkila
1, rother wry'wa
elder trala

wife's brether ía-
browa laar klawa
browned by for. bata

semx -
luilhead , 's.11 |'dic
k! ! m .
bultrarer x itulas 1

Lay'walth

- Iexal.a

x 1.

burst. (u (berrits) k!wăk a.
- yimta. quk'a.
bury. 1) IEk a wumemta.
- Elmalsēel.
bush, a a!eq!exötemms.
butchergoat, to qwaxeid.
buy. to kilxwa.
hűz hamx-hamk'la.
buzz, whirr, to x-înda.
(

calm, to yâla.
calm q!öq, y.oxur.
- k!ema.
camas mól!exsile.
(amp, to lax ${ }^{0}$.
cant sēk'aganō.
— sëk tájela.
('unnibal tānis (Heildzasqu).
hāmats!a.
canoe xwāk ${ }^{\text {u }}$.
- I!egun.
-     - gasta.
war- yînāsela.
war- mengra.
war- l!ottem (Izawadernoxu).
- gnes without paddling $k$ !éqa.
cappe wåx ${ }^{4}$ sō, waxu-
eapsize, to lekeyiya.
carbuncke, boil amter.
careful wusdata (Kos).
- ëkaēkia.
carry ou shoulder, to a stiff, long olsjeet yîlku.
a stiff, long object, "xenpting cilnoes wet ${ }^{\text {- }}$.
- on back, basket, meat, roots, codar bark, bundles oxz-.
- a child or an adult person ham. tela.
- infoll or eorner of blanket hănけ(ela).
- property maōx $\varepsilon_{\text {wid }}$
food home from feast motela. many things on shouldes mata.
- da
- a basket hanging on back, another one on chest, for berrying titekWasela.
round thing on shoulder thx-
-- fish strung on a lime nat.
carry an empty dish, a clamshell $k$ 'āla.
- wood in arms pressed against chest kipela.
- in hands $k$ !öqu
- wood or blanket in arms pressed against chest gemxal.
- fish on fingers gisx'EX•Eid.
- onx gisāla.
- a kine around somet hing galop-.
-     - a chitl in arms; cannibal dancer carrying eorpse in arms q!etala.
 selod.
carve wood. to k.le.
- meat sakwa.
cascade k'lamadzéna,
catch halibut, to gŭyous.-
- herringe leta. lfta (?).
- squid nésa (=to pull out).
catch olachen in dip net, to yūis.
catfish dzénomaga.
——oil dzek!wis.
caulk, to még'a.
cease, to. pain omata
redar wälk".
- young dzeanku.
- dead L!öbelxa.
- Yellow dewex.
radar-bark dens-.
- twigs q!wāk!enes?
-- leaves ts!ap!ax.
- withes texem.
- wood k!waxLawe.
- lasket, embroidered demxaem twigs dewēx.
- -hark, yellow dexu.
- wood, yellow deyo.
- bark blanket. yellow k?boax"
ceremony, a lewölaxa.
- kwexala.
xwaxwe.
- ts'ëts!eqa.
-amelku.
chafe through, to, (rope) gWatsa.
change, to Lixewid.
- $\varepsilon_{\text {mexu }}{ }^{-}$.
-     - in size quickly halãk a.
charcoal dzequtē.
charge of gun k-latsta.
charth, a q!equles.
chest of seat, sealion haqtwāya. (Net
haqwāda.)
rhew, to $x$ :mx ${ }^{\text {s.wid }}$
chew，to muthekwa．
chickadere tslotsilua
Chief geisumis
xamageme．
－adherents of one apsick lis．Nce apos－）
chioftainess 1 ＊）ma．
－mődzil．
child（young inalividual）wr int Youngest amatinxe．Not ama fifth imityatsi．（Sec ama．） of a furson xamok＂．
children of one comple sasem．
chisel q！eldayu．
Chiton k＇！enōt．
choke，to mekwa．
chokecherry s．！ak！ŭm．
－qutlate．
chop with adz，to sopra．
temkwa，t！emkwa．
cinquefoil teku－
－－roots Laxabâlis．
circle kîlxa．
＂lam g＇āweqtanem．
－dried xatwayaste．
k－！omats！a．
－－－shell xōxulk lîmót．
clap together，to yEmkwa，y！Emkwa，
claws of bear，cat gats！em．
day L＇eq！at．
clean berries，to kimta．
diff k！èk！èslen．
climb，a tree，to haxwa．
climb at smooth pule，to L！Epa．
－lituris k！edage．
cluse dour，to dimxstoxeswid．（Net ăm．
closed up ăm－
clothing gwatgwala．
Noud anwis．
cloudy anqŭda．
clower t！eq＂－
cloyed las lasa．
club．to kwexa．
－t！eixwa．
（lah），round－headed hayano．
－stone meliagayu．
cual tstönat．
corkles dzate．
cod，black hadem．
red L！oxsem．
taxstala．
nēts！e．
colabit，to glojat．
－Petia．
．．．tilus 1 ．．A＝
1－ 110
$4+$ vel $x$
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4 $4=$
－ 11 wis．

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c．ms $1 /$ Itr
Coter 5
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anl utillok ix
ranl \％x maym，
comet，mate It－rfat。


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cormarant 1 ©hane
yellow br akod Exiox


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－hisel
－mata or blemaly h＇，

cosir to me：
－himely．
lumentz d．ad．
wath wat．r ，ry ．It
thah Fi ind will reas
－to＇t．n．ind
mas： 1 l
flex
：trak．
がいた tal
－wath hal．

（raT）4 indian
eral), to catch- q!aq! Ütsa.
crab apple r.!enx (Hos).
- tselxwa.
rack in rock xük ! ! a
"rack, t" hoxwamas.
"radle xaāp!?
"rane adtemgnte.
crawl. 10 mā.
(reev) sitting, to (infant) $x e^{-5}$ mat.
crew lilit.
—— of wartiors k!weyim.
eroak. to xwak ${ }^{4}$ -
erooked peloger
——— (wedare) qúLela.
eross to garlzexedaas.
crossing (? ${ }^{(3)}$ k'!ilk'-
crusupiece of hatibut hook 1. 敲"!us.
crusspliece xwäbē-
erosswise gé, gag-, gal-
crow k.teliag.t.

crush, to lesa.
- in mortar q!we.
(ry oi shaman höip). hāmats'a hall. ghost ham.
cry, to ntter cannibal xwekwa.
- cry, lood gotala.
- raven gāloqwala.
- indicating rain (drip) sỏx "sox ${ }^{4}$.
(ry, to (infont) ytweg al, k!wegrat?
(ryptochiton q!ens-.
(u) $k$ !waEsta.
curdledhloced on water that!ckwaman.
curly hair, thick bushes $k$ !enx̣wa.
1!Emkwa.
currant quesena.
(rat fish, to xwāa,
- оренgame qwâqる.
- off head qak:
- tospicees qut-
- with chisel y'Els-.
xŭta.
t !osa.
ufif branches egruizmet.
-     - meat, left on skin wūs-, wū-.
- veins hayasebalalelatis.
- to bex-.
- lish t?ry-.
- rut intestines t!öxwa-
- tsek•a.
- off naxsaty!
k! !e-
k! !eml.

———k!ixsod.
- grass seaweed k !!éa.
k !ōxug'a ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ (?).
culter of canoe, watcr- $k$ legem.
d
dagger ts!ewayo.
danee lëda.
dance, to yexwa.
dance, a l!éuqwa.
- amelk ${ }^{\text {u }}$.
dare. to nāla.
dark color tsopa.
——red ts!öleqa.
- $\quad$ ! EdEk'.
- to get k!iltofnakula?
daub, 10 q!upa.
day ${ }^{\text {nnāla. }}$
dazed wunāla.
- hamanêk ${ }^{\text {n- }}$ -
dead lésla.
dear. my- ! âda.
death wānem.
cause of g àyaclas.
death hringer halāyn. (Siet lal-.)
debis, small g-ag'ima.
decay, to q!ulsa.
derorate, to amos-
decoy for dogfish, salmon as Lek untud.
deep (see size) ${ }^{\text {EWa, awa }}$
- in water whinqzla.
deer tek lö (New).
gewas.
skin, dressed wādeh ${ }^{\text {11 }}$.
defecate dried salmon or halibut, io k!ixa.
defiled ăăms-.
l)enax ${ }^{d a} a^{\varepsilon} x^{u}$ name of tribe.
dentalia ālela.
deny. to yex'stō.
- hityarmāla.
-- having done something hexwa.
depth (see size) Ewa, awa.
desire, to mex ${ }^{4-}$.
gwāq!ela.
äx̣̆̄a.
wāl-
to go hamenax".
- awelq.
destroy, to q!walsid.
derilfish tey!wa.
devil's-club ex exme.
devise, to k!wexa.
dew gisia

diaphoagm of prorpense salil．Nals die．10 1E：
－Wutsimseid オew
foetus dies nequen
different ognsla
－plans in house alewil
difficult lāxumā̉a．
dig．to हlag）．
－roonts lelisat
－clams dzok
－up tilex exwali\}.
－－to go to dig clams baxwat
digging stick k！îlak＂1．
dip，to L！apa（New）．
－3aj－
dzopa－
－．With feasting spont lsépz：
water tisi．
dirty mixula．
－Water néqua．
disappear，to x isa．
－hāk！wa． t！ex－Eid demãosid．
discover，to q！ol！alela．
lish lig！we． xelq．wa．
into which shaman spits sickues k＇解思家．
disobey，to hat！ela．
－－qāqadala．
distance（ssf size）$\varepsilon_{\text {Wha }}$ awa．
distinet，plain awel－
distinetly q＇ŭl－
distressed，to be $q$ ！wâted $\mu$ t．
distribute．to yäqua．
dive．to dāsa．
diver（bird），a k．！exk！exis， wingat
dizzy k－edelqa．
do，to ax－
for a while vãw：s－
＿well wālemx＇sid．
dog $\varepsilon_{\text {wäs－}}$
dogfish xülgŭm．
dogwood（Fornus stolonifer：L．＇t＇＇ q！ŭxца．
dolphin hatsawe．
déstoblax（New）．
done，raisted，ripe L！̣̆bfk＂
don｀t！gwa．
door t！es－

```
lamhm P=1%:1
|)
```



```
1.anmery is
-(%)\0y vily
It a Al er cha
```



```
|rwblal IF w/h
        k . ''
```



```
    '1'\
|rii! &. 14* 1
-aw=:.0. % &xM
    ashote Gulfom
```



```
|fill. '1, Im!
- 4R.
    พแแ9
drink t. mäq."
```



```
Irive.11 prateme of d/ fra
```



```
~ m.1
aw:3\ k"%
druy for lix
- tïq.
```



```
    chorrime थt. k'ilp
drumek wumal.a
drỵ. ta lemxwa
    F./hane flol
- Mlam* ya}a \ow
dry: half s.lmont h acaxul
- quarlor li-i da.1 lk
    muth cut- ~̈r ।
```



```
    gugit-
    butllehom x lis
    -1-mal.0 I', %L
mallar!l l.ak os
```



```
        citer
```





```
dul! q'ukwa
dus qux-
e
./.gl. kwik
var M'&-リ'&?
```



```
wat winl r. % v/%
```

vaty whlotefla-ay
"ar. tu hasm-

- with spon sixa-
- aiter journey l!exwa.
before going out hayāsela.
- entirely tāwik.
whole haxhāqwamas.
- roasted olachen wulopa.
sprouts sixa.
clams ts!ékwa.
meat g!esa
mixal food māsa.
quickly halãxwa.
abl tille x'ats!a.

edge wâlenxere. of box k!osal.
eel grass ts'āts!ayîm.
(eggs. to go after- qaym:lx ${ }^{\varepsilon_{a}}$.
eight malgunat.
elastie tesa.
elderberries, to gather tstex -
elk I!!ewzis.
elongated stix ${ }^{\text {semm. }}$
else at-.
embrace, to kapa.
emerge, to q!axula.
employ, to lopa.
end abāsema.
- irom to hayîmbend
endeavor, to walmemesid.
endogamy l!ent'aqo.
endure, to bebakiwime.
enough anāk
rqual ${ }^{\text {nisema. }}$
escape, to k!exwa.
even, though wax.
evrning dzāqwa.
exceed to hayāqa.
exchange, to L'ayo.
excitod, to get yak. .
- x̣wāza.
exchamation of distress $E^{n}$.
——indicating pain à.
exerement menka.
expect, to gwanala.
... nāk:
- tëk ${ }^{01}$.
- birds - danger and raise heads. -atale.
expeeted nāmétsōxd (?).
expert ïg'ilwat.
extinguish fire, to $k$ !ilqa, $k$ lilxa.
eye gaang (New).
—— geyages
- gal)elōxatiag e.
eyebrows aatn.


## f

fabulous being Ex- $\varepsilon_{\text {Elk }}$ !us.
face gogumes.
faint. to heod.
fair. light complexion lexa.
fall, to, tree tla-

- tex-.
- person kiaka.
- making all before him gungotlatisk:asa.
famons qtālaéd ${ }^{\text {fa }}$.
fanfire, to yax ${ }^{\text {Exidel }}$
far quess.
=go away! qwerda.
fasten, to tex"-
fat, tallow yäsek ${ }^{11}$.
- tsrenxwa. kidney metlos.
of intrstines yax"seme.
father omp) (Noce aw-.)
- adats.
- dāda.
- datsas.
- ats.
- said by girl âtsaõ.
dāts.
father and uncles wiswomp. (sec aw-.)
fathom bāta.
fawn t!ōbēwa (=rpots).
fear, to hatala.
- nol.
frarless lāwis.
feast k!wat.
frel, to plex "o.
- a fish bite mākula.
-cold k!enā"̊a.
- C= heat ๆlak•

fern (Polystichum munitum) sātaridana.
- -root taikieis.
—.. - säk".
- dead fronds gems.
fight. to ximal-
filled up, entirely, so that it forms a solid
mass ants!ō. (rice ăm-.)
fin of fish bāsbelec.
- pel-
fin，dorsal k！niliu．．．．
finch．gold－mamäma
find．to g 浐．
－lesela．
－by chance nequ
fingers q！waq！wax twtam．
－little selt！a．
－third klada．
－half a finger thicknc．－$k$ ！owlen．
－．．ne－and－a－half widths segrinu． dze．
finished gwāl．
fir gãgelwaems．
fire gülta．
－leqwa．
－to catch xumta．
－－－xiq－
－tofetch anâ．
－to start més＇．
fire drill angwe．
firewood，to get anèq－
firm El－
firmly lek＂
first $g$ îl．
fish mä．
fish，old，with white skin ts！elāk＇a
－a small－hānō．
－Stolephorus Perthecatus halo．
Iyxocephalus mēx＂xwemalis．
－Sebastodes pinniger t！ōtop！a．
Anarhichos lupus t！ex＇a．
－Astheruthes stomias tlomele．
Hydrolagus collici g abe wala g＇omaga．
＇＇lupea Pallasii k＇tymné．
Salmo Clarkii k！ama．
Platychthys stollatuts klāda．
Petromyzon marinus k！waāk！um－ t！a．
Hemilepidotus k！umst！a
Kyphosus sectatrix gwaxedek＇ Lāmō．
Calamus penna gwaxgŭwa
Sebastodes mystinus q！wak ela． －Ilopkinsi gwaagilx•esta．
－Scorparna q！āqawa．
Cathorichthys sordidus $x \bar{z} \varepsilon$ nala．
－Hexagrammus xuldzois．pexit．
Cutorrhinus xŭlgwés．
Kyphosus，Cymatogaster Lamó．
Scorpaena grandicornis ı！fkomāla hēlānas．
Gasilurus aculeatus 1 ！ak！wa

```
-hㅆith h=1 a
    い化 \(h\).
    tish irip. is at
```



```
    4.15m n dion
    hishthat lah
```



```
1.hl. -her l. . . 1
```





```
liwh luge 1'y mos
lish trap, ita,
- "ntramer 1 x
(it. (1) lit 11.1
lit 13. to k it innll
fit closer. (1) qratrla
    lomsely, tor istroberala.
lise -ak' 't.
fix boches and apmar bor
    hashoinaqua
flat pay.
flat-buthemed if fitreald
1l.tton to pram.
Henme to sta.
theshy, to lueronte ju - |t
thitker, red-winzell gulthrı
lippuer gelq'ay"u
float. for pexwa. jni
float jewaxlow
- hoad out wf water, to gre ve
flued tidr yexwa.
flop), io Leth.
fomonder paia.
flober gixatix
```



```
lly. (1) p'ria.
    nela che Now
```



```
form, froth afowat
fog p'rlx-
fold. \(10^{\circ} k^{-1} \cdot x^{\prime \prime}\).w.
- dziŋŋッл
    9'240-
follow, to telpa.
- hines of ront- hig try.
footish min-
- oner inmir.
```




```
ferbinl. In Jol.s
forget. to t'rent
forgot. 1 - wivners
```

formell, io nenwaqems.
forty mōegrmg ustâ.
foundation oi erossed lage. k-'āqa
iour mos.
fram for frying berries. $k$ 'ît $k$ ? Edeps.
fresh (fikl) gita.
——dzēla.

iriend! qāst.
frightened, to be hawinalal.
frog wた̆q!äs.

- q'ates.
from griol, g'aya.
frost gives.
froth, foam asawa.
iull qout!a.
full, heaping t!ák'Emalis, u! Gak f.mala.
finn. 10 make, oi xākid.
fungus on trees k:ane, kink -
_- alder k!èts!
fur seal xat ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wa.
- young emokwa.


## ${ }^{2}$

gramble, to lepa.
grame, a māyukwāla.
..- hiding a feather in a gambling dance mógwa.
garden t! f.k i lak $^{-u}$.
grather to q!ap!'e.

- berries, sand in hand, to $\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{a}$.
-     - blanket over shoulder, to t!el-.
generally q!unāla.
get easily, to pesemãha.
_- to go to $k$ !engralil (?).
ghost lấlēnox" (lōz-).
ginat danee qubekwel, Iolozalal.
gills $q$ !ōsnēє.
girl, ts'āts!edagem.
-, infant gena.
sive to telâ.
- away copper, to p!iyol.
-...... canne, to sag èr!exâla.
food, to yînésela.
- seats in house, to q'äg alēlem.
up, to yayaeqq-, yāx $\varepsilon \bar{i} d$.
——.- yäx'tso.
giare penq-
gnaw (mouse), to k.tāp-.
. (beaver) ${ }^{6}$ yenta, ${ }^{\epsilon}$ yineyat-.
g", to sing. la.
go, to $p l$. hoq"-
go ahead! wo.
go away! halag'a
go 10 and fro through kelp. to ts!ats!elx-sâlax- ${ }^{\text {idd. }}$
- ont of sight thyala, t!ēx Eid.
- to see nenāmux̣ula.
golden eye güdéna.
good ëk.
grose $\varepsilon_{\text {nela. }}$
- nexāq.
- brant nanaxagem, ămaxñ.
qooseberry t!emxwa.
grandehild ta!óx ${ }^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{Lfma}$.
grandchild's mate sēlan.
grandfather gagemp.
atso.
gatsō.
gatō.
q'atso.


## $\varepsilon_{\text {wāts! }}$

- $\varepsilon_{\text {wayool }}$
- nōmas.
grandmother gägas.
- ganadzē.
grandmother! hadō.
grandjarent. mate's sélan.
grasp with talons, to xapa.
-- hands gelpa.
gras $k$ !ētem, k!ēta.
grateful p!ayōl.
gravel, coarse, on ground axwōwaxek!n̆s.
(See ăwō.)
grease to q!elsa (gelsa?).
- smell denkw-
great sing. $\epsilon_{\text {wảlas }}$
————ōmas (New).
- $p l$. aัพo่.
great-grandparent hē 10. .
- grandchild hē६lokwine.
grebe hamaselalis.
- horned q!ödaq.
greedy alis.
- mesela.
green lenx.
grect, to awflp-
grey qux-, q!waxē?.
- kŭlx̣wa.
—— hair ōqwa.
grindstone, to turn a - kilda.
grip daas.
groan, to gwalela.
ground t!ek'a.
grouse, ruffled kăkĭmx:a.
- blue hombom.
- māg*ag'o.
groovers，to mak＇＇Wi
grooves gaterten．
Hroosed all owat cembel If：nx
grow，to qtwaix：
grown，to berome full－nexada al
growl．to hanég
grumble，to dentela．
grunt，to $x$ ix zinglwalextaby
guess，to kota．
gruide，tor nāntquExila．
gulches qāgitrn．
gull．a small qlagtag folma iflas of
lite（1pss）．
gum gweslek，gulx－
guts ts！eyim．


## h．

hair of head sesya．
－of body hap－
－long，of goat sexsek its
hair oil r．hadrm．
half neq－．nexs－
halibut plâēs．
－dried k＇lāwas．
－head malegemano．
hammer pelpelq．
—— え́ssd戸（Kへs）．
－hafted dex̣umanos Döqwalis．
hammer．to lesa．
hand $a^{\varepsilon}$ yasù．
a haud width ămx！a．（Sceam－．）
hang，to tek ${ }^{\text {u }}$－
－k tesala（？）．
－up to dry x x̂la．
hang，to gexwa．
－mat，cloth over a log or at rope．（o） gex＂seq！end．
－on top．to q！exitod．
－over，to Lata．
－head，to gîmx＂sa，Lamésta
－loose to yā．
happy ayabages（kos）．
hard p！es－
－LEIIXW：
harpoon，to ed－huss．
harpeon，salmon mäs，mastō．
＿－－line q！Elk ${ }^{\mathrm{u}}, \mathrm{q}$ ！ulk ${ }^{\text {n }}$ ．
point，barbed Leg ik＇，l．Fg＇ik
－－shaft saents！ó，$s^{2}$ Entsio．
hat Leteml．
－to wear letemāla．
hate，to 1 ！ésila．
man hates his wife，or of ind q！asyanas．



```
    0hwal t ve
```



```
    bubues tomela
```



```
    4. h -
    *=11 又 om:
    M|s.1
    ih=1 . x %
    1 h 0%M| thaL
    .at,0 rra.g
```



```
hatal ashore 1. Int dlaver
```



```
    * ||mbllimg *1p=
hu:ap 噌, 1, mi
lowar. 1, wit+l.a
heart ,f wol d dmuy
    ,ifprp"man parad
lueat & 'ivala
heat i, pox
mux'whl
```



```
        xela,
    lieavy gunta
    - gwiynk
    lurlelmure, hlue ixvels
```



```
    _& &F.al.t
    bemlock water wax low.
    hombuck tren g'wax
    - bratuhes i= rherti i.f on-m,
        t':3%.
- Waves lixa k *
            k !amam* k 'r, wol
    &p lim.
```



```
herring watm*
_g'imalS!w K.=
hesitat. &l t.p.a
    - h.6lals
```




```
- "11 In,
hugh ik'
hysh wat.r if+w!
hill talh
hare. (o) ha la
hyt theq'r
hold.t d.a
    (4) 1 do x
```



```
hw.l. kw.ax
```

hole xup！ed．
boltes on beach in sand into which water runs．ๆ！̣̣̆＂q！olis，xwà－ k ！wais．
undertree qwaq！ñs．
hollow xulp－
－xup－
lōpa．
－－－in middle xuūilboyâlé．
hollow out wood with adz．to Lidqa．
holothmria，a small klesiltsa．
hook gat．－
－hookm］gat．ek ${ }^{14}$ ．
－halibut－yek u－．
－－gramota（g＇iml－）．
hop on one foot，in yaxk！a．
－＝yalk！a（Kos）．
horn wuctix．
horse clam met－
horsefly saEdëwax－Eid．
hot ts！elqwa．
house
woman married out of tribe goes to get property from father＇s house qookūné．
with several platforms dzoyad．
how many geins．
howl，to gāmotala．
－（dog）haxoo．
huckleberry gwädem．
humming hird k！waāk！umt！a．

hungry pōs，pâlat．
．．．．．．WäsElaxwa．
humf，t，mountaingoats tewixia．
－sea mammals alex̣a．
hurry，totell to－halak lala．（Serha ${ }^{\xi}$ la－
hurt，to mōmasila．
－yilkwa．


## i

1 noŋwa．
－yin．
ice $1 .!x^{4}$ ．
if qo．
imitate，to nānageg＇a，hamaxsto．
hayeg＇i．
impratient，to be wāniq－．
important awila．
indered qui（tar）．
Indian bāk！um．
indistinctly visible in water n！esala．
－－on account of distance lax＂ tstémala．
industrious（？）sEx＂tsla．scef to agree．）
inexperienced yag illwat．
inland aL！．
inlet wunảddr．ms．
innocent，（not having had erexual inter－ course）$a^{s i p}$ ．
insects mesieq！una．
？nside wiyoq！uges．
fonsist，to hat！ela．
intestines yaxyigil．
nvit＂，to rinelala．
－p！èkwa．
jsland ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mak．kâla．
jtch，to līxa．

## j

jaw，lower q！wayoss．
jpalous bābacka．
－two wives are of each other dādek’̂́．
jellyfish gōgẹēāmak．
jerky walk t！enx－
jingo．hack－beaded isipamala．
joint wayoutac．
－of box sâk ơdés．
joke．to teckn－．
jokingly，to talk－wā E āala．
juice sāaq．
jump． 10 drex ${ }^{u}$ ．
－$t \bar{i} x \varepsilon d^{-1}$ ．
．．．salmon ak á
－fish ont of water dēlax－sid，$\varepsilon$ me－ nāla．
－wedge－－out temseid．
jumping sea animal，a q＇etilyatse．
just al． wix $\mathfrak{a}$ ．

## k

keep full．to piaiłpalaāhulas（？）．
kelf，lequ＇esters．
－L．！Esl！Ek＂．
－hottro，$\varepsilon_{\text {wä }} \varepsilon_{\text {wädé }}$ ．
kelp fish pexit．
kelp patch qlaxq！eles．
kick．to kwassid．
（bow of canoe kwats！extasx ai．）
kidney galnēnis．
－fat met！ós．
kill，to léslămas．
（h：al－）．
hex－sid．
wounded game tsex：a．
means of killing，death bringer
hatãyu．

Rons）
killer whate max
kinmalatela（a dane．ers．$k$ in malrla kingfisher k！ideläwe．
－k！ediad（Kos．）

knife，mussel shefl grlta！lem
－crookerl xelxwala
knit，to－not yEq．
knot in wood t！emx ？，t！fox
know，to qual－
－リ！á上la
Kwakiutl Kwag＊uł．

## I

ladder t！exliot
lance qwägwilbs
land，to Leelxefed
－$\varepsilon_{\text {HEMsa }}$
－stern first al．
land otter xumdẻ．
 pl．ăwà．
lash，to malag－
－t！ema－．
lashing neyenxsalas
last al，elxıāla．
laugh，to dāt乏̄̄d．
－aloud xāseid．
faughing dance hamanxelal．
lay down，to clā－．
before guests thanmileta
layer，outer－of bark łelegwigh is
lazy q！amsa．
header h ＇tesxacis（name）．
leal mamäma．
leaky lexa．
gitx＇a
loan tatenat．
（stomach）$k$ ioles．
loial on，to haqwa．
－against sek āla．
－－tes－
leatuer k！ots！èt．
leave，to bō．
＿＿．．ケowala． off L！Elgemx eid $_{\text {id }}$ ． standing gŭr．！es：a． husband raēl．
left（side）gemx－
ters of tongs xewele
lehal ādaxwa．
length．sie size $\varepsilon_{\text {Tla，ăwa，}}$
lengthwise，close togethri aodzanata
l． m s．
l.1.1 in ©

い..1 11) 1

1. Wrat. A. nat
hharsh tog


tim h lat
$-\quad \mathrm{EL}+\mathrm{ran}$
Ni. $h$ yrtl-



- Lunt ? J"I
low thit kit

his. ! 'abla

litt 'ol w. la



EFlats.
- 1.!:lg c-atol
liter, lark- 1'k'

lighe oi lay : $n$, 1 As
tighat lire. " án wis
melal-
- mixa
- tsix a
also lineht loter in als
lyhtning 1 'Entur.
like gwox =
lily lanli) |latitux $x$
limp sant lent

fistion. (4) be 1,1
watagila.
littio. .t xis ${ }^{\prime}$. A.t.
- hill..
lise. tu q'inla

-     - g'inlaz:
lizaril gwales
load, t.1 m
-     - $\mathrm{n}=\mathrm{m}$
lian. the lit $k$
loan at LEM [") rat.

lock dowr．to $k$＇imya
loner（sfe size）${ }^{\text {EWal }}$ Wata
long（of spicet griltia．
long．to teng aa．
long time ge．geyot
look．to dōqua
into hole hanx（a）．
－－on hōmâda．
lonn $x^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{m}_{\text {wi．}}$
－gottāla（Kくs）．
loop xima．
on baskot for carrying－strap mā－ madas．
loose；hair．horn grots－k！ena．
lord gi．
lose，to k＇！înāla．
－＿moss hāsdex̣wa．
louse．to Lāx＇a．
love wŭlxwit．
－lax＂－．
－to make 1．Câsa．
－－r！eta．

lover wălas
low bena．
－stream is koolès
luck，had aims，ámeda．
lump tenk a．
－qöqua．
lungs kwaxwa．
lupine $q$ ！was né，q＇ŭns－


## III

mad kwègek＂．
maggots ābanẽ
make tools，to dyddaEmkila
male wisem．
maltreat．to wänexvila．
man bek ${ }^{11}$－
mantle of mussel $k$ āwadzēgas．
many q！e－．
mark a line，to xulta．
－trail l就w．

－kwikux＂d
married couple hes－，hayasek âla．
marten l．EgEk＂．
mast tapleq．
ソāwap！iq．
master āg＇ano．
mat lex＂－（1ल゙ヶwes）．
－old k＇：ãk！obané．
matted xolexwa
－hair k！enxwa．
－．pubic hair hāwanaqaqelàlōl．
measure，to miens－．
by spanning with hand or arms
Ьล̆̉L－
meat．flesh Els－
q！emlala，q＇eml－
meat－hoard lega－．
morlicine pet－
meet．to lako．
－－ends of circle kime ya．
meet，to k－inquox ${ }^{\text {s wid．}}$
meeting，in house ã Lalels．
melt，to yaxa．
mend，to q！ensa
－q！eta．
munstrual blood $\bar{\rho} d E m$ ．
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{a} / \mathrm{m} \mathrm{m}=$ steam．
menstruate，io exend．
mention．to gwased．
merey，to have maya－
－wāx ${ }^{\varepsilon_{-}}$．
merey，not to have halyóqula．
mess，a（excrements）ămāk＇－
messagu．to send a nenkwa．
metallie noise sebelxa．sepelxa（？）．
middle neq－．
－qlayiyé．
part of sulmon qtáq！aq！ē．
milk dza $a^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{m}$ ．
milt of porpoise tsalayo．
min＇nōs．
mink metsa．
——kisnas（Ne）．
myth name k＇ēx．
mischief，to tlo ansanēgila．
mischievous âletē．
mise to IEn¿／sta．
－Léqwa，Leqwa．
mistake，to make I．equ（a）$a^{\varepsilon}$ med（a）．
mittens ts！op！ax．
mixed y $\mathrm{i}\left(\mathrm{qe}^{\mathrm{i}}\right)$ ．
－qElx̣a．
－malaqela．
with oil I！！akwe．
model $k$ ！omisits．
moisten，to melxeñnd．
monster．a dzomoq＇wa．
$k \cdot!$ anaq！a（the same，lleldza $q^{u}$ ）．
also name of eopper．
monstrous！hame． L！aya．
mmen -mekul

- nösi Hevalar y
morning gatata.
- sky Lex:
 q!e]at (kos
moss gellis, gaths.
p'Els-
-. white dadeqam.
mother abemp, (Sis ab)
- āmaōl.
- āda
- aben $n^{s}$
- gans
-- yaa.
=- and auuts èbemp.
mould, to L!ep-
mouldy. to get x'idzex ind, xilmay
- delxa.
- side of steep mountain qwéqũxul mountain neg'a.
- -goat $\varepsilon^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{melXL} 0^{\text {E }}$.
mollse $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ ig' Eyataga $=$ loved woman.
- hẵlamalaga ( K Wag), haslamalaza
- New.
mouth sems
- to have, in water kinxstāla,
mouthful k'lîlta (?).
mouthful, to hold in mouth k tek tapux. stalil.
move, to, stir xèmg îlls.
- k!wènalฐid.
- Lēqwa.
about yāwix ila.
much Lāxumāla.
- Lōma.
too- xenlela.
mucus of vagina L!opdè (?'
mud (on rock) teq.a.
of swamps nax'ela.
musk-bag bōlx:dē $=\operatorname{lnm}$, at backside.
mussel xözla.
—— laés.
mustard māsta (loan word).
myth, to tell nōs-.
myth people nūx nézmis.


## n

naked xāィnala.
name $\ddagger$ èq-
narrow is!eq!a.
navel gedelā 'Witse:
near nexwāla

- mak.
near. to go exp-zala.

```
15.4 in Alow)
```



```
!!! !
| |=1."
10% 1-1-1,
tat mo r. -H/E.4
```



```
10...t enc. 1. v
4. "
*x! •0=L
    |. 1/
```



```
ABL. 1!-10. y 
```



```
4tzht =.|!|
H+k k.-
```



```
myhtmate dopma a
```



```
nuble=mati ratx-14
```



```
    - |fmbx-a
        xabofx|la \, h
```



```
    1:* mkk:atm
```



```
nome a itulzas
m"! i:
    k i- =
    wi
whta1ur-l] W.N(t1
muth to y/m'a h's.m
    y'k y+x
notwherd & 1' 'fox+1
nutch If':a-
nutch t) h imm.a
#miter, to :$tlaril.a
wotee te) t.ak' y'astla
1 11i) 1, h.w..! 11.s
How .thd th**! \alu
4"H:yym 'taF'mita=
```



```
mimbur me, -l/e1 w. an
*)
```




```
NH+|ls rowk
* lir. 2ilus:
```



```
itr ul (Tlut,
|f s.t..
m! 1:%N
    -4.14
```

oil，seal－sik！wis．
－q＇els．
oil，tried out héwula．
－mixed with－s！akwe．
oily stones on beach legeldzes．
olachen dzaxum．
old q！ūlyaku．
to get－and tired ont was yats！öq＂－
．．．man nōmas．
－Woman lrik！wané．
omen äqzin．
one side แ̈ps－．
one $\epsilon^{n} \mathrm{nEm}$ ．
only á－
－lèxa．
ореи $\mathrm{a} q$－．
to $x \cdot 0$ x̣wid．$x \cdot a ̄ u x \cdot z i d(N i c)$ ．
——＂yees，to dix．－
－mask hax＇it！ed．
－clams Elk•
opening，small t！ôqu－，toolt！ax̣．
ordinary，man of powers aooms
orphan xāmax ${ }^{-1}$ id．
ostentatious yālad
other waük＂．
${ }^{\text {E }}$ nem．
out of sight t！ep－，－underground！！ebetō． outside，seaward Ltasca．
ouzel，water g－ilexwitsta．
overcome（taste），to demp！ex＇sid．
overdo，to sābend．
overhanging qagătāła．
overturn， 10 lā̄qa．
оwノ xорх ор．
white k－lisixa．
ōqwane（＂）．
dexdex elil
．．．small bekwayē．
own gesmāq．
oyster－catcher gwēgwegwe．

## p

pack－strap q！aleyō．
padille，to sexwa．
－edgewise $\mathbf{k}$ ！obwadamas． against wind nexelet．
－－tide tsúpela．
paint，to gels－
k！！ata．
－face babbax̣sila（？）pleptay！u－ gemd（？）．
－－to protect face against sun k ！wā－ k ！unwayo．
paint of whites gelyayu．
pauther bedé．
parent－in－law negŭmp．
pass，to hōta．
－hăyāqa．
patch hole in canoe to q！asa．
patches lólasâla．
pay̧， 10 halāqa．
－in advance k！eq；a．
pay shaman，to aya．
－debt（？）quna．
marriage－debt qutex＇a．
pearl shell $k$ ougwis．
peck，to penla．
peel hark，to senqa．
－— tstāqa．
－qusa．
peg，to Lapa．
pelican hōx＂hokwayak．
penis més－
perch lemwa．
perch－oil dzék！wès．
perforate，to ôda．
perish．to xek ！a．
petrel q！weq！wiq！we．
phosphorescence bēxa．
pick berries，to hămsa． off berries k＇ŭlpa． out mena．
－selsa．
up stone t＇äquelis． －roots lexsid． up k！ūl－ roots uut of sand sexala． for oneself aök！ŭna．
picked out ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wîlg îtsé ${ }^{\epsilon}$ wee．
pidgeon hamo．
pile up，to k－liga．
－mō－．
piled up on ground liax mos，
－flat things mük＂．
pillow genulas．
pin，a Līledzenwé．
－t！emqa．
pinch，to èpa．
pine bark mawes（kos）．
pine mōx ${ }^{\ell} p!$＇̀q．mömux̣ $d$ ．
mot－
－red wŭnāgŭ1．
$\mathrm{p}^{\text {ity }}$ Wâsada，waüxsed（N゙（）．
place side by side．to gwasūd．
place，to da．
place gasyos．
plain，distinet dot．
plait，to gelx：in，quelx rope ytala．
plan semat，skin－
plant yiexen．
plants：
Moneses reticulatas Nutt ras． Hora Lh d（iray ajagala
Hencheria micrantha longl．fx 1 tālace．
Symphoricarpus racemosus Miclax yäyilquata．
Amelancher llorida Lindney axpar
ligusticum sp）（＇anbyi is de． wexalalayugwa．
Irosera rotundifolia welxkwis．
（Jenanthe sarmentosa J＇resl．（＂）wa－ xūlāwè．
Ribes echinatum habaxsoli
？hamoter ua．
Achillea aspleniolis，burealis： Bong．，Chamomilla swaveoh－ns （Pursh．1，Rydh．＝Matricaria dis coidea I．C．hādzapama．
Matricaria matricarioides hadza－ pamxleiz．
Glaux maritima hoy！wale．
＂pā＇pesám＂．
Menziesia ferrugineasmith．púxwas．
Allinm recurvatum livill．me q！wats！é．
Rubus macropetalus hōsdek！wa
Menyanthes trifoliata doxdegwes
Cnifolium dilatatum t！emts！
？t！ext！equs．
Pteris aquilinat pubescens kuntze Pteridium．sāgum
Vaccinium ovalifolium selem
Adianthum pedatum I．daex is 12,1
Opulaster capitatus J＇ursh．ト Kuntu－ dzādzéqwam．
Rubacer tumentuxum Rydl）．As gel．
Aruncus sylvestris minneliti．
Gaulteria shallon 3ursh horry nek！üle
Ribes laxiflorus kespldi
Elynurs arnarius L．k！est！em
1？）ఓ ！thlxela thorny：with milky juice）．
Chamaenerium spicatum（1，am s s F．Gray k．tak laçwama
Scirpus microcarpu＊Joresl．k lak！！ La ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē．



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        k'ih ''1.'g
        1 Bh. - /rm=
    Al|irimill + + |
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    llr & morma=
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        1.tIta
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Vriphorint renil. h
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4.ath


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Firmbliarl.s $x$ han

a $\times$ 而:

Atrawtary? It
Cimnama wreata bal frla
IEgiest kexthaza
surnothers lible low il
lurah lituld lame
linlypadiam gloserthara If a
hesperil in Ma- n Fot blat

: Em
1, ault. ras Shall wirn 1'-1
de plant
" !aten.

t'a? yas

$1^{\prime E}$ EMI 'o k'に

1'Ey'ry I.


the wine al ha It i diad
[ 1able It ful
1・リリツ


```
plover, golden twötsEpts!ai (= black in
    armpits!.
pluck, to. - out mãpa (moss).
    - off hushes k!up-
    borries k imta
-- out(hair, p!el-
plug a hole, to dzopa, ts'äts!ötō.
- fur propgan fox "roq!wa.
point. to ts!emala.
puisoned by elams, to be dusa.
puke with tinger, to l:ekwa.
    intogrmund q!ŭmta.
pole dzöumm
- dzexEq(% (young cedar).
    pumting rlzomeig'al.
policeman ts!êts!ek`ila t= keeping
    awakel.
polish, to grexa
    xŭlxsemod
pond y!ō.
poor wãnala.
porcupine mex`idj.
porpoise k !olot!.
post Lām.
    qEMlem.
potlateh p!esa.
    - first of a person gömiasap!a, Ma-
        kwrinok"(?).
    great smaxwa.
pound with wedge or beater, to t!elx
pount, to lesa, leg'a.
pourout. to dzâsa.
    in among tstkea,guq-
    ont पEP-
    into xwakk
    (aiterwarll) xā_,:axţâla.
    into, from a mat daats!ōd.
    On tisadzelenēe.
    in q!wảhots!\mp@subsup{E}{}{&}wak".
powder tstolayo.
praise, pray, to amy:ax(ala)
- pray, to ts!elwaqa
preeipice in!exsclalau.
pregnant bewok".
    qElxk !aEsad (Ne)
proserved salmon xamas.
-- clams k lomats!e..
    halibut klawas.
preses, to tes-.
    Laqwa.
-un q!exilela.
- against tersāda
preveut, to gwamala.
```

prince tixflgame $\varepsilon$.
princess kledèl.
privilege k!éseo.
promise daughter in marriage, to xumk!wāla.

- potlatch dzōx:a
- feast qieso.
prolig of harpoon dzēgum. ts!ex ${ }^{4}$ bés.
proper, right hel-
ploperty yāq-
- didek as.
dādaōma (Ne).
didamala (Ne).
in house masmek as.
-     - dàldānaxu (Ne).
-     - gwilgwäla.
protect, to helk !a.
protect against sun, to l'ayar-
proud lemqa.
provisious lelak!edzẻ.
- dedamala.
- Iraveling - g'jwilk ${ }^{\text {. }}$
pry open, to k!weta.
- off with point tsiek ${ }^{4}$ -
paff, to, breathe heavily selprixewid.
pull up canoe, to wait-.
apart (moss) bełsid.
out of canoe tegulexs.
pull off cedar-twigs, to dzesta.
through neyimsilas.
- out nēsa.
pull, to nexala.
-backward kaxamelod.
k!ik a.
out of hole $k$ ?eqa.
stieks, plants ollt of ground, disease out of body k-!eqwa.
out hair $k$ !ula.
up) gelya.
out (guts) gololl.
(fish-bones) $q$ !ek via.
off qus-
up finger after pressing $x$ ita.
through $x$-ix-
out of hole lēxwa.
pull. to leta.
- lekwa.
out branch łfkűmwāla.
out lek ōk ōd.
punch with fist, to got!a, h!Enga.
pungent, to have-smell 1.FAsed.
punk $k$ ：
punt，to tin
pure unmixeal swiup
purify，to q！eqplat
－g ig iltaha
purpose senat．
purpose，made un hek
push．to wiqu
——intowater niosx stend．
－－ground ts！ox－
－point q！umt
－canoe offshore y！ot－
－－long or flat thing Lasa，I teny． stick out，to 1．！ex－，r．！et－
put，to ax－
－into mouth hanbend？
－arms throngh carrying－strap p＇ram－ in pentstâla into water mux＂strnd．
－corner of blanket over shomkder t！el－
－－right side up t！ax alis．
－ 1 p sä．
－herry cakes into box tslenk－．
down branches tatak．
（meat）se．
away g＇i，g＇ix．sid，y：
－－－gixa．
．．．down kia．
fish kiyedzod．
head on pole k ！iq！uxadend．
－of enemy on prole yilxwa．
$\mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{la}$ ．
down lony thing k＇at－
on edge k lüt－
point on harpoon $k$ ？ixbend．
up poles or staging，to qax－
between q！axstend．
ends together q！up！
head out xiqwa．
crusswise xwūla，（xŭlk＂put
down Xemsat．
－branches xpre－
－stunes XEY－
－soft things leqa
into vagina tex wid．
down stones l．FX－（？，Lux－＂）
－＂1． La ．
：LW：ay Lāqw：a．
－．－．．over fire 1 is：
－hetween bolaxid
－upon fire L！es lend
7.05ロー21 35 ЕТН PT-


4

r
 rack k＇1l．a r

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rat wi dritsu* b
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raiter |lix -
- k'rlas kne
ranll geiz
ranbus is dia
ralmir fl 1 ix rime

in 1
J11.al =11. , 1
x 1 ta in I aill
rancide latal
rattl. y.it
rave. tr kw \{1, $\}$

r.tw k'ilx a
real all.
reach und. tu 4 ! axt:
[":ach, able. th kwrirl" 1

restohitg in irst 1.14 thex
ra゙kly 2w I


- $y^{\prime} \cdot+y^{\prime}$ 解 4

T.al 1.aiqu.
red-huit $\times 4$

reformila - Mn
rifilisu. 1 1. ...
r.ignt all than
a lo - $11^{\circ h}=$


relurantly, to do leqéla.
remain, to, in a certain stat hak!w(a).
$r$-mains. left over ane $x^{4}$ sale $^{\text {es. }}$,
remember a thing, to emelyüla.
remuse to $1 . e$ qua.
repent to x-ixink lo.
reproach to $\mathrm{q}^{\text {!emp- }}$

- grela.
repurchase a wife, to k! wataka,
request, tu hanāka.
resolve. to givaexeid.
resort to. to, as a last means hernak a.
rest, to $x$ ösa.
- neris.
return bome, to nas nak'.
revenge, to take $q$ !essid.
- yinkia.
rib gelem.
- of halibut x îla
rich q!ömata.
ridge on board made by adzing. I'rnx-
(Sie vein oi leaf.)
ridicule, to q!em-
right litl-
ring wilk-, welk-, welf-l?).
- shaped wàt.
- game kanes.
-     - xolegwaqe (=shaking hands between legs).
- fourth ring in game 1 a magek ila.
- to paint on melx ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wid.
ring like metal, to ts!ogwa.
ringing noise in ear hōsuxwatâla.
ripe q!ayok", q!ayoqwa
- 1 !ōpa.
rise, to, waves y!fnëpōstâ.
- water paōl-
- in throat lewăms.
rival hayōt.
river wa.
rand t!exila, t!exa (Ne).
roast, to L !opar.
- clams tstiosa.
- many on fire oqwala.
rob, to lenemí.
robin, red-lreasted gegelial.
rock cradle, to haxŭla.
rock, awash kultsemāla.
ruckslide g!umx ōd.
rof, salmon geis né.
roll. tor loxnai.
- turn over lixal.
- rlouds künsa.
rull down, to q!ūmx axa.
roll (like boop?), to kinx a.
- noise of -ing rocks wuk ala.
roof säla.
roof-board saōku.
room. to make ( $=$ to stretels out) sil-
room y'ayas.
rout L.!ojp!ek'.
rope tangled q'ek'!elsa.
rose gegelx, gelx.
rot. to qualsid.
- woud 1 !fnqwa.
- rope plëqa.
mat, blanket xasa, y!ŭlsa.
rough out cance, to $k$ 'lims-
rough surface heyadzâ, mōl- k.!ōla-
xülqwa, lènoqwa.
round kelkela.
- lūsem.

- mouth of hamatstar tsökwaja. inner rounding of canoe buttom dzüEXdzem.
row, to get into a xomal-
ruh, to yils-.
- through biasamas. dégra.
rub, tu daEka.
- on dzeq-ilemd. body gǔkkwit.
co syten q!ōya, y!wax"semd.
rubbed with wolf's dung person, blind
for everything meqem.
run, to dzelx̣wa.
- q!ül-
- out kusx āla.
- water q!ō.
-     - wa.
line out, to ts!enkwa.
- before wind neq!exțāa.
- olachen- qwaxulis.
- sual runs out with line mex- $\varepsilon^{1} d$.
rush forward, to hamx ${ }^{\text {u}}$.
rush mat kuleye ${ }^{\text {s. }}$. (Sce reed mat.)


## S

sacred room of novice $1 \mathrm{Emk}^{\mathrm{u}}$ -
sail yāwap-.
salal-berries, to pick nekwa.

- berry nek!ule.
-     - bush lenem, lenemx de.
-     - lenokũla.
salmon $k$ !ōtela.

- humplailn h:ti h. han Oncorrhynch -art ach matur hasmon xwat. ...nat
- Salnm Clarkii yledza
- silver dzafャwa
- 

sockeye maflik.
spring sas.

- steethead I' Fxwid
- preserved xasmas
- dried t!elek".
-     - with three stirks womethe keep Hat ketox
preserved tayalts!ala.
- trap, fence k litwla.
- Weir mālis.

Q-O - xumpor
—— tail welxwaxsdis.


## - golalé (Ne).

-     - bush q!wãlmis.
salt dem- demsxè.
same EnEm4a).
saud ëg'is. (Secek.)
sandpiper (female tsop)!raprla - hatact. ou cheek).
sandsture desna.
sap sāuq.
— xödzége es.
satiated. to be polsid.
ment-
saw, to xilta.
say, to ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nëk.
scab lemée.
scales göbeta.
scallop shells xemsemèk in.
scar q!ŭta.
seared, to be lālapela.
scatter, to gwèla.
- roots lendzöd, L!ex's.
scold, to $L$ !ola, gelx $\cdot \varepsilon_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{d}$.
scoop out a groove, to k!weta.
scool' out, to LEl-.
- up gox ${ }^{\text {b }}$.
-     - herrings k-inia
_- - sea-egys xelüs.
scorch, to q!wāq!ūqŭya-
 yaas, kexa.
-- off kixutli.
scratch, to Elwad.
- q!ūla.
xelpa.
Lemsîid.

sham-light amaqa.
shamath prixala.
shark xulqumax a.
sharpen, to gexa.
... knifo t!cka, t!ika.
pole dzōx ${ }^{4}$.
shattered gwelaxwa.
shave with knife, to ke !ix ${ }^{\prime \prime}$; xrilxwa.
shed forsick people or mourners hō-.
sheets wat-.
shelf in house 1ayyâclit.
shell of shellfish xäla's.
-. - musscl xōxulk lìmōt.

shelter t!ens-
shift, to xemx $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{id}}$.
shinr, to qeess.
——sêpa, sepa.
shirt $q^{!}!\mathbb{w}^{\varepsilon}$ : né .
shoot, to hăm.(a).
short ts!xkwa.
shout. to ${ }^{\text {Ehaqu- }}$
xèlela-
- 4 !wey $\mathrm{a}^{5}$.
- awelxiya.
shose apart, to k igzalzo.
- in wayoq!uq.
-     - togrether tissit-.
show, to melia.
oneself bŭx:â.
- teceh xisala.
shred cedar-bark, to k.asa.
shrink back. to k!ūmza.
-     - skin t!emk"
shrivel up, to xunlsa.
shut eyos, to platemg alil, plemamata
shut, to keepeyes k lixamxeid.
sid. (?) t!ayā.
- aticks of frame thal!exfinx.
ui tro without knots wilem.
side hill, sterp tsita.
wight, to k!nlx:"ul.
sinew attlem.
sing. to q!emta.
- denxela.
sacred sung yaliaqwa.
simgle ixsatak".
singly $\varepsilon_{\text {altin. }}$
sink. (t) water xuta. xut!d.
- koola (Vimkish).
- Wŭnsela.
- log. denp in water kūtâta.
sinkor of hook q!elyayayo.
sip, to t!éqwa.
- with noise lemyāla.
sister, said by man waq!wa.
- -in-law of woman p!elwŭmp.
--in-law of man ginp.
sit, to sing. k!wa.
—.- pl. k!ŭs-.
- on summer-seal āwaqw(a).
six q!el!-.
size $\varepsilon_{\text {wa, }}$ àwa-, ${ }^{\text {w }}$ wālas.
skate bāgwane.
skim off, to ax ${ }^{\text {s wid }}$.
skin L!ès.
- k!ŭtsa.
of fish pesenie.
- of goat without hair pāsk ín. dressed alāgim.
skin, to sāpöd.
skip on water, to lessala.
skirt wāwiyakila.
skull xawéqu.
skunk-cabbage k!aōku.
sky $\mathrm{le}^{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{wa}$.
slack h-!tsk!Esa.
slant masl!ek ala.
- to gelāx (?), qulix ${ }^{11 \varepsilon}$ nakulac.
- hole letsî.
slanting oblala (?).
- Länexala.
slap, to Leqa.
slate yūk!wa.
skaw qtak ${ }^{4}$, q!ako o.
sleep, to mexa.
sleeping-place of seal $k$ !w:is:
sleepy beq!ŭlela.
slice fish, to t!elsa.
slime meng edēq.
- of fish k tisha.
sling yînk tayo.
slippery tsixa.
slow oya, aoyata.
smack lips, to bagtala (plag ?).
small. pl. ăma.
. to become - holāk: an, ani
$\mathrm{x}^{-\varepsilon_{\mathrm{i}}} \mathrm{l}$.
smear, to gelsa, q!elsa (?).
smell, to mésela.
smile. to manx ${ }^{i} w i+1$.
smoke kwaxila.
smooth qusal.
- mekwa.
- $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{nEm}}$.
- side of tree wile.m.
snail q＇WE：T：
－with huluse dzEin ？
snake seltam．


snare x imsty
－to x illat ．
sheram．to dexit

show 11as ya．
—— to k！wesa
snow－gecse 1．\％sdat
soak．to teala．

soar，to y！as ne－
sucket of salmon speat－hemel pek he xsde．
soft telqwa．
soft end of root g＇wayotsla．
soften anger，to temblqwa．
soil dzeqwa．
－t！ek：a．
－＿to axmāk．
song，love sāl－
son－in－law negŭmp．
soot q＇walübes．
sore eyes yîlqa．
soul bexsunes．
southeast wind meła，mital？
span hala．
thumb to bent first finger lakwat
angle of thumb）to tip oi first fineser
sex＂ts！à（？）．
spark anōbex．
—— to trmit ——s ti！fmest．
sparrow guédza．
spawn，to p！exula
－xwes．
－．．．．To（herring）wasa．
spawn of salmon gienal．
－－of herring aEnt．
－．halibut tsapledze
speak，to yāq！－
－dot－Kos，Ne）．
——badly of some one hénak taja
spear，to sek a
— salmon t！tqua．thattaq！wa．
－qāqelxfa（1）zawadeánox
t！oxwa（1）enax dat $x^{3}$
－devilfish sëqua．
－to bring in a floatiug wbject wit pole k－äk－îtsema．






```
in! I.intor
            h w山
    |f n1 8...**
    plawn a clumat
    - Na c. c=n=O
```



```
wht fu'rljea iol vel
alit t. 1-
            r 4- ">->
```





```
                4.ar =
            Wmul * * - \ - 
            boari= lut'
            f(%)| |:00|a
            werl 1+0)=%
```






```
    |t!l wl! h.al! t! mavore
```



```
    speil t, s-m.lav
    slmitad vhlsi |" 人 +
```




```
    swot. somek l | 1
    *Ment to. 1'.PpL
```



```
    _ le.t- 3.11.1
        rimota Ifla wor
Lugs <a|x | 
        fri= y+t.a cillay
```



```
        *it -t>0) l
    *griz in ne%h No,ter
```



```
    E1F!j|t+", v
    dawn tallax)
    *(pult t tr|x la
    spruce al. x
    ,113 M%4 反
    # 1t1, N!
*.p.r.r. k'F|=r
```


squeeze, th q'wesa

- in to geta
- out, to $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathrm{ix} \cdot \mathrm{ts}$ !ôd ( $\mathbf{x} \cdot \hat{k}{ }^{\prime}$ - to strip off).
squid bones diputendzo.
squirrel timminas
squirt out of month, to SElbex"-
- to ts!etx-
stah with knife, to ts? exwa
*tuging q!el-, qay!fi-, k!agil.
stake, to Xenyats
stand, to sing. max ${ }^{4}$ -
pl. q'wa-
apart tsiq.
on (?) t.enquata.
on edge k!oxewid.
- in row denx ${ }^{\text {- }}$.
-     - haqowencikala.
standing water q!ō.
star t'út!ō.
starfish gädzeq. (ふic crozs.)

starve, to póx $\varepsilon$ icl.
stay, to relals.
- with gwägwatala.
- at home amlex ${ }^{n}$ -
- away xek!a.
- over night xasma.
- in form xak lada.
steal, to geilos.
steam, to nek al. q!ola, k!ala.
stecthead-salnon gexwa.
steep tsēta.
stem of plant yisx•en.
stench k'ixula.
strp on, to tlepa.
wer a $\log$, tu gāx"seq!end.
step-father aswatsos. (s)ec aw-.)
step-mother abatsis. (Sie ab-.)
stern-seat of canne tat!exies.
storn first, to go he ${ }^{\text {E }} \mathrm{X}^{\text {dedegemaila. }}$
gw:amz-

- wut xweita
stichy q!enkwa, q'anqa.
stiff r!āxa, uéguncla nemx̣a.
- ( $\mathrm{t}_{0}$ set) $1 . \mathrm{Emga}$.
stingy awelqtas.
stir, tor quatugrala.
- move ximgils
ripple gol-
- a fluid xwita
stomach of halibut mongüla
- pit of wasdesma.
stune t!èsem.
—— lek'laa (Ne.
- and wood. pile of t!eqwap.
- dagger nebayu, faxstala.
st p. to grwa-, wula, wäla, gwayak !àa.
crying l!exsala.
-     - flowd stups rising q!ōq!waqö.
- speaking q! $\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{da}$.
sturm yigwa.
stout pena.a.
straidle, to qax ${ }^{\varepsilon_{E 1}} 1$.
straight :eypa.
straighen out a benel. to, an elastic wh.
ject dzakwa.
streak kŭsxila.
-rud-s on budy gwaxa
- when washing body wèpa.
stretch out, to Leta. L!àq-
stretch rope. to doxwa.
- out, make room ea, dzek"a.
-- log dzēkwa.
- skins k!ik’a.
strew on, to q!űpa.
strike with fist. to mixa.
strike something on water, canoe kíqa
strike together. on $k$ !equaxsdendalap!a
- with weapin k.plaka.
- _ fist got!a.
- waves qül-
- with sticks xŭsa with round thing lesa. branches with hands LeqElgis.
string gŭLa.
string tēgwilem.
string up, to tëtex bala.
- bow qata.
strip ofí, to x ik âla, qemxála.
striped mas-.
strips, in wiwelx:s
strong lơk".
stye L!eltō.
suck. to k!imata.
- shaman sucke disrase k !ōxwa
suddenty orlax-sid.
suffer, to bilax̣wila.
suicide, to commit q!ableng-ila.
summer hïenx.
summer-seat awaywe.
sun leesela.
supernatural power $\varepsilon_{\text {nă walak }}{ }^{0}$.
supper gooltâla.
surpthes, to (?) mā yalas.

BOAS

swallow m-inal. 1 :a
swallow, to $11+x \%$,
swamp 11:2 +
swan \&F - in
 xtkületzind
sweetlleart lila.
swell tooxwa.
swell. to boilik. pus in. hapat
swim, t1s ma.

- gelqa Kus
swing. to xwexick.


## $t$

tail of pormise kita'exsedo
—— - fish tstasme:
take. to ax- da. sknx-l?

- with tongs klipa down tlek ${ }^{11}$.
by side teitegencil.
- speron ont of box tafz nlto al
-     - ont I.EX ${ }^{4}$.
- with hands xamax titam
- fish ont oi water k'olsa.
—— fish off line k!unsa.
- up stones tsekulis ??
- off roof xexãxōd.
- hold (?) q!walxo-.
take off blanket, to $x$ eiticl
take care yằ!â.
talk, to dentela.
gwāgwex $\boldsymbol{s}^{\varepsilon}$ ala.
talkative, to be k-ât!ala!?
tallow yex memie.
tallow-eater (?) qogull) etstaha.
tangled xobeid.
 ts!ascó.
tapering fingers hëwagk:
taste, to p!eqa.
taut ts!āsa.
lear a flat thiner. 10 k 'opsa.
- off k-lödzod, kwapent to pireces k!ulk!ulpseata . A.
- calico, mat qwāpa.
- instrips quem-
- off xwãsodala.
- י! -!ökwa.
tears gwiskm.
teaze. th mitat.
tell. to mela.
ten heqa.

tight，＂lused up am－
tight，tense 1．tent－a covered entirely atmxa．
tilt hollow vessel，to qöqwa，qöqwanā－ mas，q！öxwa，qōqwa，tséta．
tirod qelk a
toilet－sticks diexsedano．
to－morrow Ikensa，Iensta
Tongas adaxrenesela．
tongs ts！ēsıāla，k！îpuătaa．
tongue $k$ ！ilem．
－to put out Elqual．
fonth gig＇i．
torch bexot．
tonch，to tâbala，nexstâeya．
－each other xātâla．
tough last！exdzō，ts！exa．t！emku＂．
tow，to dāpa．
towards gwa，gwagw－，gŭyinx－．
towel dedeg eyo．
trail t！ex íla．
travel by canoe，to melexpla．
－over land ts？${ }^{\text {equa }}$ ．
treasure，to lind a ligwe．
tree lòs．
tremble，to xumāla．
triangular $k!o ̈ k!u l n o ̄ s$.

trickle down，to tsex axela．
troll．to dökwa．
trolling look gadodeyu（Kos）．
－line of hair magraanowe．
trouble tsemaxala．
trouble oneself，to qlayaqela（q＇a． many）．
trout göla．
try．to guma．
－one＇s strengtil gwant．－
－one＇s luck wāwuldzōwa．
－out oil semk a．
tub，wash mälats！es．
tuck in，to Izōpa，gap！eqa．
－between g－îpa．
tumble into water（seal），to L！èx＇sta．
turmoil Leatnālag＇ilitsum．
turn，to mel－
－head melsela．
－right side up taxa－，gwēesta．
－back q！wāqwal：a．
－around x－îlpa．
－over xwela．
－－lēxa．
－－head away lōxwa．
turn，inside ont $\mathrm{L}!$ êpa．
－up ends L！ōsnak＇Elîs．
－away face in shame lemsa．
twelve grig iwāla．氏̆ägiwala（？）
twenty maltsrmg ustâ．
twice malplen．
twilled SEwElk ${ }^{14}$ ．
twining xwēme．
twins L！āL！aعyats！é．
－mother of－yikwil．
－name of yāy îxwe．
twist，to met－，mel－．selpa－，selqwa， k．îlpela．
－off q！wap，q！wèqula．
－to pieces p！oqwa．
twisted box k！wēx semala．selxsemala． twitch．to meta．
two mat ${ }^{6}$ ．


## 11

ulna barbata doxiegwig is．
unassailable nēnassid．
uncle q！ule．

uncail．to dzakwa．
uncover，to lōstid，lēt！èd．xāmak＇în－ gaclil．
under ben．
understand，to $x^{5} y$ orspla． undress，to xenx－ id ，leita． uncasy，to be nānoxewitl，gerlala，
unfinished（jradille）xets！a．
unfold，to dā1eid．
unmixed，pure sayòqwa．
unripe，raw k！flx：a．
unsteady（canoe）k！fnwäla．
untie．to max－，gata，gudergemd．qweda．
unusual ósmis．
（1）ëk！
－river ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nal－，${ }^{\text {n nel－}}$ ．
upset，io qEp－，qapa．
urethra g＇îlxas，L！adzâxs（Ne）．
urinate，to，man k！ilga．
— woman äsa．
urine kwats！è，

## V

vain，in wul－
vaccinium globulosum kuxālas．
vagina ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{na}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{u}$ ．
vanish，to hāk！wa．
vanquished yālasṓ．
rein of leaf，ridge t！EnX－

Bon:
19. 15 mos x
vetchoss k-hね, Lyatma
viburnum |ha
virgin klozain
visibld. salnmen bis in at il it
¢! !ull 2 altalat
visit. to ysula
vomit, to hoiqwa


## 18

wade, to tid
Wail, to q!wasa, Elaq i! !mala, 1FI. gTrasleicl
Waist qEnas, ISe' पNX -
wait, to olala, esela

- for something aweld-.
walk, to qaisa, tóx ${ }^{31}$.
- on four feet grîla. up river nex ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ usta. on rock nek eliala about q!unāmesstala.
walking-place geiyagas
want, to be in lalux̣wila.
war wina.
warm oneself, to telts--
warn, to hayoblala.
warning ery, birds utti-r - āmalela
wart t!emsēe.
wash, to tstox ${ }^{4}$-gusixil (Ne).
- hauds ts!enkwa.
with urine kwasa.
- washed in wolf's dung as protme tion hādzek ${ }^{\text {n. }}$.
wasp nest hamdzatsfo.

döqwa, hāgw(ala).
water $\varepsilon_{\text {wāp }}$
water lily léspasyasa ts'āwi heaver's mat).
water-logged (canoe) lak âla.
water-tight åmxa. (Sce ăm-
wave gelē.
waxwing k.!aak"!edextal = llat kint on head).
weak lekwāła, waōyatslâla, hale
meary, to grow pek• 'āla
weave mat, to $\mathrm{k} \cdot!\mathrm{Et}$ a, yip:
—— in broad strips gadzeepata
weaving-irame for blanket, cape f'rnax tol.
wedge tīnut, irmk a.
-     - lagg q!wazats!e. Ladatstc
woodpreker (hardner's) ṭāṭanail.
wouds q'waxolkwala.
woodworm yäqwe.
woof of basket xwem.
wool plalem.
word waldem. pl. Wildem.
work, to ya-, mabsid (Ne).
- in wood reta.
worm q!aslawe.
wrap, to q!enep-
around sā (?).
around in hand sax tstanala, ч!wequala.
wrapped behind a man, blanket t!ets!exsdala.
wreeked (canoe) lik la.
wren xwāt!a, kwilk â (New).
wriggle through, to $x$ îlx'ilk!ut!eyu (?).
wrinkle, to q!elxa.
wrinkled mouth lenbel!exō.


## y

year, next apseyinx. (Sec ajps-.)
yellow 1 !ēxa.
yellowish mōqwa.
yew-tree L !emq!a.
yield, to letaéxeed.
 youth hesla.

## Z

zigzag waileqayata.

## NII. CRITH AI, REMARK:

While a fuil critiona discussion of the materint af an a


 and the evidence for the reliability of the materna of ont briefly set forth in the intrombetion. On the whow Maraty

 more, wherever I have bern able to choch it will mins whemen
 agreement quite satisfactory:

The phonetic rendering of the material is not curte whot in ilatel be. The writer is so inconsistent in the use of newnt-mul guancole that for all the records made in later years 1 haw .lisp an antion with accents. All the material recorded befure 1401 wa ralt. an and corrected according to the roading. For some bmer aftor

 preferred to omit accents altogether rather than truat to my in . ment.
 difference between roiced sounds and fortes is mot ahwa- rowernem
 $g$ and $q!, t$ and $\leq!, d z$ and ts! are often comfused partiontarl! the 1wn last-named pairs. Whenever I call Mr. Munts nttemten to the sounds he distinguishes them elearly, and 1 have at m then the bewnt... laries with doubtful sounds which he has correwned, amithen wim.

 throughour the whole priod, although they are minh mentris. in the early years than in the later oms. Whrthe the frot " "....




 In a few eases the discover! of such changor wham att rile whe part of the book was in print. so that there are a mantur of bunce encies of this kind in the text.

Mr. I Iunt found it most difficult to write the combination ${ }^{\varepsilon} x^{\mu}$, which is found in his texts gencrally in the form aox, because the $u$ position of the labalized $x$ is synchronous with the $x$. Since the combination for oecurs also in a number of words, there is a doubt sometimes what is meant.

The vowels $e$ and $i$, and $a$ and $u$, are equivalent and must be considered each pair as the same sound, the character of which is determined by the accompanying consonants. On the other hand, $\ddot{e}$ and $a$ are undoubtedly distinct from, and o. This distinction appears clearly in a number of grammatical forms. I do not believe that the distinction has been consistently made by Mr. Ifunt.

Much uncertainty prevails in regard to $E$ and $a$. Particularly in the composition of we and wer I am always uncertain whether we shoukd read $\check{u}$ or $w$. Individually and dialectically there is much variation in regard to the pronunciation of these sounds. Nevertheless, the two are undoubtedly distinet, but I have not been able to determine in every case which is the right sound.

In all rases where a labalized $k$ sound precedes a rowel Mr. Jhunt profers we to $\breve{u}$. Ile writes, for instance, gwe rather than $g u ̆$. I find that in my own records collerted in 1900 l used both methods of writing, apparently differing according to the individual informant. In Mr. Ilunt's writings the same is true in the ease of the diphthong au, for which he prefers $E W^{\circ}$ as in ${ }^{\varepsilon} n$ Evalak or ${ }^{\text {en navalak }}{ }^{u}$ rather than


Certain grammatical mannerisms appear in the texts, sometimes continued over a fairly long period of time and changing from year to year. In the texts which I collected inyself from other informants and which were published in the Columbia University Contributions to Anthropologr, Volume 11 (Kwakintl Tales), the subject, when a delinite common noun without possessive pronoun, is almost always introluced by- -éda. Mr. Hunt uses in certain periods of his writing almost always the form -a instead of -idu. In my text this form is very rare. It still other times he uses $-x a$, which is the pronominal clement for the object and for the apposition. In many cases this form is evidently wrong, while in others it may be explained and aceepted in the sense that the subject is conecived as an apposition. 1 am under the impression that in the dialects north of Fort Rupert this usage oceurs rather frequently, although I am not certain that this explains Mr. Hunt's temporary mannerism.

From time to time other errors appear, as, for instance, the use of wronl forms in after the conjunctional $q a$, which should ahays be followed by an -i in the verbal suflix. Uneertainties regarding the final rowels $-a,-\bar{c},-\bar{\epsilon}^{\varepsilon}$, $-a^{s} y / u$ and $-\hat{\imath},-\overline{0},-\bar{o}^{\varepsilon} u \bar{e},-\bar{o} \varepsilon y \bar{e}$, $\bar{o} y \bar{\epsilon}^{\varepsilon}$ appear in almost all parts of the text.

I few definite examples in regard to these maters are given in the following lines.
 forms als morrevt
 lofgwanman
 beqwanama


 ally.
2. Laem ${ }^{\text {Engex mintseis }}$
1.'Ents:Fins

 $\varepsilon_{\text {nex̣eunnáya. }}$
Nuw he put on his bearskin hlanker The
second form is more emphathe in rewaral to time sedplinces?).
 laaklasé denxedesal y!emblymi
Wia, g* ̂̂lcemelâwise g'îllucida leaxalhax= laaslasé denxsentua q!ximelvme.


Thele ila bon

 dition and in the liwakiutl Talrs. Columban lian ノ. 1 (1) ©
 University.


 secejved.


 - Tesup North Pacific Expedition. Ill wher reformen refit be.
 line 1.


## Semes 1II.-.Matemal Collected 1903-1901





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[^2]:    ' A sketeh accompanicd this deseription which is not repeated bere. because the bassage is quito clear, see puthbeations of the Jesup Nurth l'acific Expedition, Vol. V'., plato 45, fig. 3.

[^3]:    1 A sketeh accompanied thls duseription whtch is not repeated here, beeause the passage is quite
    clear. clear.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Here follows a list of the names of houses and dogs of the chiefs which I have omitted. See tabular statement, pp. 795 et seq. See also Addenda, p. 1386.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ L'at.'equasila
    2In the following fanily traditions the Individuals are designated by koman mumerals for each genaration: by . Irable mmerals for eacb lodividual. This seemed necessary on account of the constant changes of namms

[^6]:    The following part of tho family history was not told as a wail, but in ordinary langhage.

[^7]:    1 Winter dance name.

[^8]:    
    
     Wia, laem lāta Yōx ${ }^{u}$ yagwasē aōlenōlemaxa nēnâgadē nēlas wālde-
    
    
     g̣adē. Wä, hêe emélāwis la ālex'séwats Q!ānasa t!enxṭa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasa
    
    
     ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ xōlxwa dāłäxwa q!emq!emdemē; ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nēnak ite quxg inn $\hat{a}^{\varepsilon}{ }^{\varepsilon}$ mē étŭlt!endelg•în q!emq!emdemk lāxen ompaxg'în laōlek lelolăat
    
     yosēda tsaxala q!emdemsa lelōhălatē. WVä, g'at mēsēg'a:

[^9]:    
     Enawalak ustâlisē lāx ōgwiwalilasa g'ōkwē. Wä, lámē lâquâliłama-
    
    
    
    
    
     lamasa g'igămás yasa Maămtag iliaxa lelōlălalē. Wä, hëemélāwis la
    
    
     tâlisē. Wä, lāqlaē k!ŭs
    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^10]:     of the U. S. National Museum, 1595, p. 314, 515.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ From here on the history is persunally known to the narrator, hence the yuutative-la-is omitted.

[^12]:    

[^13]:    1 The narator, who by descent is not a member of the tribe: the son of a whitu it a surd a If nt mother.

[^14]:    

[^15]:    1 Sea p. 1075.

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ That is, by long parallel cuts crossing at right angle

[^17]:    1 she is realle has ater

[^18]:    : Se figure on p. 1054.

[^19]:    
    
    
     Yāgwisaxs laē k!wāg'alíqlems Qāsnomalasē lax k!waēlasas ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māxŭlag'ilisē. Wä, g'iľ̌mēsē k!wāg'alilexs g'āxaasē Qāsnomalasē dālaxa
     wats!ēk'!înăla qenxawē clāgekwa. Wai, lä gwēgemg'alil lāxēs g•ōkŭlōtaxa Nāk!wax•daexwē. Wä, lä k'lēs hắsElaxs laē yāq!E-
    
     lāxa Āwīk"!ēnoxwē. Wä, la ${ }^{〔}$ mēŝ̂k lāł lāxen negŭnpēx lāxōx 90
    
     masa yūdux̣wīdala lêlēd, qenlō qōtex'alō," ' neèk'exs laē hăngemliłasa k-!āwats!é k'!ēsgemala g.îldas lāx Yāgwisē. Wä, grilímēsē gwātexs laē hămg'īlase ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ wēda Kwākŭg 'ułē. Wä, $g$ 'ilenmēsē gwāłēda 95 Kwākŭg ułē ha ${ }^{\text {n māpexs laē hōqŭwelsa. Wä, la hếmisē Yāgwisê dā- }}$ laxa k'!āwats!è k'lēsgemāla g‘̂̊ldasaxs laē lāwels lāxa g'ōkwē, qats lä lāxs lāx x̣wāk!ŭnäsēs ōmpē ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ māx̣ŭlag ㅇllisē. Wä, lä elxịas ye
    

[^20]:    See pp. 1024, 1030, individual 118.

[^21]:    1 See p. 1043, line 20

[^22]:     marriage, see also p. 1111.

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ They were among the Kwakiutl who visited the World's Fair in 1893.

[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ Contınued on p. ī̃o, line 1 .

[^25]:     the 'walas Ewag ut they are gemerslly connter witl them

[^26]:     1595, Plate 43.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ The following is on intercalation, explaining part of the procedure of the winter ceremonial.

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ The preceding and following passages evldently describe a particular ceremony, hence the change in tense.

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ The following calls are the same as the preceding. For the rean int: names and characteristic remarks are given.
    ${ }^{2}$ The lark.

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Blue Jay.

[^31]:    ${ }^{1}$ That means: a prince or a princess.

[^32]:     hai hai: wă, hë́misēxs laē (Q!âminâgăsē qŭdzeltsemd q!ŭléx sémx
    
    
    
     qŭsōdex l!ētsema ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yasēs $x$ :ōmsē.
    
    
     tsē̄stalalē. Wä, lōx l!ētsaplēlánax pespātaq qa Wax ${ }^{-\varepsilon}$ mē's k!wag'iLala lāxa legwī̄̄̄ qa k*!eâsē leçŭlēs. Wä, hamu k'leâs mealzētsu nōnltsēéstalalè g'ayōl $g^{*}$ āxenu ${ }^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{u}}$ 。
    "Wä, yu'mēsens ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nemōktēx. पîxōx Mēmeyoxwafnax, yixs gr"ixal
    
     mōkwaē Baṣ ${ }^{4}$ bakwālanux̣ ${ }^{4}$ siwwa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ yaxa ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ nāx was ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ ma mF:lzédzades lélade.
     lax Alōtemdn̄lag'îlsē.
    
    
    

[^33]:    18 eve p. 124ti, lines 5i-58.

[^34]:    1 Right and left in these deserption, are determaned by one standing in the doorway and looking toward the rear of the house. The water ollife is in the right rear corner.

[^35]:     Muspum of Natural Fistory，Nem York，（ it Ni ．\＆．． Expedition，Tol，T，pl．45，fis 4

[^36]:    + Song made by a man who was julted by a young woman.

[^37]:    ${ }^{1}$ See also Jesup North Pacifle Expedition, vol 5, pp. 476, lines 18-22; 478, lines 1-7, 18-22, 25-32.

[^38]:    In modern usage this word means "to judge."

[^39]:    75052-21-35ETH PT 2 - 3S

